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WORTHIES

OF

WARWICKSHIRE.

THE

Worthies of Warwickshire

WHO LIVED BETWEEN 1500 AND 1800.

BY THE REV.

FREDERICK LEIGH COLVILE, M.A.

"Here sees he the illustrious dead
Who fighting for their country bled;
Priests who while earthly life remained
Preserved that life unsoiled, unstained;
Blest bards, transparent souls and clear,
Whose song was worthy Phæbus' ear;
Inventors, who by arts refined
The common life of human kind;
With all who grateful memory won
By services to others done."

Conington's Transl. Virg. Æn. Book vi.

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PREFACE.

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Among the varied branches of literature few are more interesting than Biography, especially when it treats of those who were once associated with our own neighbourhood and county.

Under this conviction, it has been considered that an account, however brief, of the lives of those Warwickshire persons who have been influential in their generation, either in thought or action, may prove a desirable addition to the historical annals of this county.

The memoirs selected are limited to those who have lived since the year 1500, as, previous to that period, the record of private persons is scanty and somewhat apocryphal; and although carried down to the year 1800, all now living have for obvious reasons been omitted.

These notices might in some cases have been greatly amplified, but the muster-roll is a long one, and frequently the individuals distinguished by a biography, as in the case of some of the Clergy, were but a short time resident in the county; while of many others the lives have been often written, and are familiar to the literary public. These and other considerations will constitute my plea for the narrow limits into which I have compressed some of the succeeding memoirs.

Of Addison, and a few others who have soared high in literature and distinction, there is nothing new to be said. Their history is, as it were, embalmed in our national standard works, and therefore my record of them has been comparatively brief.

Of SHAKESPEARE, concerning whom DR. PARR once caustically, but incorrectly, remarked that "Warwickshire after producing him became effete," I have the pleasure of appending a memoir contributed by the pen of MR. SAMUEL NEIL of Moffat, N.B., one of the ablest of the critical biographers of our immortal poet.

> "For why should I dead Shakespeare's praise recite,
> Some second Shakespeare must of Shakespeare write."
>
> *Digges.*

I trust that no apology is needed for bringing before my readers the peaceful lives of a few good Christians, who have by their earnest piety, united with high social position, stood forth as lights and beacons in the age in which they lived.

A vast number, whom we may style "great little men," who have in their time brought themselves into notice by the press, are now only known to the local antiquary, and collector of rare publications;—some of these I have once more brought to the light of day, and have assigned them a place amid the Worthies of their county, although conscious that in so doing I may incur the same censure as that visited by the Poet COWPER on the "Biographia Britannica."

There are many founders and benefactors of schools and charities throughout Warwickshire, who are worthy of grateful remembrance, and whose good deeds will shine in the world long after their lapidary inscriptions have perished;—among these may be mentioned, THOMAS OKEN of Warwick, styled on his monument, "An ornament to his own age and a blessing to ages succeeding;" RICHARD ELBOROWE of Rugby; NICHOLAS CHAMBERLAIN, first Vicar of Leek Wootton, and afterwards Rector of Bedworth;—but I must be excused from writing the lives of these and other Worthies, thus distinguished, as their names, I am glad to say, are "Legion," while many of them were but slightly connected with Warwickshire.

A difference of opinion may exist as to the qualifications required to constitute a county man, and so to merit a place in these pages; I have, however, resolved to make either birth or residence the basis of qualification.

It may be needful to explain that in adopting the well-known title of "Worthies," the selection has been made on the same principle as that pursued by quaint Dr. Fuller in his "Worthies of England," as well as by Mr. Lower in his recently published work of great research on the "Worthies of Sussex," *i.e.* not so much with regard to the moral worth of the individuals (although this of course has not been lost sight of in the selection), as to the nature and quality of their public acts and writings in the times in which they lived. It will be at once perceived that no religious or political opinions have excluded any person from a place in this volume, but only professed atheistical tenets and immoral lives; and although I have endeavoured to be impartial, it is to be expected that a latent sympathy will be detected in favour of those, who, like myself, have been nurtured in the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England.

This book lays little claim to originality. To furnish entirely new materials was rarely in my power; and all I could do was to collect from already published records and histories, dedications, prefaces, funeral sermons, lapidary inscriptions and biographical dictionaries, such facts and incidents, as would prove, when shaped into a life, interesting and acceptable, to those at least who live in the county; therefore in writing this work, my employment, although entailing great research and perseverance, has been rather that of a compiler and editor, than of an historian. The authorities from which the materials of the biography are derived are given at the end of each article.

Should any important omissions or inaccuracies be detected, I venture to trust that due allowance will be made for them, considering the number of lives I have had to deal with: I can safely say that I am not conscious of having left a point uncertain through fear of trouble or a feeling of indifference.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging the assistance derived from the kindness of others. To Mr. Shirley, M.A., F.S.A., of Eatington Park, late one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Warwick, in high repute as a genealogist and herald; to Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., of Rugby, whose intimate acquaintance with ancient monumental and sepulchral remains, as well with the history of his native county, is well known; to Mr.

STAUNTON of Longbridge, for ready access at all times to his choice county library; to the REV. A. W. HADDAN, B.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, who, amid literary labours of no ordinary magnitude, has always most kindly made time to revise the greater part of these pages as they passed through the press;—to these gentlemen, but chiefly to MR. HADDAN, I have to tender my sincere thanks.

TO LORD LEIGH; LORD CHARLES BERTIE PERCY; the late SIR GEORGE CHETWYND, BART; the BISHOP OF WORCESTER; MR. WISE, M.P.; MR. DICKINS of Cherington; the REV. WILLIAM GRICE, M.A.; the REV. T. B. WHITEHURST, M.A.; I am indebted for giving me the opportunity of consulting their libraries. TO MR. SAMUEL TIMMINS, for introducing me to the public libraries at Birmingham, where I received every courtesy and attention; to MR. LANGFORD, L.L.D., on the editorial staff of the "Birmingham Daily Gazette;" to the late MR. DAFFERN of Coventry; to the REV. J. R. BLOXAM, D.D.; to MR. C. HOLTE BRACEBRIDGE of Atherstone Hall, and others; I am under obligations which I cheerfully acknowledge. Neither must I omit to record my sense of the services of those gentlemen, more or less distinguished in literature, who have supplied memoirs from their own pen, of which I have in all cases made mention in a foot-note;—these, it is believed, will give a variety and additional interest to this volume.

It now only remains for me to express a fervent wish (in which all true patriots will heartily join), that the number of real Worthies in this and every other county may daily increase, and by their good example, and deeds and writings of true excellence, contribute to GOD'S glory and to their country's honour.

LEEK WOOTTON, F. L. C.

December, 1869.

THE

WORTHIES OF WARWICKSHIRE.

John Adams,

Serjeant-at-law (1824), and Assistant Judge (1844), was the third and youngest son of Simon Adams, Esq., of Anstey, near Coventry. He was born at Anstey, in 1786, and received his primary education at Uppingham, from whence he went to Winchester College, where he remained only a short time, in consequence of ill health. He was afterwards sent to a private tutor's at Fotheringay, and then to St. John's College, Cambridge.

On being called to the Bar in 1812, Mr. Adams joined the Midland Circuit, which he attended for more than ten years after his being made, in 1824, Serjeant-at-law. Though neither a literary man, nor a student, nor possessing any taste for science or art, he nevertheless frequently handled his pen, in order to carry out practical ends which he had in view. He wrote a law-book, "Adams on Ejectment," which passed through five editions; as well as a great number of pamphlets, chiefly on prison discipline, and the amelioration of the treatment of the insane. It was after his appointment to the Chairmanship of the Middlesex and Westminster Quarter Sessions (which

post he filled without salary from 1836 to 1844), that he devoted himself to the management of the great Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell, and to the subject of lunacy generally.

Serjeant Adams knew the extraordinary ability of the late Dr. Conolly, and although there was a feud between them, arising out of an election for the Borough of Warwick, at which they were rival candidates, he applied to Mr. M. D. Hill, then Recorder of Birmingham, as the friend of both, to arrange a meeting of reconciliation between them, stating his readiness to propose, as Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates, the appointment of Dr. Conolly as Physician to the Asylum, a vacancy having just occurred by the death of the former occupant of that office. All this was done; and the results were, that Serjeant Adams was instrumental in effecting a change in the treatment of lunatics throughout the United Kingdom.

His efforts towards the better treatment of Juvenile Criminals were highly praiseworthy, though not founded, as some thought, on a broad and consistent theory.

A suggestion of the Serjeant's to Lord Althorp, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, produced an exception from the usury laws of Bills of Exchange, drawn for a period not exceeding twelve months. Thus was introduced the thin edge of the wedge, which in the course of ten or fifteen years, shivered the whole system.

Serjeant Adams died in Hyde Park Street, London, in 1856, and was buried at Anstey, where a tablet is erected to his memory.

He was father of the late Rev. W. Adams, the well-known author of "The Shadow of the Cross," and uncle to the late General Henry Adams, C.B., of Crimean reputation.

Inf. W. Dickins, Esq., Chairman of the Warwickshire Quarter Sessions. Inf. Rev. H. C. Adams, late Fellow of Magd. Coll., Oxford. Inf. M. D. Hill, Esq., Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers. Gent. Mag., 1856.

Right Hon. Joseph Addison, M.P.

It is no part of my plan to give a detailed account of the life of one whose history is so copious and well-known as that of Joseph Addison; to do so in this, and in other similar cases, would but extend this work far beyond the proposed limits; and to travel over ground already well beaten, would be of no present advantage. The following biography must therefore be accepted simply as a *sketch* of the life of our distinguished Warwickshire Essayist. Joseph Addison was born in 1672 at Milston, in Wiltshire, his father being Dean Lancelot Addison. He received his education at the Charter House and at Queen's and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford, at which latter College he was chamber-fellow with Satchwell, and to him, as his friend and colleague, he inscribed his "Farewell to the Muses." Some literary productions, united with his praise of King William, early gained him the patronage of Lord Somers, who, in 1699, obtained for him an annual pension of £300, to enable him to travel in Italy. This pension terminated on the death of King William, and on his return home he published his travels. At the suggestion of Lord Halifax, he was employed, in 1704, to celebrate the splendid victory of Blenheim, for which he was rewarded with the place of Commissioner of Appeals. In 1706 he was appointed Under Secretary of State; and in 1709 he went to Ireland as Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and was made Keeper of the Records of Bermingham's tower, with an increased salary of £300 per annum. The "Tatler" was begun by Steele while Addison was in Ireland, and of this, Addison became a distinguished supporter. In 1711, in conjunction with Steele, he began the "Spectator," which alone would immortalize his name. Of these admirable and highly popular works, 20,000 numbers were sometimes sold in a day. The "Guardian" followed, to which also Addison freely contributed.

In 1716 Addison married the widow of Edward Rich, sixth Earl of Warwick, which proved a most unhappy alliance, and gave rise to the remark that although Holland House was a large mansion, it could not contain Addison, Lady Warwick, and one guest,—Peace. In the year following he was appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State by George I., but ill health, or perhaps incompetency for its duties, soon compelled him to resign, and he received a pension of £1,500 a year. After his retirement he completed his treatise on the Christian Religion: part of which work was published after his death. He purchased the manor of Bilton from William Boughton, Esq., of Lawford, for the sum of £10,000, in which purchase he is said to have been assisted by his brother, Gulston Addison, Governor of Fort St. George at Madras. Somervile, one of our Warwickshire poets, thus addressed Addison on his purchase:—

> "Each land remote, your curious eye has view'd,
> That Grecian arts or Roman arms subdu'd,
> Search'd every region, every distant soil,
> With pleasing labour and instructive toil:"

but yet, he continues—

> "Your wiser choice prefers this spot of earth,
> Distinguish'd by th' immortal Shakespeare's birth;
> Where through the vales the fair Avona glides
> And nourishes the glebes with fattening tides."

In the gardens, which are thought to be described by Addison in an early number of the Spectator, there was a long walk of beautiful Spanish chestnuts, running in a straight line, planted by our author himself, from seeds given him by Secretary Craggs; but the unsparing axe has levelled these to the ground since the death of his daughter. Here he was accustomed to pass the hours and indulge those reflections from which the public have gathered so rich a fruit; it still retains the name of "Addison's Walk." This form of straight line is that to which in his earliest years he seems to have been attached, as part of the walks of Magdalen College, Oxford, which are fashioned upon this model, still pass under his name.

Addison died in 1719, at Holland House, of which he became possessed by his marriage, leaving one daughter, born in 1718, who died at Bilton, unmarried, in 1797. Although not absolutely imbecile, she did not possess sufficient mental endowment to keep up the credit of her great name; yet she possessed an astonishing memory, in proof of which, she could repeat the longest sermon word for word after hearing it once, and could get by heart the contents of a whole dictionary. Dr. Young furnished the received account of Addison's interview with Lord Warwick on his death bed, but there appears no ground for the imputation on the young nobleman's morals and principles.

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Davenport's Dict. Gorton's Dict. Catal. of Engr. Port. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Smyth's Biog. Illustr. of Westminster Abbey. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wharncliffe's Life of Lady M. Montague. The Georgian Era. Wraxall's Post. Mems. Alison's Life of Marlborough. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Graphic Illustr. of Warw. Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays. Angleterre par Rémusat. Hist. d'Angleterre par De Bonnechose.

Thomas Allestree.

This Clergyman was Rector of Ashow from 1663 to 1696, in which year he resigned this Living, being appointed to the Rectory of Hamstall-Ridware, in Staffordshire; both Preferments being in the gift of Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh. He was likewise Domestic Chaplain to that nobleman, and a Prebend of Lichfield Cathedral.

He was of the same family as the eminent Dr. Richard Allestree, Provost of Eton, a staunch royalist; and it is not unlikely that a political identity between the views of the Leigh family at that period and Dr. Allestree, procured Lord Leigh's patronage in favour of Mr. Thomas Allestree.

At Hamstall he continued until his death, which occurred in 1715, when in the 78th year of his age. In the chancel of that church is an inscription to his memory, more calculated to provoke a smile than to solemnize the feelings:—

"Underneath lyeth the body of Thomas
Allestree, M.A. who was a minister of the
Church of England 54 years. He composed 500
sermons, and preached above 5000 times."

The only certain information we have of the subject of this notice is gathered from two Epistles dedicatory, prefixed to a work which he published in 1671, entitled "A Funeral Handkerchief, in two parts, containing consolatory arguments on the sickness and death of friends." The first part has an epistle dedicatory to Thomas, Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh, his "singular good lord and patron." The second part is dedicated to "that worthy gentleman, and my much esteemed kinsman, Mr. William Allestree, living in Derby; to which is added three Sermons, preached at Coventry in 1670, bearing the name of "Epaphroditus' Sickness and Recovery." The Funeral Handkerchief seems to have been written with a view of offering some pious consolation to the above-named nobleman, "who had lately parted with a religious lady, who drew with him in the yoke of marriage above fifty-nine years," as well as to his kinsman aforementioned, who was suffering from the same bereavement. In his first dedication, Mr. Allestree thus affords us a slight insight into his own history. "My Lord, I think I should be guilty of that crying sin of ingratitude (a sin, which amongst others, makes the times so perilous), if I should not, as I have often prayed for you, so upon occasion make honourable mention of you, who have so often refreshed me in my wants. Since I first saw your smiling countenance, I have oft thought of that speech of Ruth to Boaz, (Ruth ii., 10.) I was a stranger to your Lordship, yet you were pleased freely to bestow a small parsonage upon me. I call it a small one, (for so it is of itself,) but it hath happily received amongst other churches, for several years, an augmentation of twenty pounds and upwards, paid duly, without trouble; for the Lady Alicia Duddeley (that sweet flower, whom God gathered early to Himself, for she was ripe betimes), daughter of that pattern of piety and good works, the Lady Dutchess

Duddeley, lately deceased; this daughter, I say, left by her last Will an estate of the yearly value of 120 pounds, to be disposed of for ever to such poor Vicaridges and Parsonages as the said Lady Mother should appoint: and accordingly it was performed by Her Grace the Lady Dutchess Duddeley, whose good works, like Marie's oyntment, cast a sweet perfume. Mine is one of the six churches that partaketh of this bountie. I know, my Lord, you will pardon this digression, for you love to make honourable mention of your dear Aunt, this incomparable Dutchess, upon all occasions.

"I now return to your Lordship, who have not only been my patron, but in other respects a constant benefactor; for you were pleased to receive me for your Chaplain, and accept my poor pains, for which (to your noble generosity, not to my desert, be it spoken,) you gave me, besides other favours, a considerable allowance. Meet then it is that you should have the first-fruits of my labours in this kind, as a token of my real love, and testimony of a grateful heart, and I hope your Lordship will so interpret it."

Ath. Oxon, under the head of Richard Allestree. The Funeral Handk. Watt's Bib. Brit. Shaw's Staff. Dugdale's Warw. Harwood's Lichfield.

Sir Edmund Anderson.

This upright and learned Judge was born about 1530, being of a gentle family, residing at Broughton, in Lincolnshire. He was educated at Lincoln College, and afterwards at the Inner Temple, where, by indefatigable study, he acquired an extensive knowledge in the municipal laws. In the 19th of Queen Elizabeth he was made Serjeant-at-law, and in 1582, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In the year following he received knighthood. He was considered zealous in his promotion of the discipline of the Church of England; dealing somewhat sharply with "the Brownists," in his Circuits; on which account, the Bishop of Norwich wrote a letter to Treasurer Burleigh, desiring

that the Judge might receive the Queen's thanks. Indeed his severity was extended to all opponents of the Established Church, since he governed himself entirely by the Statute Law. It is said of him that he was so firm in what he considered right, that he would never be driven from it. On one occasion, when the Sovereign put a pressure on the Judges beyond constitutional power, it was shewn by the Judges, of whom Anderson was one, that they could not proceed, and that as the Judges were bound by their oaths of office, so Her Majesty was restrained by her coronation oath from such arbitrary interpositions; and with this Her Majesty is reported to have been satisfied.

In 1586, Sir Edmund sat in judgment upon Mary, Queen of Scots; and in the next year presided at the trial of Secretary Davison in the Star Chamber, for signing the warrant for the execution of that Princess. His decision in that nice point was—"that he had done *justum non juste.* He had done what was right in an unlawful manner, otherwise he thought him no bad man."

Having purchased the estate of Arbury, he entirely pulled down the house and church, and built out of their ruins a handsome mansion in a quadrangular form, and when he had done this, he passed it away in exchange to John Newdigate, Esq., for the manors of Moore Hall and Harefield, in Middlesex, which manors were repurchased by that gentleman's great-grandson, Sir Richard Newdigate, in 1674.

At Harefield, Sir Edmund Anderson entertained Queen Elisabeth who gave him a ring set with diamonds, which was long preserved in the family, until one of them had the ring re-set, and afterwards gave away the jewels,—thus losing their identity. The present representative will not probably be so fortunate as the Northumberland Anderson is said to have been, who, having dropped a ring into the sea, gave it up for lost, when some time after, having bought a cod in the market, on opening the fish, the ring was found in his maw.

Judge Anderson died in 1605, and was buried at Eyworth in Bedfordshire. He wrote much, but nothing was printed under his name, with the exception of his "Reports," which prove the industry and devotedness with which he pursued his profession. They are entitled—

"Reports of many principal calls argued and adjudged in the reign of Queen Eliz. in the Common Bench."

Athen. Ox. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Granger's Biog. Hist. Dugdale's Warw.
Fuller's Worthies. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Foss' Judges. Burke's Ext. Bar.
Norden's Spec. Brit. Brook's Lives of Puritans. Nichol's Lit. Anec. Aikin's Gen. Biog.
John Chamberlain's Letters temp. Eliz. *(Cam. Soc.)* Catal. Engr. Portr.
Watt's Bibl. Brit. Warw. Antiq. Mag., Part 3. Romantic Biog. of age of Elisabeth.

Samuel Annesley, (or Aneley) D.C.L.

According to Anthony à Wood, this Nonconformist Divine changed his original name of Aneley to Annesley, because the latter belonged to a noble house. He was, on the testimony of some authors, son of John Aneley of Haseley, where his father enjoyed a good estate, and where he was living in 1620. On the other hand, in the preface prefixed to the Sermon preached at his funeral, which is more likely to be correct, it is said that he was "an only child, born of very godly parents, at Kellingworth, near Warwick, in 1620." * † From early years he was destined for Holy Orders, the prospect of which induced him to be extremely industrious, and to commence a practice, which he observed through life, of reading twenty chapters daily from the sacred Scriptures.

He was educated at the Free-school at Coventry, and afterwards at Queen's College, Oxford, where it is singularly recorded of him by Anthony à Wood, that "he seldom drank any beer, only water; and with much ado, being naturally dull," (Walker says "egregiously

* Of this there can be no proof, as the Kenilworth Registers do not go back as far.

† Sharpe in his Catalogue of Warwickshire Portraits says, on what authority I know not, that Annesley was born at Arley, near Nuneaton.

stupid") "yet industrious, got to be Bachelor of Arts." Evidently it was a marvel with our friend, Wood, how it was possible to overcome the preliminaries attendant on taking a degree, without copious libations of College ale. Had he lived in the present days of comparative sobriety and temperance, he would have thought differently. "*Nevertheless*," argues Wood, or more truly it should be said *consequently*, "he was rarely sick, and his sight so strong, that he could read the smallest print without spectacles, even when in his 77th year."

It seems doubtful whether he entered the Ministry through the Episcopal channel, or according to the Presbyterian mode. Wood inclines to the former, and Calamy to the latter. In 1644 we find Annesley acting as Chaplain in the "Globe" to the Earl of Warwick, then Lord High Admiral of the Parliamentary Fleet; but having no natural taste for a seafaring life, he returned and settled on shore. During the time he was at sea he kept a diary. As to his preaching, we are told that it was "long and loud," and that he was presented in due course to the rich Living of Cliffe, ‡ in Kent, on the ejection for loyalty (though on the unfounded grounds of being a "scandalous minister"), of Dr. Griffin Higgs, § afterwards Dean of Lichfield.

In consequence of this Living being a Peculiar, the Incumbent exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction, independently of the Bishop of the diocese; one of the duties belonging to this office was to hold yearly visitations, to which the Clergy and Church-wardens were summoned. With a view of adding to his weight in this office, he was created Doctor of Civil Law, by the peremptory command of the Earl of Pembroke, then Chancellor of the University. In 1648 he preached a sermon before the House of Commons, in which he tried to persuade them to give up treating with the King, and to proceed to summary

‡ There is an old custom in this parish, that the Rector distributes at the parsonage house, on St. James' day annually, a mutton pye and a loaf to as many as chose to demand it, the expense of which amounts to about 15s. per annum.—*Hone's Every-day Book.*

§ See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

measures; while he highly extolled and affirmed the obligation of the Covenant. The thanks of the House were voted to him, and his sermon ordered to be printed.

Some time after this he resigned the Kentish Living, (although he had now become acceptable there, which was far from being the case at the first,) in consequence of a promise he had once made to his now improved parishioners, to "resign it when he had fitted them for the reception of a better minister." In 1657 he was nominated by Cromwell, Lecturer at St. Paul's; and in 1658 was presented by Richard, the Protector, to the vicarage of St. Giles,' Cripplegate. In 1662 he was ejected for nonconformity, although he was offered considerable preferment if he would conform; but this he refused to do, and continued to preach in conventicles until the period of his death, which occurred in 1696. His Funeral Sermon was preached by Dr. Daniel Williams.

His works, enumerated by Calamy, consist of occasional sermons, and some funeral discourses, with biographical memoirs. He was the principal supporter, if not the institutor, of the morning Lecture, or course of sermons, preached at seven o'clock in various churches during the Commonwealth, and afterwards at meeting houses by the most learned and able Nonconformists.

His youngest and last surviving daughter, Susanna, married the Rev. Samuel Wesley, Rector of Epworth, Lincolnshire, and became mother of the two famous revivers of religion in the last century. Of John Wesley, it is reported that he always spoke of his maternal grandfather with great respect. Mrs. Wesley is represented as a woman of great personal beauty, of high moral worth, and of a very strong and cultivated mind. She said of her father that he declared a little before his death, that for "more than forty years, he had no darkness, no fear, no doubt at all of his being accepted in the Beloved; but that, nevertheless, she did not remember to have heard him preach, no, not once,

explicitly on it; whence she supposed, he looked upon it as the peculiar blessing of a few, not as promised to all the people of God." Dr. Annesley was nearly related to Dr. Thomas Fuller, the celebrated author of "The Worthies of England."

Ath. Fasti. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Calamy's Nonconf. Mem. Catal. of Engr. Portr.
Annesley's Funeral Ser. Centenary of Wes. Method., 1839. Aikin's Gen. Biog.
Notes and Queries. Calamy's Life and Times. Saunders' Hist. of Linc.
Nonconf. Mem. Watt's Bib. Brit.

Sir Simon Archer, M.P.,

Of Umberslade,* in the parish of Tanworth, was born in 1581, being a member of one of the most ancient and honourable families in the kingdom. He was knighted in 1614 by King James, who then held his Court at Warwick Castle, in the presence of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, William Compton, Earl of Northampton, Sir Thomas Puckering, Bt., Sheriff of the county of Warwick, and many others.

Sir Simon was Sheriff for Warwickshire in 3 Car. I., and represented Tamworth in the Parliament which met on April 13, 1640. He was distinguished for his learning and accomplishments, and Sir William Dugdale, who became acquainted with him about 1630, in his dedication of his great work "The Antiquities of Warwickshire," to his "honoured friends," the "gentrie" of that county, acknowledges the value of Sir Simon's assistance in the following terms:—

"But principally must I acknowledge the signall furtherance which this work hath received by my much honoured Friend, Sir Simon Archer, Knight, a person indeed naturally qualified with a

* Umberslade is an ancient manor-house which was possessed by the Archer family from the reign of Henry II. to the close of the last century It was moated, and had a gate-house. William Archer in the 18th Henry III. purchased a license from Pope Gregory IX. for a chapel, for the celebration of divine service, which chapel was standing in the 17th century. John Archer, in the reign of Edward I., had a park here, which was disparked about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the park pales and all traces were removed by Andrew Archer in the reign of James I., when the moat was also filled up. The old house was taken down and a handsome mansion erected by Lord Archer in the Palladian style from the design of Francis Smith, about the commencement of the last century.—*Warwickshire Churches.*

great affection to Antiquities, and with no small pains and charge, a diligent gatherer, and preserver of very many choice Manuscripts, and other rarities, whereof I have made speciall use, as also every page in the book will manifest."

Wood likewise, when treating of the life of Dugdale† in his "Fasti," says of Sir Simon Archer—"who being much affected with the study of Heraldry and Antiquities, and having made very choice and considerable collections out of divers ancient writings, relating to the said County, and the families thereof, he did not only communicate to him what he had got together, but brought him acquainted with most of the gentlemen of note in the County."

In Easter, 1638, Sir Simon and his lady importuned Dugdale to accompany them to London, and on their way thither they had much conversation respecting the furtherance of his great design. In London, Sir Simon introduced the Warwickshire Antiquary to the venerable Sir Henry Spelman, who "received him with great humanity," and did him much service.

Fuller in his "Worthies," thus writes of Sir Simon Archer—"This worthy Knight is a lover of Antiquity, and of the Lovers thereof. I should be much disheartened at his great age, which promiseth to us no hope of his long continuance here, were I not comforted with the consideration of his worthy son, the heir, as well of his *studiousness* as *estate*."

Speaking likewise of William Webb, one of the "memorable persons" of Cheshire, Fuller says, "He (Webb) compiled a description of Cheshire and Chester, lately printed by that no less communicative than judicious Antiquary, Sir Simon Archer, of Tanworth, in Warwickshire."

The same author in his Church History dedicates the "Several

† See the Diary and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale, published by Mr. Hamper, in 1827, for many interesting letters between these celebrated Antiquarians.

copies of Battle Abbey Roll" to Sir Simon, in which he pays a high compliment to his literary liberality. "It being questionable whether you be more skilful in knowing, careful in keeping, or courteous in communicating your curious collection in that kind."

To Sir Simon's wife, "the Lady Anne Archer," he likewise dedicates the 8 Sect., Book ix., Cent. xvi. of his Church History.

Sir Simon died at Warwick in 1662, (not 1668, as Wood asserts) and was buried with his ancestors in Tanworth Church.‡ Some of his MSS. are in the library at Longbridge.

His descendant, Thomas Archer, who was Groom-porter in the reigns of Queen Anne, George I. & II., and who died, without issue in 1743, was an amateur Architect, and a great friend of Sir Christopher Wren. He furnished the plans for St. Philip's Church, in Birmingham, and designed the Church of St. John, Westminster.

Hamper's Dugdale. Dugdale's Warw. Athen. Ox. & Fasti. Fuller's Worthies. Ch. of Warw. Collins' Peerage. Nichol's Her. & Geneal. Hollinshed's Battle Abbey Roll. Wright's Court Hand Restored. Warw. Antiq. Mag., Part 3.

Thomas Arnold, D.D.,

Was born at West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, in 1795. His father, who was Collector of Customs at that place, died in 1801; and the boy was educated at Winchester, first in Commoners, and afterwards in the College. In 1811, when only in his 16th year, he gained an open Scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and in 1814, at an age when most young men are just beginning their University course, he took his B.A. degree, obtaining a first-class in Literæ Humaniores: a success which was followed the next year by his election to a Fellowship of Oriel, and presently by the further distinction of the prizes for both the University Essays, English and Latin. At Oxford he formed many friendships which he cherished through life, especially

‡ "Symon Archer, miles, sepultus fuit, 4° die Junii, 1662."—*Tanworth Register.*

with Mr. Justice Coleridge, Archbishop Whately, and Provost Hawkins: and, had he remained there, would undoubtedly have taken a high place among the eminent men who then and afterwards guided the mind of the University. But this was not the course he chose. Having been ordained in 1818, he settled the following year at Laleham on the Thames, with the purpose of taking private pupils. Shortly after this he married Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Penrose, by whom he left a numerous family. At Laleham he remained for nine years, engaged in private tuition, and occupied besides with literary labours, especially with a series of articles on Roman History for the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," which have been collected and re-published since his death, as a supplement to his larger but unfinished work. An article of his in the "Quarterly Review," (1825) on "Niebuhr's History of Rome," then still untranslated, was publicly recognised by the illustrious German as having first introduced his researches to the English public. At Laleham also he projected and began his edition of "Thucydides."

His plan of life however was wholly changed by the retirement of Dr. Wooll, at the close of the year 1827, from the Head Mastership of Rugby. Arnold was induced to come forward as a candidate, and was elected. In August 1828 his new career commenced; and it soon began to appear how true was the prediction of Dr. Hawkins of Oriel (a prediction which had done much to decide the choice of the Trustees) that "if elected he would change the whole face of education throughout the public schools of England." The real facts of the case have sometimes perhaps been exaggerated; but assuredly his administration of the school, which lasted for 14 years, was productive of extraordinary results, not at Rugby only, but elsewhere also, even during his life time; and since his death the effects of it have been greater still, owing in great measure to the admirable exhibition of his work and principles by his distinguished biographer, Dr. Stanley. It is due

beyond question chiefly to Dr. Arnold that the great English public schools, largely discredited at the time, and losing ground in public opinion, have risen to a height of popularity and efficiency which they never attained before: so that, while the ancient Foundations are thronged with numbers beyond all precedent, new ones also have sprung up on every side to meet the increasing demand. Yet this was done not so much by reforms and changes which he introduced into the existing system, as by the example he held out of what it was already capable of effecting. Heartily appreciating the peculiar excellence of the old English system in developing among boys generosity, honour, manliness, and vigour of mind and character, though alive at the same time to its peculiar dangers, he threw his whole heart into the work before him, and proved in how high a degree his ideal could be realised. The internal government of the school by upper boys (duly controlled of course by superior authority) he regarded as not only the sole means of obviating the necessity of a degrading espionage, but as exemplifying in itself the best merits of an aristocracy—such an aristocracy as could hardly be constituted in the larger world; being founded on superiority for the most part in age, in attainments, and in character. The study of the Classics, properly conceived and fitly carried out with continual reference to later times, he defended as the best ground-work of a liberal education; being in fact the study of the languages, literature, and civilisation, which have been the basis and are still the key of modern culture and development. Above all, he believed in the power and right of Christian faith and principle to control boys and societies of boys no less than men. These were the convictions which underlay and pervaded his whole method of education.

His personal qualifications for the work he undertook were singularly great. Extraordinary power of character, a superiority absolutely heroic to all motives but the highest, singular power of attracting or else overawing those under his command, inflexible justice

combined with considerate tenderness when occasion called for it, together with dauntless resolution and courage, were united in him with vast intellectual strength, and a genius which seemed equal to any emergency. Such qualities were really those of a great *general*, which indeed he was well fitted to be. And such was the feeling which he inspired in his pupils, whether those who reverenced and loved, or those who only feared him.

The principal *changes* which he introduced into Rugby, and which have more or less affected every Public School in the kingdom, were the transference of the boarding houses to the sole charge of the masters; the assumption by the Head-master of the pastoral and ministerial office over the boys; and the infusion into school instruction not only of a larger religious element, but of copious measures of English composition, modern languages, and modern history.

But his energies were not restricted during this period of his life to his administration of the School. Besides several volumes of Sermons, to some of which he added Introductions and Essays of remarkable thoughtfulness and power, which have greatly influenced Theology and Biblical Criticism in England, he continued and completed his edition of Thucydides, and brought down his "History of Rome" to the second Punic war (the third volume having been published after his death). His keen interest too in political and ecclesiastical questions induced him to come forward as an earnest advocate of Reform in Church and State. A pamphlet on the Roman Catholic Claims, and one on Church Reform, besides two or three series of letters in newspapers (one of them set on foot by himself) on the means of reconciling the various classes of society and elevating the condition of the labouring poor, attested the energy of his mind and the breadth of his sympathies. He was vehemently denounced in consequence as a political partisan; and the odium thus attaching to him considerably affected at one time the numbers of the School.

But whatever may be thought of his opinions or of his zeal in advocating them, no one could accuse him either of proselytising his pupils, or of mixing himself up at any time with party organisation; and he lived to see such obloquy almost entirely disappear. With the distinctions gained by his pupils at the Universities, and the good impression they created in other respects, the numbers at Rugby rose again till they surpassed any maximum previously attained. And in 1841, being appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, he received quite an ovation there on his appearance to give his inaugural lecture; the audience so completely overflowing the ordinary Hall that it was necessary to adjourn to the Sheldonian Theatre: where also his introductory course of lectures was delivered in the following year to hundreds of admiring listeners. These lectures proved to be his last literary work, being published only a few weeks before his death. On Sunday, June 12th, 1842, being the day after the termination of the school-work for the summer half, and the day before the completion of his 47th year, he was seized with *angina pectoris*, and expired about two hours after the first attack, having only just time to evince the sustaining power of Christian faith, and to set his last seal on the lesson of his life.

He was buried in the School Chapel; thus finding his last resting place at the scene of his labours, instead of his chosen Westmoreland home. And though occupying no ignoble place in English literature as a scholar, a historian, and a theologian, his name will live chiefly as that of the great School-master of the nineteenth century, indissolubly associated with that of the great Warwickshire School.

For this Article I am indebted to the Rev. I. N. SIMPKINSON, Rector of Brington, late Assistant Master in Harrow School, author of "Life of Wagner," "The Washingtons," &c.

John Ash, M.D., F.S.A. and F.R.S.,

Was born at Coventry in 1723, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He settled at Birmingham, where he was soon engaged in

extensive business, and was for many years the oracle of the profession throughout a widely-extended district around Birmingham. He was the Founder and first Physician of the General Hospital of that town, which he presided over for eight years after its opening. He built a large house at Ashted, in the neighbourhood, now converted into St. James's chapel. Finding his health giving way, and having accumulated a handsome fortune, Dr. Ash threw up his office at the Birmingham Hospital, and removed to London in 1787, where he was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

He entered largely into society, and was president of a celebrated club, called the "Eumélean," which met at the Blenheim Tavern.

He does not appear to have published anything during the active period of his practice in Birmingham, but with more leisure, his innate tastes burst forth, even in old age; for he had scarcely resigned the Hospital eighteen months, when he published a lengthened Essay on the waters of Spa and Aix-la-Chapelle. The Essay abounds in interesting matter, and displays an acquaintance with the important discoveries of Cavendish, Priestley, Bergmann and Lavoisier, and with chemical science in general.

Dr. Ash was Censor 1789; Harveian Orator 1790; Gulstonian Lecturer 1791; and Cronian Lecturer 1793. He died in Brompton Row, Knightsbridge, in 1798, in his 76th year, and was buried in Kensington Church. A full-length portrait of him by Sir Joshua Reynolds was painted by order of the Governors of the Birmingham Hospital, and placed in the Committee Room. It was engraved by Bartolozzi, in 1791, and afterwards reduced and altered to represent Mr. Justice Buller. It is said that too close an attention to his profession having at one time affected Dr. Ash's intellects, he recovered them by intense application to mathematics. However remarkable this treatment may appear, there are not wanting similar illustrations

of the beneficial effects of a change of study under these calamitous circumstances.

Although this memoir is brief, it is sufficient to keep before the public the honoured name of one who founded an Institute which has bestowed innumerable benefits upon the county in which he was born, and in which he passed many years of a busy life.

Munk's Roll. Memoirs of the Physicians of the Birm. Gen. Hosp., 1857. Catal. Engr. Port. Nichols' Anecd. of 18th Century. Gent. Mag. Rose's Biog. Dict.

Edward Ash, M.D., F.R.S. and S.A.

This well-known Physician was born at Birmingham about 1770, and educated under the care of his uncle, Dr. John Ash, Physician to the General Hospital of that place. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A., in 1788; and in 1790 proceeded to University College, on being elected Radcliffe Travelling Fellow; this appointment provided him with ample means to cultivate the study of medicine, both at home and abroad. He accordingly visited many parts of Europe, and improved his taste for literature. He conducted a weekly newspaper, called The "Speculator," published in numbers; 8vo., 1790. At Edinburgh he pursued a regular course of Academical study, attending the Royal Infirmary, and the lectures of all the celebrated professors of the University of that day. He took the degree of M.D. in Oxford in 1796, and was afterwards admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Ash ultimately settled in London, and was appointed Physician-extraordinary to the King. Having a good fortune, he devoted himself chiefly to literary and scientific pursuits, and assisted the College of Physicians in the arrangement of their official papers; but he did not publish any work on medical science. His death occurred in 1829.

Rose's Biog. Dict. Catal. Oxford Grad.

Sir Walter Aston, Bart., First Lord Aston, K.B.,

"The Trent, by Tixall grac'd, the Aston's ancient seat,
Which oft the Muse hath found her safe and sweet retreat;
The noble owners now of which beloved place,
Good fortune them and their's with honor'd titles grace.
May Heaven still bless that house, till happy floods you see;
Yourselves more grac'd by it, than it by you can be:
Whose bounty still my Muse so freely shall confess,
As when she shall want words, her sighs shall it express."

Polyolbion, Song xii.

The representative of a most ancient Staffordshire house, of which Fuller in his "Worthies" says:—"I have not met with a more noble family, measuring on the level of flat and unadvantaged antiquity. They have ever borne a good respect to the Church and learned men."

He was the eldest son of Sir Edward Aston of Tixall, who possessed estates of the annual value of £10,000, in the counties of Stafford, Derby, Leicester, and Warwick. His mother was Ann, only daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, at which place he first saw the light of day in 1584. On his father's death he became a ward of Sir Edward Coke.

At the coronation of James I. he was appointed Knight of the Bath (when the poet Drayton acted as his Esquire); and was created a Baronet in 1611. In consequence of his intimacy with the Duke of Buckingham, he was sent to Spain in 1619 to treat for the marriage of Charles with the Infanta; but when the marriage had been agreed upon, and Sir Walter Aston and Lord Bristol in concert had arranged a day for the espousals, the treaty was suddenly broken off, both the King and Prince intimating to Sir Walter their displeasure at his having concurred with Bristol in fixing the day, without previously binding the King of Spain to the restitution of the Palatinate, to which they well knew that King would never consent. Upon this Lord Bristol quitted Madrid in disgust; but Aston remained till 1625, when he returned home, and in 1627 was created Lord Aston of Forfar in Scotland. In

1635 he was again sent Ambassador into Spain, and continued in that character until 1638. Drayton has consecrated the memory of Lord Aston as a "lover and encourager of English poetry."

Lord Aston owned Blythe Hall, which he sold to Sir William Dugdale in 1625. He died in 1639, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Stafford.

Lodge's Portraits. Catal. Engr. Portr. Burke's Peerage, previous to 1845. Fuller's Worthies. Nichols' Progr. James I. Pennant's Journey from Chester to London. The Shirley Brothers. Shaw's Staffordshire. Gough's Camden. Dugdale's Warw. Lloyd's State Worthies. Drayton's Polyolbion.

John Bartlam

Was born in 1770 at Alcester, where he resided throughout his life. Being sent from Rugby for an offence against discipline, he was received by Dr. Parr at Hatton, with the consent of Dr. James, Master of Rugby School, with almost fatherly kindness. He deserved this protection, for he was a boy of the kindliest disposition, of the highest powers and considerable learning; but he required such a master as Parr to urge him on; for nothing but force could overcome his natural indecision and his constitutional idleness. And now he wanted the guardian eye of a father, no less than the restraining hand of a master: for this parent, who, through the influence of the late Marquis of Hertford, had become an officer in the Militia, whilst engaged in Suffolk in his favourite pursuit of fishing, was drowned within view of his villa. His excellent widow did her utmost for three surviving children, thus bereaved; she placed them all at Rugby, and had the satisfaction, before she died, to see them in honourable stations. John, from the tuition of Dr. Parr, became successively Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; Vicar of Tattenhall, in Cheshire; Vicar of Studley from 1797 to 1822; Vicar of Beoley, Worcestershire; and finally of Ponteland in Northumberland; this last by the patronage of his College.

With every capacity for acquiring the higher degrees of human knowledge, and with the actual acquisition of some very useful and ornamental branches of it, John Bartlam, throughout life, never pursued any regular system of learning when external pressure was withdrawn; nevertheless, as an exception, it may be mentioned that he composed his essay on Liberty in the midst of distraction, and no one knew that it had been composed, not even Parr himself, till the Chancellor's prize of the University of Oxford was adjudged to him. His love of company and his convivial qualities were a snare to him: he loved his friends, who were many; some, among the most distinguished men of the day: and was beloved by all who knew him. There can be little doubt that had his diligence kept pace with his capacity, and had he taken full advantage of the previous instructions of Dr. Parr, to whom he was the child of his fond affections at first, and in after years his bosom friend, he would have proved a shining light in his generation. At Hatton he was often employed by Dr. Parr as an amanuensis, and by these means he not only increased his stock of knowledge, but acquired a copious, correct, and often beautiful style in the English tongue. In his parish he was greatly beloved, whenever he passed he was greeted with a smile, and the voices of the poor were ever raised in supplication for his health and happiness.

He was a frequent sufferer from paroxysms of despondency and melancholy. In one of these fits he came to Dr. Johnstone of Birmingham, as was his wont, for advice and comfort, and afterwards went to Exeter with his brother Thomas, who was Precentor of the Cathedral Church in that city. Here he became entirely recruited. He then went to London, apparently in good health, to visit the Honble. S. Eardley, but died suddenly (1823) in the shop of a bookseller, and was interred at Alcester.

Johnstone's Mem. of Dr. Parr. Catal. Engr. Portr. Gent. Mag.

William Basset,

Successively Rector of Brinklow and of St. Swithin's, London, was the son of Thomas Basset, of Great Harborough, and the author of several sermons, among which may be enumerated—

1.—A Sermon preached at the Warwickshire Meeting at St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside, London, 1679.

These meetings were in connection with an association formed as specified in the sermon, to "set out to trades as many poor children of our Co. of Warwick, as there be Stewards of the said Company, which be in number eight."

2.—A Defence of Excommunication, &c.

Probably this is the same William Basset mentioned in Wood's 'Fasti,' as of Magdalen College, Oxford, of whom Wood writes—"He hath published four sermons at least, and therefore he is hereafter to be remembered."

In 1671 his name appears for the first time in the Brinklow Registers, and for the last time in 1681; about which period he ceased to be Rector of Brinklow: * for at the end of the following page of the Registers, they are signed by "Thos. Muston, Rector." It would appear that Mr. Basset was afterwards Rector of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, in London.

Wood's Fasti. Brinklow Register.

Richard Baxter.

This noted Puritanical Minister, who was born in 1615, was for some time Minister of a chapel at Coventry. He was wont to lament the iniquity of his conduct in early life; but he considered that the teaching

* Mr. Basset succeeded Mr. William Clerk in the Rectory of Brinklow, who was originally instituted in 1625, but was ejected in 1644 and restored in 1660, in which year Mr. John Gilpin left the Parsonage House. Of this Mr. Gilpin, Palmer, in his edition of 'Calamy's Nonconformists" Memorial' thus writes—"He was an Emeritus, and had borne the brunt of persecution in former times for his nonconformity, but preached sometimes, as his strength would bear. After his ejectment he lived peaceably at Knoll, in low circumstances, but not long. A letter from one that knew him well says that he had in his time great

and example of a pious father reclaimed him. "His health," writes Dean Hook, "from early life was extremely delicate, and he was affected with nervous debility; he is said to have been one of the most diseased and afflicted men that ever reached the full ordinary limits of human life; and this is mentioned by his biographers as an excuse for the acerbity of his temper, his occasional fretfulness and waywardness, and his impatience of contradiction."

The writings of the Puritans early engaged Richard Baxter's attention in consequence of his failing to receive the satisfaction he desired from the writings of distinguished Churchmen; and in the year 16— he was appointed to the Church at Kidderminster by a Committee of Religion, which received, like an inquisition, complaints from any person against so called "Scandalous Ministers." But the feeling against his views was so strong that he was shortly obliged to resign his post. Having left Kidderminster, he returned for a time to the ancient City of Coventry, where he had a Chapel, and in the year 1651 the Corporation presented him with a "Colledge Cup" price £4 2 6, in return for a copy of one of his publications given by him, and ordered to be kept in the custody of the Mayor. While in Coventry he took the Covenant (which was compulsory on all above eighteen years of age) by which he was pledged to endeavour to extirpate popery and prelacy, &c. No fewer than seven thousand Clergy left their livings in consequence. In his "Dying Thoughts" he says—"What mercy had I, amidst the calamities of a civil war to live two years in safety in Coventry, a city of defence, and in the heart of the kingdom."

acquaintance with those eminent men Mr. Arthur Hildersam, Mr. John Bell, Mr. John Dod, Mr. Lancaster, and others of that stamp, and loved dearly to tell stories of them, which made his company very pleasant. He was the picture of an old Puritan, and preached in his *ruff* to the very last. People used to compare him to Father Latimer. He was generally beloved by good people in that part of the country for his great piety, humility, calm and peaceable temper, contentedness in a mean condition, and the faithful discharge of his office. He was very affectionate in prayer, and generally melted into tears."

He was now appointed Chaplain in the Parliamentarian Army, which a sudden illness in the year 1647 obliged him to relinquish, but the living of Kidderminster having been sequestered, it was offered to Baxter, who accepted it, till the Restoration obliged him again to vacate it in favour of the rightful Incumbent. Here his time was happily and usefully spent, and his success as a minister was remarkable.

Baxter took a leading part in the Savoy conference, where he was distinguished rather by the violence and crude precipitancy of his conduct than by extreme principles. His would-be substitute for the Prayer book compiled by himself in a few days is well known. On the Restoration, Baxter was kindly treated. He was selected as one of the King's Chaplains, and was likewise offered a Bishopric, both which, he to his credit declined. In 1682 Charles II., exasperated with the Presbyterians for refusing any toleration which should include the Papists, threw many into prison, and among them Baxter, who was on this occasion brought up before the infamous Judge Jeffries for judgment. When released from prison he lived in London, and the last years of his life were passed in suffering and sorrow. He died in 1691.

The following traditionary anecdote connected with his residence in Warwickshire I extract from a nonconformist work called 'The Independency of Warwickshire;' and if true it is one of many proofs that a man may be caught in his own trap.

"Several of the ministers ejected by the Act of Uniformity, who resided in this city (Coventry), united with Baxter in establishing a Lecture in a private house on a neighbouring common, near the village of Berkswell. The time of worship was generally a very early hour. Mr. Baxter left Coventry in the evening, intending to preach the lecture in the morning. The night being dark he lost his way; and after

wandering about a considerable time, he came to a gentleman's house where he asked for direction. The servant who came to the door informed his master that a person of very respectable appearance had lost his way. The gentleman requested the servant to invite him in. Mr. Baxter readily complied, and met with a very hospitable reception. His conversation was such as to give his host an exalted idea of his good sense and extensive information. The gentleman wishing to know the quality of his guest, said, after supper, 'As most persons have some employment, or profession in life, I have no doubt, Sir, that you have yours.' Mr. Baxter replied with a smile, 'Yes, Sir, I am a man-catcher.' 'A man-catcher,' said the gentleman, 'are you? I am very glad to hear you say so, for you are the very person I want. I am a Justice of the Peace in this district, and am commissioned to secure the person of Dick Baxter, who is expected to preach at a Conventicle in this neighbourhood, early to-morrow morning; you shall go with me, and I doubt not we shall easily apprehend the rogue.' Mr. Baxter very prudently consented to accompany him. Accordingly the gentleman, on the following morning, took Mr. Baxter in his carriage to the place where the meeting was to be held. When they arrived at the spot they saw a considerable number of people hovering about; for seeing the carriage of the Justice, and suspecting his intentions, they were afraid to enter the house. The Justice observing this, said to Mr. Baxter, 'I am afraid they have obtained some information of my design; Baxter has probably been apprized of it, and therefore will not fulfil his engagement; for you see the people will not go into the house. I think if we extend our ride a little further, our departure may encourage them to assemble, and on our return we may fulfil our commission.' When they returned they found their efforts useless; for the people still appeared unwilling to assemble. The magistrate, thinking he should be disappointed of the object he had in view, observed to his companion, that as the people were very much

disaffected to Government, he would be much obliged to him to address them on the subject of loyalty and good behaviour. Mr. Baxter replied, that perhaps this would not be deemed sufficient; for as a religious service was the object for which they were met together, they would not be satisfied with advice of that nature; but if the magistrate would begin with prayer, he would then endeavour to say something to them. The gentleman replied, putting his hand to his pocket, 'Indeed, Sir, I have not got my Prayer book with me, or I would readily comply with your proposal. However I am persuaded, that a person of your respectability and appearance would be able to pray with them, as well as to talk with them. I beg, therefore, that you will be so good as to begin with prayer.' This being agreed to, they alighted from the carriage and entered the house, and the people, hesitating no longer, immediately followed them. Mr. Baxter then commenced the service by prayer, and prayed with the seriousness and fervor for which he was so eminent. The magistrate standing by, was soon melted into tears. The good Divine then preached in his accustomed lively and zealous manner. When he had concluded, he turned to the Justice and said, 'Sir, I am the very Dick Baxter of whom you are in pursuit; I am entirely at your disposal.' The magistrate, however, had felt so much during the service, and saw things in so different a light, that he laid aside entirely all his enmity to the Nonconformists, and ever afterwards became their sincere friend and advocate, and it is believed also a decided Christian."

He is said to have written above 120 books, and to have had above 60 written against him; but the chief of his works were:—

1.—A Narrative of his own Life and Times. 2.—The Saints' Everlasting Rest. 3.—A Paraphrase on the New Testament. 4.—A Call to the Unconverted. 5.—Dying Thoughts. 6.—Poor Man's Family Book.

In some of these works, intermixed of course with much that is erroneous, there are some beautiful thoughts, and the fervour with

which he threw his whole soul into what he wrote, has secured for them attention even in the present day." The most creditable passage in all his writings is the well-known humble and hearty acknowledgment which occurs in his autobiography, of the faults of his past life.

Hook's Eccl. Biog. Catal. of Engr. Port. Independency of Warwicksh.

Henry Beighton, F.R.S.,

Of Griff, in the parish of Chilvers Coton, is a name familiar to all readers of Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, inasmuch as many of the Gentlemens' Seats were drawn, and the maps and hundreds of the County are designed, from an actual survey made by this eminent Surveyor and Engineer, which took him four years to complete. The hundreds introduced in Thomas' edition are said to be very incorrectly copied from Beighton's large survey.

Besides these, Mr. Beighton drew and published in 1721 "a Prospect" of St. Michael's Church, Coventry, as well as a view of the beautiful Cross at Coventry, built upon the model of that at Abingdon in 1544. He likewise made in 1716 a large finished drawing of Kenilworth Castle, with MS. references, from a fresco painting occupying the whole side of a room at the Earl of Denbigh's, Newnham Paddox. This was copied at the expense of John Ludford, Esq., of Ansly Hall, who designed to have it engraved for Mrs. Beighton's benefit, had she lived.

Mr. Beighton's survey of the County before-mentioned, was published by subscription in the year 1750, in two sheets, with the several emendations left by him at his death, and also a smaller survey reduced to a single sheet. Mr. Beighton's map of Warwickshire is laid down by English measured miles, reduced to horizontal, by his

own hand. He measured both with the chain and compass, and set down the medium scale.

Mr. Henry Beighton died in 1743, aged 57, and was buried at Chilvers Coton, where a small mural monument records his death, but not his merits.

In the Register of Chilvers Coton, his burial is stated to have taken place on the 11th of October, only two days after his death. This, coupled with the death of his wife on the 14th of October in the same year, is a singular circumstance, for which there was doubtless some special cause.

Berkeleys of Caludon.

The great historic house of Berkeley essentially belongs to Gloucestershire; but on the death of Edward VI., Henry Lord Berkeley, by descent from the Mowbrays and the Segraves, became possessed of the ancient Manor and castellated mansion of Caludon near Coventry, where he resided, and where his eldest son, Thomas, was born, and continued to reside until the period of his decease in 1610. Under these circumstances, I shall take occasion to say a few words of both father and son, as well as of their ancestors on the female side, the ancient possessors of Caludon.

Nicholas de Segrave, in the 7th of Edward I. was certified to hold here, *inter alia*, a park containing 20 acres. Twenty-five years afterwards, his son, John de Segrave, obtained leave to fortify his house at Caludon with a moat, and to surround it with embattled walls; and this castellated mansion appears to have been the occasional residence of his descendants, during their continuance in the male line. In the 13th of Edward III., John, his grandson, received a summons, with other Warwickshire knights, to be in readiness, sufficiently furnished

with horses and arms, to attend the king into France. By his daughter and heir, who married John de Mowbray, a powerful baron, this lordship devolved to that family. It was here that their son, Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, (who had been accused by the Duke of Hereford of using certain expressions in dishonour of the king) lodged, previous to the intended combat between himself and Hereford. From this spot he advanced on the day appointed, to Gosford Street Coventry, the place of military trial, on a horse "barded with crimson velvet imbroidered with lions of silver and mulberie trees." After three descents more, the manor passed, by the marriage of Isabel, daughter of Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, to James, sixth Lord Berkeley, who alienated it, with other possessions, to the male heirs of Henry VII.; but on the death of Edward VI., the last male heir, it reverted to Henry, the twelfth Lord Berkeley, who was godson to King Henry VIII.

Henry Lord Berkeley resided much at Caludon.* "The greatest part of this lord's abydinge after his mother's death, happenynge in the sixth yeare of Queen Elizabeth, was at Callowdon, till his own death in the eleaventh of Kinge James, from whence, once in two or three yeares, hee used in July to come to Berkeley, not comonly by one way, lodginge in his journyes at the houses of gentlemen his friends and acquaintances, as at Claredon, Milcote, Clifford, Sainbury, &c., by bendinge his journyes sometymes on the one hand, and sometimes on the other. It was an innate disposition in him to avoid lodginge at comon Innes. In his last dayes journey to Berkeley, I have often attended, when I have observed him met by the way and accomponyed

* "I have heard Dr. Ralph Bathurst say that when he was a boy, my Lord Lucius Carey, 2nd Lord Falkland, lived at Coventry, where he had then a house, & that he would sit up very late at night in his study & many times came to the library at the school there."—*Aubrey's Lives of Eminent Men.*

The residence of this nobleman at Coventry may in part be accounted for by the marriage of Sir Thomas Berkeley with Lord Falkland's relative, the daughter of Lord Hunsdon, as well as by the fact that the Careys, Earls of Monmouth, were appointed custodians of the neighbouring Castle of Kenilworth in 1625, until its destruction by Oliver Cromwell. A silver cup presented by the Countess of Monmouth in 1644 to the Church of Kenilworth is still preserved.

with 300, 400, and 500 horse of his kindred, friends and tenants, eare he came to Berkeley Towne, though hee usually set forth from Callowdon with seldome above fowertene or sixtene."

This Lord lived in splendour at Caludon, and kept a grand retinue, being profuse in his hospitalities, as well as in his alms to the poor, whereby he brought himself into straits. "As touchinge the Almes to the poore of 5 & six country p'ishes & villages hard adjoyninge to Callowdon were relieved, with each of them a neepe of holsome pottage, with a peece of beoffe or mutton therin, halfe a cheate loafe, & a Kan of beere, besides the private Almes that dayly went out of his purse never without eight or ten shillings in single money of ij^{d} iij^{d} & groates, & besides his Maundy & Thursday before Ester day, wherein many poore men and women were clothed by the liberality of this lord and his first wife, whilest they lived; and besides twenty markes, or twenty pound, or more, which thrice each yeare, against the feaste of Christmas, Ester, and Whitsontide, was sent by this Lord to two or three of the chiefest Inhabitants of these villages, and of Gosford Street at Coventry, to bee distributed amongst the poore accordinge to there discretions. Such was the humanity of this Lord, that in tymes of Christmas and other festyvalls, when his neighbor townships were invited and feasted in his Hall, hee would, in the midst of their dynner, ryse from his owne, & goynge to each of their tables in his Hall, cheerfully bid them welcome. And his further order was, having guests of Honour or of remarkable ranke that filled his owne table, to seate himselfe at the lower end; and when such guests filled but halfe his bord, & a meaner degree the rest of his table, then to seate himselfe the last of the first ranke, & the first of the later, which was about the midst of his large tables, neare the salt."

Lord Berkeley died at Caludon in 1613, and was honorably conveyed to Berkeley Castle, and buried in the chancel of that Church.

Henry Lord Berkeley married the daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. "In the first twenty yeares after her mariage shee was given to all manner of delights, beseeminge her birth & callinge: but after the beheaddinge of the Duke of Norfolk, her brother, & the frownes which the state government had cast upon the rest, and others of her deerest kindred, with the harsh recoveries (or rather wrestings) of her husband's possessions, (then growne towards thirty eight or forty years) shee retired herselfe into her chamber & private walkes, which each faire day in garden, parke, & other solytaries, for her set houres, shee constantly observed: not permittinge either her gentleman usher, gentlewomen, or any other of her house to come nearer to her than their appoynted distance; when the weather permitted not abrode, shee observed the same order in the great chamber or gallary."

"In her elder years she gave herselfe to the study of natural philosophy & astronomy; & (the better to contynue her knowledge in the latin tongue) in readinge over her gramer rules, hath three or fower tymes called mee to explayne somethinge therin, that shee seemed not fully to apprehend. In Hillary term A° 37 Eliz. I bought for her, a Globe, Blagrave's mathematicall Jewell, a quadrate, compasses, rulers, & other mathematicall instruments, wherein shee much delyghted herselfe till her death."

Lady Berkeley was an excellent Lutist, and her husband gave her a lute of mother-of-pearl for which Queen Elizabeth had offered 100 marks, and for non-payment of which in full, he was sued in Chancery.

This Lady, called by Queen Elizabeth "her Golden Lady," died at Caludon in 1596, and her obsequies were celebrated with extraordinary splendour at St. Michael's Church, Coventry. At her funeral the Chaplain summed up her virtues by saying, she "was never heard to sweare."!

Sir Thomas Berkeley, the only son of Henry Lord Berkeley, was born at Caludon in 1575, and to him Queen Elizabeth, being then at

Kenilworth Castle, stood godmother, Anne, Countess of Warwick, acting as her deputy. "The moste parte of his education was at Callowdon, under the indulgent instruction of his mother and her waytinge gentleweomen, whom in nyne years they had onely taught to spell and meanely read a little English." Afterwards he was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where, when at play, slipping in the paved cloisters of that College, he broke his "channell bone," and was lame ever afterwards. He conveyed it is said the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth to James I. in Scotland, and was made Knight of the Bath at his Coronation.

He was profuse in his expenses beyond his means, for the support of which, he had to part with much of his property.

He died at Caludon in 1610, three years before the death of his father, and was buried in St. Michael's Church, Coventry. Both his own and his mother's monuments are engraved in Dugdale's Warwickshire.

His only son, George, who inherited from his grandfather, as 13th Lord Berkeley, was born in 1601, and received his early education at the Free School, Coventry, under Dr. Philemon Holland, and afterwards went to Oxford. He married when only 13 years of age and his bride 9. He was made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles, Prince of Wales. He appears to have sold the estate of Caludon in the 7th of Charles I. to Thomas Morgan, of Weston-under-Wetheley, Esq., and thereby the connection of the Berkeleys with Warwickshire, which had lasted for upwards of one hundred years, finally terminated.

The ancient mansion of Caludon has for the most part long since disappeared. A fragment only of the thick walls, in which two pointed windows may be seen, and a portion of the moat, remain to preserve its memory.

Dugdale's Warw. Collins' Peerage. Burke's Peerage. Smith's MS. Memoir of Berkeley Family—1618.

Augustine Bernher.

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This "companion in tribulation" of the martyrs of Mancetter was born at Zurich, where he received instruction from one "Master Wolfius," of whom he makes mention in a letter to Bullinger.

During the Marian persecution, his principal refuge was at Baxterley Hall, the seat of the Glovers, where Bishop Latimer likewise resided, and whom he styles his "dear master." It is Augustine Bernher who has recorded that this venerable Bishop was often so much engaged in prayer that he had not power of himself to rise again from his bended knees. It is he who has likewise told us what was the grand subject matter of the Bishop's prayers, when, on the death of Edward, and on the accession of Mary, he saw Popery rising again in all its subtlety and power; viz.: "the speedy re-establishment of the Protestant Religion;" for which, as he often wished he might, he shed his blood.

Robert Glover and Mrs. Lewis found in Bernher a constant and devoted friend. He encouraged the former when disposed to be cast down by the prospect of martyrdom, and attended Mrs. Lewis to the stake.

For a while he was Minister of a congregation in London, which assembled privately, first in one secret place, and then in another; and not unfrequently, for their greater security, on board some vessel on the Thames. It should be recorded that he was instrumental in saving the life of Bishop Jewel, when fleeing for his life from Oxford to London.

It may be mentioned that Bernher's sister, married John Carelesse, the Coventry martyr.

Bernher was presented to the Rectory of Southam in 1566. Here he was given to hospitality, had a character for learning, and was famous as a Preacher.

His edition of Bishop Latimer's Sermons dated from "Southam, Oct. 2, 1570," was dedicated to the Duchess of Suffolk, who, with her husband, infant child, and a few servants, fled into Germany during the Marian persecution.

Three Treatises by Bernher on Election, are in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and various papers, in his autograph, exist among the MSS. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, some of which are transcripts of pieces by Bradford and others. Several Letters to and from Bernher are introduced in the publications of the Parker Society.

Riching's Martyrs of Mancetter. Foxe's Book of Martyrs. Dugdale's Warw.
Narratives of the Reformation *(Cam. Soc.)* Publ. of Parker Society.

John Bell, LL.D., Bishop of Worcester,

Was born in Worcestershire. He was educated at Baliol College, Oxford, and passed some time in Cambridge; to both of which Universities he was a benefactor, particularly to the former, founding there an endowment for the maintenance of two Scholars, natives of the diocese of Worcester. He was Rector of Weston-sub-Edge, (where the Bell family remained till lately,) Archdeacon of Gloucester, Prebend of Lincoln and Lichfield, and Vicar General of the Bishop of Worcester. In 1518 he succeeded Ralph Collingwoode, as Warden of the College of Stratford-upon-Avon, and consequently as Dean of the Collegiate Church in that town.

He appears to have been a favourite with King Henry VIII., who made him his Envoy to foreign princes, and one of his council: and, as a reward for his services in defence of his divorce from Queen Catherine, gave him the Bishopric of Worcester;* in which he was confirmed in 1539. He did not long enjoy this dignity, as he resigned it in 1543, for reasons unknown. He retired to a private life at Clerkenwell, where he died in 1556, and was interred in St. James' Church, Isling-

* Bell succeeded to the See of Worcester "per liberam resignationem Hugonis Latimer." His confirmation is entered in Cranmer's Register, but not his Consecration, of which, however, there can be little doubt.—*Preface to Bramhall. A.C.T.*

ton. "The xiij day of August was bered at Clarkynwell doctur Belle sum tyme bysshope of (Worcester). He was put in ys coffen lyke a bysshope; with ij whyt branchys and ij dosen of stayffes torchys and iiij grete tapurs; and a surmon, doctor Hapfelle dyd make yt."—*Machyn's Diary.*

By his last Will and Testament, he left liberal bequests to the poor of Stratford-on-Avon; of Bromsgrove in Worcestershire; and Tadcaster in Yorkshire, &c., at all which places, it is probable, he had been beneficed.

Ath. Oxon. Wheler's Hist. of Stratford-on-Avon. Chambers' Biog. Illus. of Worcestershire. Preface to Bramhall. A.C.T. Parker Society Publ. Harwood's Hist. of Lichfield. Burnet's Reformation. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng.

John Bird, D.D., Bishop of Chester,

A native of Coventry, was educated as a Carmelite at Oxford, and became afterwards the head, and last provincial of that order, the affairs of which he prudentially managed from 1516 to 1519. He gratified Henry VIII. by preaching sermons before him "in which he nervously impugned the primacy of the Pope." He was one of the divines sent to confer and argue with Bilney in prison, and likewise one of those whom the King despatched in 1535 to Catherine of Arragon, to persuade her to forbear the use of the title of Queen. As a further proof of the Royal favour, he was in 1537 consecrated Suffragan to the Bishop of Landaff, under the title of Bishop of Penrith. In the beginning of 1539 we find him with Dr. Wotton on an embassy in Germany; and Cromwell, writing to him in that year, desired him to get the "picture of the lady," meaning Anne of Cleves, whom the King was induced to marry from seeing her portrait. As the Bishop had but one eye, a description of the princess, dependent on his powers of vision, would have been judged imperfect. In July of the same

year Dr. Bird was elected Bishop of Bangor. He subscribed the decree in favour of the divorce from Anne of Cleves, though he had probably been to a great extent instrumental in bringing about her marriage. In 1541 he was translated to the newly-created Bishopric of Chester, being then, or soon afterwards, invested with archidiaconal powers throughout the whole diocese; and in 1544 he ordained Edmund Grindal, the future Archbishop of Canterbury. He again submitted to the papal yoke under the reign of Mary, but was deprived of his bishopric for being married, at which time he owed the crown £1087 18 0¾. Soon after Bishop Bonner appointed him his Suffragan, and in 1554 presented him to the vicarage of Dunmow in Essex. He died when 60 years of age, in 1556, in an obscure condition, but whether he was buried at Dunmow or in Chester Cathedral seems questionable. The MS. visitation book of Bishop Bird is preserved among the archives of the diocese of Chester.

He was the author of several works, of which the following may be particularised:—

"Lectures on St. Paul." "De fide justificante." "Homiliæ eruditæ."

Godwin de Præsulibus. *(Richardson.)* Athen. Ox. Athen. Cantab.
Strype's Mems. of Archbishops of Canterbury. Ormerod's Cheshire. Cuitt's Hist. of Chester.
Fuller's Worthies. Burnet's Reformation.

William Bishop, D.D., Titular Bishop of Chalcedon,

The first Popish Bishop sent into England after the Reformation, and son of John Bishop of Brailes, who was patron of that church, where he was born about 1550. After being three or four years in Oxford, he went to the University of Rheims, and there applied himself assiduously to the study of divinity. Thence he was sent to Rome, where, after improving himself considerably in divinity and philosophy, he was ordered to England to "convert souls;" but being taken prisoner on his

arrival, was detained as such for some years. In 1584, being set at liberty, he went to Paris, and took his place among the Sorbonne Doctors. At length he made another journey to England, where he laboured for some time in the Roman Catholic cause. He was now sent for to Rome to arrange certain matters then at variance between the Jesuits and Secular Priests, referred to at large by Thomas Bell, in the 'Anatomy of Popish Tyranny.' When this was settled he returned again to England, and, after labouring for eight years to advance the views of his Church, he was committed prisoner to the Gate House in Westminster, where we find him in 1612. Afterwards being released and sent abroad, he lived at Paris in the College lately built for Benedictine Monks, and while here, he employed some time in writing tracts against two Protestant Divines, Dr. Robert Abbot and William Perkins, who was also a native of Warwickshire.

In 1623 the negotiation of the intended match between the Prince of Wales with the Spanish Infanta, was esteemed a proper juncture for the mission of a Bishop from Rome to England; accordingly, Dr. William Bishop was consecrated at Paris in 1623, under the titular distinction of Bishop of Chalcedon, and despatched to England, where he appears to have been received with much respect. He died near London in 1624, aged 71, but the place of his interment is unknown. A Benedictine Monk, when writing of Dr. Bishop, says—"He was sent into England by the holy See for the comfort of Roman Catholicks, where he so modestly behaved himself, that he was by all, both Clergy and Senators, dearly beloved and honoured: and after imprisonments and all sorts of afflictions, patiently endured for the true religion, died in peace near London, &c."

Dodd and Wood have given a list of his controversial writings, which are now in little request, but it must not be forgotten that he was the publisher of Pit's work—"De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus" 1623, to which he added a very learned preface.

Athen. Ox. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. M. H. Bloxam's Unpublished Lectures.

Matthew Robinson Boulton, F.R.S.,

An eminent Engineer, was the son of a button maker, and born at Birmingham in 1728. He received his early education at a private grammar school at Deritend, kept by the Rev. Mr. Ansted.

He appears to have commenced business in the hardware line, and to have established a manufactory in which he brought works in polished steel to the highest perfection. Great quantities of these manufactures were exported to France, from whence they were purchased with avidity by the English, as the products of French ingenuity. In 1762 he built his immense manufactory at Soho, two miles from Birmingham, and in 1769 entered into partnership with the celebrated James Watt, and with him had recourse to the steam engine, which was ultimately applied with great success to their purposes. From that time this establishment became famous throughout Europe for its steam engines and other productions. The coining mill, and the art of copying pictures in oil colors by mechanical process, were invented and fostered by his genius, and brought to great perfection. Mr. Smiles writes—"Boulton was gifted by nature with fine endowments, which he cultivated to the utmost. He possessed a genius for business of the highest order; being of sound understanding, and quick perception, and prompt to carry out the measures which his judgment approved. Hence he rarely if ever failed; for his various enterprises, bold tho' they were, were always guided by prudence. He was not a man to drive the broad edge foremost; because he possessed an admirable tact, polished by experience, which enabled him unerringly to determine when and how to act. He actively conducted his business, and never allowed himself to be driven by it. He threw into his daily labours his individual uprightness and integrity, qualities which are the glories of every man's character, whatever his position in life may be. And altho' he prospered and became rich, according to

his deserts, it might be said of him with truth, that there was not a "dirty shilling in all that he earned."

Besides being great as a man of business, Boulton was a highly cultivated man of science, a generous patron of art, and a diligent cultivator of literature; but the chief aims and labors of his life were the practical introduction of Watts' steam engine as the great working power of England. With pride he said to Boswell, when visiting Soho, "I sell here, Sir, what all the world desires to have, Power." "He had," writes Boswell, "about 700 people at work; I contemplated him as an iron chieftain, and he seemed to be a pattern of his tribe." He has been characterized as "A man of noble, open, and cordial manners, and of princely magnificence; he went among his people like a monarch bestowing largess."

Any notice of Boulton's life would be considered incomplete without a reference to the literary and scientific society which he instituted, and which went by the name of "The Lunar Society." Boulton's social disposition took pleasure in gathering round him persons of kindred tastes and pursuits; hence the friendships which he early formed with Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Small, Dr. Darwin, Josiah Wedgwood, Thomas Day,* Lovel Edgeworth, and others equally eminent; out of which eventually grew the famous Lunar Society.

The object of this society was at the same time friendly and scientific. "The members," says Mr. Smiles, "were to exchange views with each other on topics relating to literature, art and science; each contributing his quota of entertainment and instruction. The meetings

* This eccentric and benevolent person who was the author of "Sandford and Merton," &c., had a house for a while in the parish of Sutton Coldfield, on the Birmingham Road. With a view of studying mankind more completely, he had taken up his residence in various parts of the Continent, and having been disappointed in an early affection, he received under his protection, while at Sutton, two foundling girls, with a view of educating them on a principle of his own, in order to make one of them his wife. His plan, which was kindred in spirit to some of the educational reveries of Rousseau, utterly failed, although both of the females turned out deserving women. With the strictest honour he gave them small portions, and eligibly united them to respectable tradesmen. He died in 1789.

were appointed to be held monthly at the full of the moon, to enable distant members to drive home by moonlight."

The Lunar Society continued to exist for some years, "but one by one its members dropped off. Dr. Priestly emigrated to America; Dr. Withering, Josiah Wedgewood, and Dr. Darwin, died before the close of the century, and without them a meeting of the Lunar Society was no longer what it used to be." In short it gradually expired, though the zeal it had stimulated, and the spirit which it had quickened, diffused themselves in all directions.

Mr. Boulton, who was a Fellow of the London and Edinburgh Royal Societies, and an Associate of other scientific associations, died at Soho in 1809, regretted as an illustrious contributor to the wealth and fame of his country, and as a man of amiable and generous character. He was buried in Handsworth Church, and was followed to the grave by 560 workmen and 42 Heads of the Manufactories.

Smiles' Self Help. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Devonport's Dict. Smiles' Lives of Boulton and Watt. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Samuel Bourn,

A Nonconformist Divine, born in 1689 at Calne, in Wiltshire, where his father was then Pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters; was educated at Bolton, in Lancashire, and afterwards at Manchester. In 1719 he entered with great warmth into the Arian controversy, then raging in the west of England, of which Dr. Clarke was a leading advocate, and to whose heterodox scheme he unhappily ultimately adhered. In 1732 he accepted an invitation from Birmingham and Coseley, where he resided twenty-two years, zealously carrying on the work he had undertaken. He died in 1754. His son, who was probably a native of Birmingham, was Dr. Taylor's successor in the office of Divinity Tutor in the newly-established Academy at Warring-

ton, and acquired considerable distinction as the author of six volumes of Sermons. He is described by Dr. Parr, of whom he was an intimate friend, as "a masterly writer and a profound thinker." Mr. Bourn wrote—

1.—Popery a Craft, and Popish Priests the chief Craftsmen. 2.—The True Xtian way of striving for the faith of the Gospel—1738. 3.—A Charge delivered at the Ordination of Mr. Job Orton, of Shrewsbury. 4.—A New Call to the Unconverted, in 4 Sermons—1754. 5.—Twenty Sermons on the most serious and practical subjects of the Christian Religion, 1755: together with Books of Devotion, Catechisms and Polemical and Miscellaneous Works.

Memorials prefixed to Sermons. Field's Life of Parr. Toulmin's Life of Bourn.

Nicholas Brady, D.D.,

(Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon from 1702 to 1705,) was born at Bandon in Ireland, in 1659, being the son of Major Nicholas Brady, an officer in the King's army. Having been educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, he afterwards proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin, where, on account of his uncommon merit, he was made Doctor of Divinity and then Prebendary of Cork. Having quitted his preferment in Ireland he settled in London, and was beneficed in that city, where he was held in the highest esteem among all ranks of persons. In 1702 he was presented to the Vicarage of Stratford-upon-Avon, which he resigned for some unknown reason in 1705. He was afterwards Chaplain to King William, (whose cause he had zealously promoted,) and subsequently to Queen Anne.

Finally, he was appointed to the Rectory of Clapham in Surrey, which, together with the living of Richmond,* he held till the time of his death. He appears likewise to have kept a School at the latter place, and acted as Chaplain to the Duke of Ormond's Troop of Horse Guards.

Dr. Brady translated the Æneid into English verse, wrote a tragedy called "The Innocent Impostor," and published three volumes

* The right of presentation was sold to King's College, Cambridge, in 1786.

of Sermons; but he would now have been forgotten, had it not been for his share in the new version of Psalms, in conjunction with Tate (King William's Poet Laureate), which version was licensed in 1696. This translation was justly censured by Bishop Beveridge, when it was introduced by a side wind into the Church; *inter alia*, as not being so correct and literal a translation as the preceding, and as affecting a briskness and liveliness of style which should be avoided in all discourses and writings of Religion.

Dr. Brady died in 1726, leaving behind him the character of a person "of a most obliging, sweet and affable temper, of a polite gentleman, an excellent preacher, and a good poet."

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Hook's Eccl. Biog. Wheler's Hist. of Stratford.

Thomas Bray, D.D.,

Rector of Sheldon, was born at Marton in Shropshire, in 1656. He was sent early to school at Oswestry, from whence he passed to Hart Hall (since merged into Exeter College), Oxford. After entering Holy Orders, his first Curacy was at Bridgenorth, whence he soon removed into Warwickshire, officiating as Chaplain in the family of Sir Thomas Price, at Park Hall, by whom he was presented to the neighbouring donative of Lea Marston. This position proved to his advantage, since his diligence as a parish priest and excellent behaviour, brought him to the notice of Mr. Kettlewell, the saintly Vicar of the neighbouring parish of Coleshill, as well as of Sir Charles Holte of Aston, and Simon Lord Digby of Coleshill. At this period he preached an Assize Sermon at Warwick, with which Lord Digby, in common with the whole congregation was so highly pleased, that from thenceforth he gave him many proofs of friendship and esteem. He recommended him to the patronage of his brother and successor in the title, who presented him to the living of Over Whitacre in the

same County, the endowment of which was shortly increased by his patron's generosity, in restoring the alienated great tithes. Afterwards he was instituted to the Rectory of Sheldon. While in this latter parish he composed his "Catechetical Lectures," a work generally approved of, and which pointed him out to Dr. Compton, then Bishop of London, as the proper person to model the infant Church of Maryland, and establish it upon a solid foundation. Accordingly in 1696, the Bishop made him the offer of the office of Commissary in those parts, and feeling that a great field of usefulness lay before him, and being always ready to be so disposed of in any station as should appear most conducive to the welfare of Christ's Church, he willingly abandoned the prospect of large English preferment to promote the infant Church in the spiritual wastes of Maryland.

Thenceforth Mr. Bray devoted his time, his fortune, and his invincible energies, to the fulfilment of his new duties. Especially was it his endeavour to find exemplary and useful Clergy, whom he could persuade to settle on the other side of the Atlantic, and to furnish those Clergy with libraries of useful books. Another excellent design of Mr. Bray's, in which he was eminently successful, was to establish lending libraries throughout all the Deaneries in England and Wales, one of which, originated by him in his parish at Sheldon, still continues; and there is another at Birmingham, of which the Rector of Sheldon is *ex-officio* Trustee. *

In 1696 Mr. Bray took his degree of D.D., and shortly afterwards published "Bibliotheca Parochialis," containing an account of books likely to be profitable to the Clergy, as well as a sermon to which was prefixed a general view of the English Colonies in America, written

* In St. Mary's Church, Warwick, are the remains of a Library founded by Dr. Bray. In the Book of Entries, Lord Guilford's name appears on the opening page as having given £10 0 0 for the purchase of books. Dr. Bray's name is the next recorded, and it is interesting to read the list of the books which he himself contributed:—Castelli Lexicon, 2 vols., folio; A Course of Lectures upon the Church Catechism, 1 vol., folio; Camden's Britannia, Ed. Gibson, folio; The Snake in the Grass, with a Defence thereof, 2 vols., folio; A Collection of Articles, Canons, &c., 8vo.

with the hope of swelling the ranks of the Missionary Clergy. Dr. Bray, perceiving the need and great fitness of the co-operation of all ranks of Churchmen in Colonial work, rested not until he had laid the foundation of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and that for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In all these labours he was indefatigable, no difficulties daunted him. At his own expense he undertook a voyage to Holland in order to obtain the Sovereign's personal consent to some proposed Ecclesiastical arrangement. And at length, in consequence of its being deemed advisable that Dr. Bray should himself go to Maryland to arrange matters which he could not conveniently effect at home, he quitted England in 1699, and, after a tedious voyage, reached the Western Continent. Remaining here only a short time, during which he endeavoured to arrive at the feelings of the Clergy and to influence the Assembly, he returned home at their request to maintain the cause of the community. In 1706 he was offered for the second time the Benefice of St. Botolph without Aldgate, which he then accepted though it scarcely brought him any income, and his circumstances were somewhat embarrassed. In the year 1712 the Doctor printed his "Martyrology or Papal Usurpation." So well was he acquainted with the history of Popery, that few authors were able with equal accuracy and learning to trace the origin of its exorbitant claims. Undoubtedly the great feature of his character was charity to the souls of men, and his efforts for the amelioration of the ignorant and fallen, both at home and abroad, were always unremitting. Neither was he unmindful of the temporal interests of his fellow creatures. One of the last acts of a long and useful life was the establishment of a Colony in America, to which those, who were unable to find a subsistence in England, were invited to emigrate. Previous to his death he put all his benevolent schemes and charities into the hands of competent managers, and early in the year 1730 rested from his earthly labours.

Life and Designs of Rev. T. Bray, D.D. Bibl. Brit. Wilberforce's Hist. of Amer. Ch.

John George Breay,

The Incumbent of Christ Church, Birmingham, was born at Devonport in 1796. His life and correspondence have been published at Birmingham in one vol., 8vo. (of which six editions have been printed), and from this work the following particulars of Mr. Breay have been gathered.

Born with a disposition of a most endearing character, he was, from the earliest period of his life, deeply impressed with religious truth. "At the age of thirteen, and when at school, he frequently walked a distance of four miles to visit his sister; and, on such occasions, it was invariably his habit to take his pocket Bible with him, and to use his own phrase, to preach to himself from it." Having been for a short time placed in a Bank, he became earnestly desirous to enter the Christian Ministry. "Above all employments," he writes, "this affords the most extensive scope for usefulness. It would yield me the greatest satisfaction to be made the humble instrument of turning one poor sinner from the error of his ways to serving God." In this spirit he received ordination in 1818, at the hands of the Archbishop of York, and was appointed to the Curacy of Ruddington in Notts, and afterwards to Rothley in Leicestershire. At both these places the untiring zeal with which he carried on his labors was blessed by God to his own happiness and to the spiritual improvement of those committed to his charge. But as circumstances seemed to point out the advantage which Mr. Breay might derive from keeping his terms at Cambridge, an arrangement was made that he should reside there at the required intervals, where he was associated with the venerable Mr. Simeon, then in the zenith of his influence; and was thus enabled to unite diligence in study, with ministerial usefulness.

While at Cambridge in 1827, Archdeacon Browne offered him the temporary Incumbency of Haddenham in the Isle of Ely. "The parishes in the Isle of Ely were, generally speaking, at this period, but

ill supplied with resident Clergy. In some places one Curate, unassisted by any superior, had the charge of two villages; and consequently the services were neither regular nor satisfactory."

"On Mr. Breay's first visit to his Church, he observed thrown together in one corner a heap of dirt, and in another a plough,! deposited there as a convenient, and probably, as an undisturbed place of safety. The congregation consisted generally of about twenty persons, and occasionally the number was still less; the men lounged in with their hats on, and on the first Sunday of Mr. Breay's ministry, the children of the village were, *during* divine service, pursuing their accustomed amusement of running backwards and forwards through the Church." This aspect of affairs was very discouraging, but under the conviction that God would bless the work, where faith and energy were combined, he suffered not his heart to faint and grow weary; and in consequence, one year only from the date of his first appointment to Haddenham, we read, "scarcely was there a more decided improvement exhibited in the Ban de la Roche, under its admirable Pastor, than was observable in the altered state of the village of Haddenham."

On leaving Haddenham in 1832, he thus writes—"Such scenes of affliction as I have had to pass through on leaving the dear Haddenham people, I never witnessed before; and trust I never shall witness again. There is much more affection generally among the people than I had imagined, and the Lord has been blessing us beyond what I had conceived."

His removal to Birmingham in 1832, offered him no pecuniary advantages; he entered upon his new charge as Rector of Christ Church in that city, actuated by the single desire to spread still further and wider the glory of his Divine Master's name.

"Gentle but firm; faithful but conciliating: he soon won the regard of his new congregation, who were disposed to esteem him very highly for the truth's sake. It remained for time to prove how sincerely and devoutly he was resolved for Christ's sake, to spend and be spent in their service."

In 1834 he returned to Cambridge for a short period to take his degree, from whence he visited his old flock at Haddenham. "With both hands extended, he exclaimed, Here I am again, dear children, with a hand and heart for you all.

While serving with that ardour with which, in conformity with his character and principles, he attended to the spiritual interests of his new flock, he was suddenly called to rest from his labors of usefulness in the year 1839, in the 43rd year of his age. His grateful and sorrowing parishioners raised the large sum of £3,000 for the use of his widow and children, as an acknowledgement for services, the value of which, will only be known in Eternity.

Mr. Breay published—

1.—Notes and Recollections of Sermons, compiled from the Notes and Recollections of some of his hearers. 2.—A Selection of Psalms and Hymns, adapted chiefly to Public Worship. 3.—The Lord Calling Samuel; a Sermon preached at the Anniversary of the Birmingham Sunday Schools; and some minor publications.

Breay's Life and Correspondence. Catal. of Engr. Portr.

Robert Bree, M.D., F.R.S.,

The son of a Medical Practitioner was born at Solihull. He received his early education at Coventry, and proceeded to University College Oxford, where he graduated M.D. in 1791. Immediately after taking the second degree in arts, he commenced the practice of his profession, was admitted an extra Licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1781; and settling at Northampton, he was solicited by several

influential persons to remove into Leicestershire. He accepted the invitation, and as soon as he was settled, was appointed Physician to the Infirmary. Dr. Bree's progress in his new situation was rapid; his reputation spread, and ere long he was in the enjoyment of a large, respectable and lucrative business. About this time he was attacked with asthma. The paroxysms, despite all the measures he adopted, became so frequent and severe, and were besides so often induced by cold and the anxiety and fatigue of business, that after fully considering his prospects, and the obstacles which his state of health constantly opposed to the performance of his duty, he determined to abandon his profession for a time, rather than his hopes of a perfect cure. He withdrew from practice in 1793; and in the following year, with the view of avoiding the tedium of an inactive life, accepted a Captain's commission in a Militia regiment. His health, under this change of circumstances, rapidly improved; the paroxysms of asthma became less frequent and less severe, and then left him altogether, to return, however, with great severity some thirty years later, and render the latter portion of his life a period of constant suffering, and, at times, of the most agonising distress.

In 1796 Dr. Bree settled at Birmingham, resumed the exercise of his profession, and 1801 was appointed Physician to the General Hospital in that town.

While at Birmingham he published his well-known and valuable treatise, entitled, "A Practical Inquiry into Disordered Respiration, distinguishing the species of Convulsive Asthma, their causes, and Indications of Cure," 8vo. In this work, still without a rival in our language, he embodied the numerous requirements in his own case, gave a more full and complete view of asthma and dyspnœa than had hitherto appeared, and laid down some important therapeutic rules, the practical value of which have been universally acknowledged. This

publication established Dr. Bree's reputation, and led to his being consulted by the Duke of Sussex, like himself, a sufferer from asthma. By His Royal Highness' advice Dr. Bree removed to London. He was admitted a candidate of the College of Physicians in 1806; a Fellow, 1807; Censor, 1810, 1819, 1830; Harveian Orator, 1827; and was named an Elect in 1830.

Dr. Bree withdrew from practice in 1833, and died in London in 1839, aged 80. Besides the work above-mentioned, he was the author of a small Tract, entitled, "Thoughts on Cholera Asphyxia," 1832. Dr. Bree was of the same family as the subject of the succeeding memoir, which family has been settled for a great number of years in this county.

Munk's Roll. Mem. of Phys. of Birmingh. Gen. Hosp. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Catal. Oxford Grad. Public Characters of 1805.

William Thomas Bree,

Rector of Allesley, (only son of the Rev. William Bree, Rector also of Allesley) was born at Coleshill in 1787, and became well known in the scientific world as a naturalist and an author. He was educated at the Grammar School in Warwick, from whence he passed to Oriel College, Oxford, where in 1808, he took a second-class in "Literæ Humaniores." Here he was contemporary with many men of note; amongst them with Archbishop Whately, between whom and Mr. Bree a warm and intimate friendship and correspondence was maintained throughout life; although the two friends entertained very different views on many theological and political subjects. After entering Holy Orders he held the curacy of Bickenhill, and, at his father's death, succeeded as Rector of the beautiful parish of Allesley. One who remembers him from earliest childhood, speaks of his unvarying kindness, of the interest which he tried to make others feel in the beauties of nature, and of his

readiness to satisfy an enquiring mind. He had the true eye of an artist, and no painter could have experienced more enjoyment than Mr. Bree did in wandering among the glorious oaks of his native county, or among the gnarled old giant trees and sylvan glades of Needwood Forest. For many years he was a frequent contributor to various Magazines, and periodical works on Natural History; he wrote in Loudon's, and the Saturday Magazine; in the "Zoologist," and the "Phytologist." He also published "The Plain Reader's Help," chiefly compiled from Mant and D'Oyly. While loving Natural History in all its branches, Mr. Bree gave his attention more especially to Botany and Entomology, and on these subjects he was looked up to as an authority. He was the first Botanist to point out that "Lastrea Rigida" was a British plant; and was *one* of the first, if not *the first*, to maintain that "Lastrea Recurva" is a perfectly distinct species, and not a mere variety of "Aspidium Dilatatum."

In 1856 Mr. Bree printed for private circulation among his friends, "Nugæ Helveticæ"—scraps gathered during a tour in Switzerland in 1855. Mr. Bree retained his love for Natural History until the close of his life: he was past 70, when the sight of "Eriocaulon Septangulare" tempted him to wade bare-foot into a tarn in the Isle of Skye to gather it.

It was God's will that the last few months of his life should be tried with unusual suffering, the patient endurance of which, gave additional force to his lengthened ministerial teaching and consistent Christian example. He died in 1863, and was interred in the fine old parish church of Allesley, which stands within view of Coventry's three noble spires.

Inf. Rev. J. H. Mapleton. Catal. of Oxford Grad. Life of Archbp. Whateley, p. 39.

John Breechgirdle or Bracegirdle, who is supposed to have been a son of John Bracegirdle, Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon from 1560 to 1569, was matriculated as a Sizar of Queen's College, Cambridge, in

Sir Nathaniel Brent

is stated by Anthony á Wood to be the son of Anchor Brent, of Little Wolford, where he was born in 1573.

I find no notice elsewhere of any of the Brent family having lived at Little Wolford; but there is a monument to one of that name in the neighbouring Church of Barcheston, and several in that of Ilmington hard by. In a little Chapel at the south side of that Church is, or was, a brass plate with this inscription—"The Brents of Stoke have had a place of burial here, since the coming of their ancestors out of Somersetshire, about the year 1487, by the concealed name of John Buston, who marryed Margery, daughter of John Colchester, then of Stoke and Adminton, Esq., about the year 1498, and dyed 1531."

Nathaniel Brent received his education at Merton College, Oxford, of which he first was a Postmaster, and afterwards Fellow. In 1613 he travelled in several parts of the world, undergoing dangerous adventures in Italy, in order to procure the History of the Council of Trent, which he translated into English in eight books; and on this account he deserves honorable mention by posterity. In 1621 he was elected Warden of his College; and appointed Commissary of the diocese of Canterbury, Master of the Faculties, Vicar General to Archbishop Abbot, and at length (through the Archbishop's favour, who was uncle to his wife,) Judge of the Prerogative. In 1629 he was knighted by the King at Woodstock, but afterwards siding with the Presbyterians on their ascendency, he left Oxford and his College when King Charles garrisoned that city. Ultimately he took the Covenant, and became

December 1588, proceeded B.A. 1591-2, commenced M.A. 1595, and proceeded B.D. 1602. He was the author of Psychoparmacon, the Mind's Medicine; or the Phisicke of Philosophie, contained in five books, called the Consolation of Philosophie, compiled by AMICIVS MANLIVS TORQVATUS SEVERINVS BOETHIVS, translated into English blank verse (except the metres which are in many different kinds of rhyme) dedicated to Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset.—*Athen. Cantab.*

a thorough-going Parliamentarian. Consequently, by the King's command he was ejected from the Wardenship of his College, but restored when the Oxford garrison was surrendered to the Parliament. Two years previously, namely in 1644, he had been created by an ordinance of Parliament "Keeper of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury," in the room of Dr. Merrick, a Royalist Episcopalian.*

In 1647 he was appointed Archvisitor of the University, and countenanced all the violent and arbitrary measures there pursued, not sparing his own College.

In 1650 he again quitted Oxford, in consequence of the issue of an order against Pluralities; at which time he likewise refused the oath, called "The Engagement."

He died at his house in Little Britain, in the City of London, in 1652. His body was buried with great solemnity, in the Church of Little St. Bartholomew.

Besides his translation of the Council of Trent, he reviewed and verified the "Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ" of Mr. Francis Mason, concerning the consecration and ordination of the English Bishops, and examined the quotations, compared them with the originals, and printed that book from the author's manuscript, 1625, fol., in latin. It is a complete refutation of the old fable of the Nag's Head Consecration.

Athen. Ox. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Dugdale's Warw. Stoughton's Ch. of Civ. Wars.

Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart.,

Of Coventry, was the eldest son of Dr. John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester. Having been well grounded in classical learning under his

* Sir N. Brent, under the date of Sepr. 9, 1634, gives an account of his 'metropolitical visitation' of Bp. Williams's Diocese. He describes the Communion Table at Lincoln as not decent and the rail worse; organs old and nought; copes and vestments embezzled; ale-houses, hounds and swine kept in the Church-yard; Hitchin Church and Church-yard out of order, Curate of Stowe accustomed 'to marry people with gloves and masks on.'—*Stoughton's Ch. of Civ. Wars.*

father's tuition, he was admitted to Queen's College Cambridge, in 1619, and in 1624 was entered of the Inner Temple. He studied at his Inn of Court with great assiduity, and though heir to a good estate from his father, never slackened in industry, which, together with his liberal learning, procured him considerable employment.

He was a zealous Royalist from the first, and when hostilities commenced, he repaired to Chester, his native place, and there, by his influence and purse, did much to rouse and encourage the citizens to defend their walls. For this service to the royal cause he was expelled from the House of Parliament, of which he was a member, on the plea that owing to his absence at Chester, he had deserted its service.

During the Usurpation Bridgeman contented himself with practising as a Conveyancer and Chamber Counsel, and with looking forward to better times. Neither were his expectations unfounded. Immediately after the King's return to Whitehall a Writ was issued under the Great Seal for calling him to the degree of a Serjeant-at-Law, and in two days more he was created Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, where "his moderation and equity" are said to have been such, "that he seemed to carry a chancery in his breast." He was likewise appointed to sit as Speaker of the House of Lords, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor.

In the same year he presided at the trial of the Regicides, which gave him a full opportunity of shewing his political bias, and immediately afterwards he was created a Baronet, and promoted to be Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was not at all mixed up in the intrigues which ended in the removal of Clarendon, when the Great Seal, held by that nobleman, was formally delivered to him. This occurred in 1667.

The expectation entertained by some from seeing an experienced lawyer appointed to this high judicial position was immediately disappointed, for he gave universal dissatisfaction to the profession and to the public. He was timid and irresolute, and this timidity increased with his years. His judgment was not equal to the difficulties of his office; in nice points he was too much inclined to decide in favour of both parties, and to divide what each claimant looked upon as an absolute property.

Meanwhile his conduct towards his former friend and patron, the Ex-Chancellor, in his adversity and disgrace, when all the world were abandoning him, speaks greatly in his favour; he did all that lay in his power to stop the threatened impeachment, and to make the bill of pains and penalties, which the King and the Court party insisted on, operate with as little prejudice as possible to Clarendon and his family.

In 1672 Bridgeman was removed from his high office, *really* in consequence of his declining to affix the Great Seal to the "Declaration of Indulgence," but immediately for refusing, when sitting as a Judge in the Court of Chancery, to grant injunctions which were applied for, in order to compel repayment from the Exchequer (which had been suddenly closed by those at the head of affairs) of sums which had been advanced by the Bankers of London to enable the King to carry on an unjust and arbitrary foreign war.

Sir Orlando's residence when in Coventry was in an ancient house in Little Park Street, taken down about sixty years ago, whence a fine old chimney-piece was removed to Bablake Hospital, where it may still be seen.

His wife, a woman of cunning and intrigue, was too apt to interfere in Chancery Suits, and his sons, who practiced under him, did not bear the fairest character.

Sir Orlando died in 1674, at his villa at Teddington, in Middlesex, where he spent much of the last years of his life in undisturbed seclusion. His epitaph was written by Sir William Dugdale.

In a letter from Sir William Dugdale to Thomas Blount, Esq., he says—"I am sorry for the late Lord Keeper Bridgeman's death, I always esteem'd him a very upright man, and have great reason to think him so, however his decrees may be revers'd; but I know his reputation suffer'd much by his wife, who is a woman that hath no good esteem by any that know her."

The Lord Keeper's eldest son, John Bridgeman, purchased the estate of Castle Bromwich, in Warwickshire, in 1667, where his descendants still remain. His great grandson, Sir Henry Bridgeman, the fifth Baronet (whose mother was daughter and heiress of Thomas the last Earl of Bradford, of the family of Newport), was created Baron Bradford by George III. in the year 1794; and in 1815 his son was raised to the Earldom of Bradford.

Collins' Peerage. Campbell's Lives of Chief Justices. Chalmer's Biog. Dict.
Hamper's Life of Dugdale. Granger's Biog. Hist.

Mary Lady Bridgeman,

Of Coventry. Being desirous, as already stated in the Preface, to introduce in this volume, the lives of those in whom religious excellence was found, combined with high social position, I am in duty bound to find space for some mention of Lady Bridgeman, daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart., of Stamford, in the County of Northampton, and wife of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, 1st Bart., of Coventry, and of Ridley in Cheshire, eldest son of the Lord Keeper, by his second wife, and mother of the second Baronet.

The information subjoined, is extracted from a funeral sermon preached at Coventry in 1701, by Isaac Fox, Vicar of St. Michael's,* the preface being addressed to her son, Sir Orlando.† She possessed a large stock of natural abilities, "quick and nimble apprehension, a large and comprehensive understanding, a sound and solid judgment, a strong and retentive memory; all which were accompanied with a singular modesty to adorn them, and with the assistance of God's grace to employ them in promoting His honour, and the good and benefit of her own soul.

She was a sound member of the Church of England; believing it to be the best established Church in the whole world, very admirably composed to make men soberly religious; and therefore she would often bewail our divisions and separation from it.

Neither was she only a bare professor, but an illustrious ornament to the Church: her faith was not only sound and orthodox, but her life divine and holy; for she was a constant attender upon all the means of grace, the Word, Sacraments, and Prayer.

She looked upon religion to be an inward vital principle, a constant spring of a hearty and uniform obedience; not to consist in outward appearances, but in a divine life; in a love of God, and veneration of His perfectness, a reverence of His laws, an awful regard to His power and presence; and upon these accounts it had a right to command her most serious thoughts and attention.

As it had pleased God to bless her with a plentiful estate, so with a charitable mind. This virtue of Charity, of all others shone

* Isaac Fox, M.A., in 1687 had an annuity of £20 granted by the Corporation of Coventry, in addition to his Vicarage, and died in 1722, being interred in the Chancel of St. Michael's Church. "It was during the incumbency of Mr. Fox, in 1687, that James II. paid a visit to this Church, when he touched upwards of 300 persons for the Evil."

† Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart., M.P. for Coventry, was missing for some weeks in 1738, when his body was found in the Thames in the June of that year. He was succeeded by his son Sir Francis, who went with Sir Charles Ogle to the West Indies, and died on board the fleet in November or December 1740, when the Baronetcy became extinct.

brightest in her; so diffusive and general it was, that it could not be concealed, tho' much desired by her. The great number of poor families she relieved in this City, together with the doleful lamentations of the fatherless and widows, are very sensible demonstrations of this part of her character."

Lady Bridgeman was buried in St. Michael's Church, Coventry, where a monument, with her bust above, (together with that of her sister, Mrs. Samwell) is erected to her memory.

In her life-time she gave a red silk damask, with a silk and silver fringe, for the pulpit of St. Michael's Church, which is still occasionally used; also a damask table-cloth and napkin.

The Right Hon. William Bromley

Was born at Baginton in 1663-4. He was grandson to William Bromley, who purchased Baginton, being descended, according to Dugdale, from Sir Walter Bromley, of Staffordshire, a knight in the time of King John. He was lineal heir male to Sir John Bromley, who, in the reign of Henry V., recovered the standard of Guienne at the battle of Corby, for which exploit he was knighted, and received lands of great value in Normandy, and the standard of Guienne for his crest. By his second wife, (daughter to Earl Rivers, and great grand-daughter to Edward III.) Sir John had issue, Thomas, whose direct male heir was William, the purchaser of Baginton. His son was a Royalist in the time of Charles I., and suffered imprisonment and sequestration,* but on the restoration of Charles II. he was made Knight of the Bath, and married Ursula, daughter of Thomas, first Lord Leigh (who

* "He did not degenerate from his renowned ancestors, firmly adhering to King Charles, the blessed martyr, and taken fighting for him. He shared in the common calamity—sequestrations and imprisonment, at last was obliged, till the happy Restoration delivered him, not to go above two miles from home without leave."—*Monument in Baginton Church.*

received Charles I. at his seat at Stoneley), and by her had a son William, the subject of the present memoir.

At the age of 15, William Bromley entered as a Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, (1679) and some years after he travelled in Italy and France. The account of that journey he embodied in a work entitled "Remarks on a Grand Tour of France and Italy, performed by a person of quality." This book plainly showed his predilections in favour of Toryism and the High Church party; and throughout is perceptible a latent sympathy for the Stuarts. The following passage in that work is curious with reference to the system of voting by ballot; he writes thus:—"In the Doge's Palace at Genoa, I observed three balloting boxes, an excellent method for freedom in voting, it being impossible that the suffrage of any person should be known."

In the second Parliament of William III. he was elected Member for Warwickshire, and was one of the 92 Members who refused to acknowledge William as their lawful King. In 1701 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for stating the public accounts; and in 1702 and 1703 was chosen Chairman of the Committee of Elections in the House of Commons.

He was a strong opponent to the dissenters, and at the instigation of Lord Nottingham, took the leading part in many attempts made by the Commons (1702-1704) to pass the Bill against occasional conformity, urging "that the practice of occasional conformity was such a scandalous hypocrisy as in no way to be excused." He was nine times elected M.P. for the University of Oxford.

On the 25th of October, 1705, he was proposed by Lord Dysart as Speaker for the House of Commons, Lord Granby at the same time proposing Mr. John Smith, M.P. for Andover. Smith won by 43 votes.

Bromley obtained 205 votes. Evelyn says that—"There never have been so great an assembly of Members on the first day of sitting—more than 450." Bromley always ascribed his losing that election to a spurious edition of his book, brought out by his enemies.

On the 21st of December, 1706, his house at Baginton was burnt down; of this there is the following memorandum in his own hand:—"On the 21st of December, 1706, when I was at London, attending the Parliament as Member thereof, and the greater part of my family with me there, my mansion house at Baginton was entirely consumed by fire, with most of my goods and furniture, my library, consisting of about 4,000 volumes, in English, Latin, French, Greek, Italian, Spanish, and all the writings and evidences of my several estates." Here follows enumeration of estates.

There is no evidence whatever for the generally received report that Baginton House was re-built at the expense of the nation, indeed the evidence is all to the contrary. The present Mr. Davenport Bromley has the whole of Mr. Bromley's accounts, detailing in the most minute manner all his payments on account of the re-building of the house.

The present mansion was built near to the old site, with the following inscription on the parapet on the west side:—"Dii Patrii, servate domum." † ‡

In 1710 he was chosen Speaker; we find the following account of it in Luttrell's Diary:—"On Saturday, 25th November, 1710, about 2 p.m., the Queen came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being

† Francis Smith, a builder of considerable eminence, residing in Warwick, was employed in the re-erection of Baginton Hall. He was likewise employed in re-building St. Mary's Church, Warwick, after the dreadful fire in 1694. He also built the west front of Stoneleigh Abbey (1723) and Umberslade Hall. He was buried at St. Mary's, Warwick, 9th April, 1738. Nothing further is now known of him. His engraved portrait is mentioned in *Sharpe's Catalogue.*

‡ There are two pictures of Oliver Cromwell at Baginton, one to suit the Royalist, and the other the Commonwealth taste—the former frightful beyond description—the latter not otherwise than pleasing.

sent for, the Lord Keeper bid them return and choose a Speaker, and present him on Monday, at 11 a.m. Accordingly they went and unanimously elected William Bromley. The Speaker made Dr. Kimberley, Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, his Chaplain." He held the office of Speaker for three years, and on his retirement was succeeded by his friend, Sir Thomas Hanmer. He was afterwards appointed Secretary of State.

In the Parish Registers of Baginton is an interesting account of a presentation by Mr. Bromley of Communion Plate, for the use of the Church at Baginton. It brings to mind a similar ceremony detailed in Hickes's Life of Kettlewell, when Lord Digby presented to Coleshill Church the same offering, which was consecrated by Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury.

"April 30, 1699, William Bromley, Esq., presented a chalice and cover and a patten to the Church at Baginton, when the minister and people went up to the Communion Table, to receive the blessed Sacrament. After the first sentence in the offertory was read, the donor presented the vessels on his knees." The Rev. Jonathan Kimberley, already referred to (the Church of Baginton being then void,) officiated.

The donor said:—"I humbly offer these vessels," &c.

The Priest placing them on the altar said:—"The good Lord accept these oblations," &c., and then followed a prayer for all faithful recipients of the Holy Communion out of these vessels.

In May, 1709, is another entry:—

"That after reading the first sentence of the offertory, William Bromley, Esq., did at the rails before the Table, on his knees, deliver to Mr. Kimberley," (then Rector) "a silver flagon, saying:—"I humbly offer, &c. Mr. Kimberley placing it on the Altar said:—"The Lord

accept the offering," &c. Then followed the Lord's Prayer, and then a prayer for the Clergy, &c.

Mr. Bromley died at Baginton in the year 1732, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, who succeeded to his estates as co-heiresses. His two sons died in their father's life-time. It is stated that the Speaker's Robes of Office were laid upon his coffin in the Mausoleum at Baginton, but as the vault has not been opened within the memory of man, this statement cannot be verified.

Mr. Bromley was a powerful debater, and Bishop Burnet calls him "the eminent leader of the Tory party." He was an opponent of the Septennial Act, of a Standing Army, and of Hanoverian Alliances. On more than one occasion he attacked Marlborough with great severity, and he compared his Duchess to Alice Peers, the mistress of Edward III. That Marlborough felt this most keenly is apparent from his letters, for in 1708 he writes—"Mr. Bromley's and other gentlemen's good nature, joined with the trouble I have here, makes me quite weary of serving."

There is a monument to his memory in the Chancel of Baginton Church, with details of his life and national services. §

I am indebted for much in this Article to the Hon. E. C. Leigh, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Recorder of Stamford, who cites as an authority for some of his statements "Manning's Lives of the Speakers."

John Bryan, D.D.,

Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coventry. Though afterwards a great and deserved favorite with his congregation, he was evidently not received on his first appointment with much cordiality. An order of Vestry, made in 1644, states that "Mr. John Bryan being come to the Vicarage,

§ In October 1733 was published "An Address from Dr. Wm. Greenwood, Vicar of St. Mary and St. Nicholas to his parishioners, complaining of the conduct of the Speaker Bromley," 8vo. Not having seen a copy of this publication, I cannot speak as to the nature of its contents. F. L. C.

by power of the Parliament, to reside here, he shall have the Vicarage house, at the usual rent of 20s." The parish allowed five or six teams to bring his goods from Barford (near Warwick) to Coventry. That he had gained the good opinion of his congregation in 1647, appears from another vestry order, to this effect, that Mr. Bryan having *freely left* his rich Parsonage at Barford, with £140 per annum, to come to them ("whereas the *certain income* of Trinity is only £80"), the parish undertake to make the same good, and collect it; and further, if the allowance from Parliament is not paid, to add £20 a year more to this salary.*

In reference to the popularity of his preaching, Wanley quaintly tells us in his diary, that "on one occasion there was so great a throng that the very galleries crackt again."

On the restoration of Charles II. he was removed for nonconformity, though strongly solicited by Bishop Hacket to conform, and thus retain his Vicarage. The first congregation of Dissenters in Coventry was founded by Dr. Bryan, Dr. Grew *(see Grew)* and Mr. Basnet, who was Lecturer both of St. Michael's and Trinity Churches. Calamy however gives a somewhat different account of him, for he says —"After his ejection he practised Lay Conformity, but said there were two steps in Ministerial Conformity which he could not get over."

He continued to reside in Coventry until his death in 1675. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Nathaniel Wanley, his successor; who thus speaks of him :—"He was a man of incessant labours and indefatigable pains ; as God had lent him a strong and able body for many years, so he spared it not at all, but made it serve him in that

* Among the western ruins of Coventry Cathedral, the butchers were accustomed to feed their animals for the supply of the public market. In 1649, however, the city granted this part of the building to John Bryan, Vicar of Holy Trinity, who built a house over against one of the steeples of the western front of the Cathedral, near, or over which, passed the cross aisles of the original Church. He also erected some dwelling-houses on the foundations of the two steeples, which were on both sides the entrance into the Priory from the Butcher's Row, cleared the ground of the ruins, and converted it into a garden.—*Turner's Warw.*

insatiable thirst and desire he had after human and divine knowledge. And this diligence of his was crowned with an answerable blessing from above, being arrived, in point of ability, as another Saul, higher than his brethren by the head and shoulders, especially in political and polemical divinity."

"His humility was equal to his eminence of parts; and while upon all occasions he owned what the hand of Providence had raised him up unto, he was mindful of the place where he sate, and willingly condescended to the meanest when they stood in need of help. He had a liberal hand and more liberal heart, giving the tenth of his estate for many years to the poor. He was the censurer of no man, but if he saw a naked place, no one was more ready with the skirt of his garment to cover it. He was constant and regular in his Christian duties, unwillingly admitting of interruption in them. His discourse was a kind of continual preaching, neither was he less careful of his thoughts than his words; and it was his custom daily to run over a Catechism in Greek, Herbert's Poems, or some of the liberal sciences, giving as a reason for so doing, that it kept his thoughts from roving to worse matters. During his illness and affliction, no murmuring or repining words escaped him, but cheerfully submitting to his distemper (which he said mocked the skill of the Physician), he only desired patience might have its perfect work. He was of a grateful spirit, and few that came to visit him parted without a thankful acknowledgement of his love to them, and prayers for their bodies and souls; and even the greatest and worst of his enemies had a share in his prayers. Thus eminent in grace, he wanted not a peaceful quiet conscience, and his evidences for a better life were undisturbed; he had that hope, which was an anchor to the soul, and he doubted not but as he was in a state of grace, so he was within a step of glory. He died without a sigh or a groan, and as one that was falling into a long but sweet sleep, and this was the comfortable

end of this Reverend person, whom few (says the preacher) knew better than myself."

Baxter commends his talents for educating youth, for which (it seems) he was admirably qualified; he was also well versed in the Papal Controversy, on which subject he frequently preached; likewise a great textuarist, being able to preach extempore upon most parts of Scripture. He had three sons, ejected ministers.† He had a practical taste for poetry, as appears from a religious poem, entitled "Harvest Home;" being the summary of a sermon preached on the death of Mr. Obadiah Musson, of Coventry, upon Job v. 26. In the preface, he describes his Treatise to be an earnest token of his hearty thankfulness to his noble and most worthy friends, for sundry expressions of their bounty in his now declining age. He published various other sermons. In the following lines he expresses somewhat quaintly the hollowness of a death-bed repentance:—

"Bed-rid devotion: Chimney prayers, the Name
Of God brought forth in a Phlegmatick cough;
And Lord have mercy on me, will be lame;
Seeking repentance will not be enough;
Though likely signs of truth of grace begin
To shew themselves then, they will be too thin."

In 1665 was published "A Public Disputation at Kellingworth between John Bryan, of Coventry, and John Only, of Lawford," a copy of this book is preserved in the library at Longbridge.

Calamy's Nonconf. Mem. Sharpe's Illus. Hist. of Coventry.

† Several members of the Bryan family are memorialized by Calamy. Jarvis Bryan, brother to our author, was Rector of Old Swinford in Worcestershire, during the Commonwealth; "his life was a continual Sermon." After his ejection he spent the rest of his life among the Dissenters of Coventry, at which town he died about 1690.

The following are the sons of Dr. Bryan, and probably were natives of Coventry:—

1.—John Bryan, M.A., of Emmanuel College, and Peter-house, Cambridge, was minister of St. Chad's, Lichfield, where he continued, until ejected in 1662. He was more than once imprisoned. He would say when in the presence of those not friendly to religion, "Religion is an enemy to nothing but sin." He wrote his own Funeral Sermon.

2.—Noah Bryan was established as a minister at Stafford, on leaving which for nonconformity, he became Chaplain to the Earl of Donegal, accompanying him to Ireland. He died about 1667.

3.—Samuel Bryan, of Peter-house, Cambridge, was Rector of Allesley; (?) when driven from thence he came for a short time to Coventry, and finally settled in Birmingham. He was six months in Warwick Gaol for having been found preaching.

Samuel Buggs, D.D.,

Sometime Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. In the year 1614 he was incorporated M.A. of the University of Oxford. Upon the resignation of Archdeacon Winter, in 1623, he was appointed to the Vicarage of St. Michael's, Coventry, and afterwards, in 1626, to that of Holy Trinity, in the same city. He was probably Curate or assistant to the Archdeacon previous to his resignation of that living, as he dedicated a Sermon, called "David's Strait" preached at St. Paul's Cross, in 1621, to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of Coventry (for which dedication the Corporation presented him with £3 : 6 : 8), wherein he styles himself "Bachelor of Divinitee, sometime Fellow of Sydney Sussex College in Cambridge, and now Minister of the Word of God in Coventree"—1622. In the same year he printed the speech of Dr. Philemon Holland delivered to King James when that monarch visited Coventry, "together with a sermon preached in the audience, and published at the request of the worthy companie of the practisers of the military garden of the said well-garrisoned citie of Coventree."

He died in 1633, and was buried in the south aisle of St. Michael's Church, where is a flat stone with his arms and the following inscription :—"Here lieth ye body of Mr. Samuel Buggs, D.D., and Vicar of both parishes, who died in 1633."

One of the Puritan Annalists of Coventry, recording the death of Dr. Buggs, adds—"In whose room came two worthy teachers, blessed be God." It seems however that the Puritanism of Dr. Buggs' successors was not sufficiently strong for the temper of the times, or else that our Annalist was mistaken in his opinion of Mr. Panting, for in 1642 he was dispossessed of his living, which was sequestered by the Parliamentarians.

Wood's Fasti. Sharp's Illustr. of the Hist. of Cov.

Henry Bull,

Commemorated by Anthony á Wood, was born in Warwickshire about 1520, and became Demy and afterwards Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was a zealous advocate of the Reformation in the reign of King Edward, an exile in the time of Queen Mary, beneficed twice, if not three times, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and died in 1575 or thereabouts. He wrote—

"Christian Prayers and Holy Meditations," printed several times in London. He also translated into English a Commentary upon the 15 Psalms, called Psalms of Degrees, from Psalm 120 to Psalm 135, faithfully copied out of the Lectures of Dr. Martin Luther. This was published with an Epistle before it by John Foxe, the Martyrologist, in 1577, about two or three years after the death of the translator.

Wood's Ath. Oxon.

Digby Bull,

Rector of Sheldon, was probably son of Jonas Bull, of Kingsbury Hall in Coleshill (who died in 1671, aged 79, and whose monument may be seen in Coleshill Church.) He vacated his living in 1690, in consequence of refusing to take the new oaths, and Mr. Bray was presented by Lord Digby in his stead. Like most of the nonjurors, when excluded from the National Church by their scruples respecting the oaths, Mr. Bull devoted himself to literature. He was the author of various Sermons, and a Tract on the Longitude, published as late as 1714.

Richard Burbage, or Burbadge,

Styled "the Roscius of the Elizabethan age," was in all probability a Warwickshire man, if we may judge from the facts brought to light by Malone, Hunter, Collier, &c. His name appears, together with Greene's, in the list of townsmen of Stratford. In 1574 Queen Elizabeth granted a license to Burbadge and others, for the exhibition

of plays of every sort, they "being before seen and allowed by the Master of the Revels," thus placing an effectual check on the bad purposes to which theatrical entertainments are convertible.

In 1587 "The Queen's Players" (Burbadge's company, was incorporated as the Queen's, in 1583, with whom Shakespeare is *supposed* to have thus early formed a connection) made their first appearance in Stratford, and were more highly rewarded than any previous company had ever been.

In 1603, the first year of King James, a warrant under the privy seal was issued from "our mannor of Greenewiche, the seventeenth day of May," by which "our servants, Laurence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, Richard Burbage, Augustine Philippes, John Hemmings, Henrie Condell, William Sly, Robert Armyn, Richard Cowlye, and the rest of their associats," were licensed and authorised "to use and exercise the arte and faculty of playing comedies, tragedies, histories, enterludes, moralls, pastorals, stage plaies, and such like as thei have already studied, or hereafter shall use or studie, as well for the recreation of our lovinge subjects as for our solace and pleasure, ... as well within theire now usuall howse called the Globe,* within our County of Surrey, as alsoe within anie towne halls or mont halls, or other convenient places within the liberties and freedome of anie other citie, university, towne, or borough whatsoever within our said realms, and dominions," &c.

Malone mentions that Burbadge was introduced in person, in a play, called "The Return from Parnassus," (written in or about 1602)

* In 1613 the Globe Theatre, which stood nearly opposite Queen Street, Cheapside, was entirely destroyed by fire. "No longer since then yesterday, while Burbage his companie were acting at the Globe the play of Hen. 8, and there shooting of certayne chambers in way of triumph, the fire catch'd and fastined upon the thatch of the house, and there burned so furiously, as it consumed the whole house, and all in lesse then two houres, the people having enough to do to save themselves."—*Letter from Thomas Larkin, dated "Lond. this last of June* 1613." *MS. Harl.* 7002, *quoted by Mr. Halliwell.*

See Skottowe's Life of Shakespeare for an account of the rise of Theatres, &c., in England.

wherein he instructs a Cambridge Scholar how to play the part of King Richard the third, in which Burbadge was greatly admired; that he represented this character is ascertained by Bishop Corbet, who, in his Iter Boreale, speaking of his host at Leicester, tells us—

> "When he would have said, King Richard died,
> And call'd a horse, a horse he Burbage cry'd."

Richard Burbadge was the original personator of the chief tragic characters of Shakespeare's plays, and is kindly remembered together with his "fellows John Hemmings and Henry Condell," in the dramatist's will. He is believed to have been much attached to Shakespeare (with whom he was a partner in the proprietorship of the "Globe,") whose regard was reciprocal. One of Burbadge's favorite plays was "Romeo and Juliet." His first daughter was named after the heroine of the play. She died in 1608; and in 1614, when another daughter was born, she received the same name. He had two sons, one named Cuthbert, after his uncle, and another William, in honor, it is supposed, of Shakespeare. He is said to have dabbled in colors, and a portrait of the bard of Avon, initialed R. B., and now called the "Felton," is supposed to have been the product of his brush. Wivell says—"That this picture is the genuine portrait of Shakspeare, by Richard Burbage, is my belief, and partly founded upon the circumstance, that the writing on the back is not done with ink, although any person might imagine it was, who did not think of anything else; it is painted with white and black paint, a most sure sign of its having been done by the artist who painted the head, and more especially so, as it is impossible to imagine it to have been of 'modern innovations' (as Mr. Boaden asserts), when, in fact, it is clearly of the handwriting of the time of Elizabeth's reign, which speaks more in its favour than all that has been, or ever can be said upon the subject."

Burbadge died in 1620, or thereabouts, three years after Shakes-

peare, and the following brief epitaph was written on him:—'Exit Burbage.' †

Neil's Mem. of Shakespeare. Wivell on Portr. of Shakespeare.
Skottowe's Life of Shakespeare.

George Burder,

Of Coventry, an eminent Dissenting Minister and Theological Writer, was born in London in 1752. He was for more than twenty years Pastor of an Independent Congregation at Coventry, whence, removing to London, he officiated for twenty-nine years at a Chapel belonging to the same denomination of Dissenters in Fetter-lane; and it was not till within a few weeks of his death that he was disabled from the performance of his professional duties. During a long period he held the office of gratuitous Secretary of the London Missionary Society, and was one of the Editors of the Evangelical Magazine. There are several small portraits published of Mr. Burder in this and other Magazines.

He died at the residence of his son, a Physician, in Brunswick Square, London, in 1832.

Among his Publications may be mentioned—"Evangelical Truth Defended"—1788; "An Abridgement of Dr. Owen's Treatise on Justification by Faith"—1797; "The Welsh Indians, or a Collection of Papers respecting a People whose Ancestors emigrated from Wales to America, in 1170, with Prince Madoc, and who are now said to inhabit a beautiful country on the west side of the Mississippi"—1797; "Village Sermons"—1799-1812, 6 vols.; "Missionary Anecdotes"—1811. Besides which he edited—"Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress and Holy War;" "Howel's History of the Bible;" and "Henry's Family Bible."

Gorton's Biog. Dict. Catal. Engr. Portr.

John Burges, M.D.,

Was born in 1563, and appointed Rector of Sutton Coldfield in 1617. He was M.D. of the University of Cambridge (of what College is

† "John Burbadge, of Lincoln College, a rich dignitary in the Church. He was nearly related to Richard Burbadge, of the parish of S. Leonard, in Shoreditch, near London; which Richard, who is stiled by the learned Camden to have been '*Alter Roscius*,' died 9 March, 1618."—*Wood's Fasti.*

uncertain), and incorporated at the University of Oxford as Doctor of Physic, in 1627, when "liberty was allowed to him by the venerable Congregation that he might study in the publick Library, being then a Conformist to the Church of England."

His daughter, Abigail, who gave the Communion Plate to Sutton Church, married 1618-9, the celebrated Puritan, Dr. Cornelius Burges. He died in 1635, and was buried in the Chancel of Sutton Church, in the same vault with his wife.

He was the author of—

1.—An Apology to the Bishop of Lincoln, &c. 2.—"The Pope's Deadly Wound; Tending to resolve all men, in the Chiefe and principall Points now in controversie between the Papists and Vs. Written by T. C., and now published by Master Doctor Bvrges, now Preacher to the English troopes in the Pallatenate." Lond., 4to, 1621. It is not known why this has been sometimes attributed to Thomas Cartwright. Dr. Burges expressly states that it was written by Thomas Clarke of Sutton Coldfield. 3.—Thomas Wilcock's Expositions on the Psalms were reprinted in one volume folio at London, in 1624, by the care of Dr. John Burges, who married the Author's daughter, and had this general title put to them—"The works of the Reverend Divine, Mr. Thos. Wilcocks."

Wood's Fasti. Athen. Ox. Hist. of Sutton Coldfield, 1860.

Anthony Burges

Succeeded John Burges as Rector of Sutton Coldfield, though in no ways related. He was the son of a learned Schoolmaster at Watford, in Hertfordshire, and was originally of St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he was elected Fellow of Emmanuel College. After his presentation to the aforesaid Living in 1635, he continued in the conscientious exercise of his ministry, until the terrors of the Civil War drove him to seek an asylum in Coventry, at that time full of similar refugees. They established a daily morning service and lecture, in which Mr. Burges frequently took part. He was afterwards a member of the Westminster Assembly, and distinguished himself by his erudition and piety. Under the Commonwealth he was appointed one of the Commissioners for Warwickshire, "for the ejecting of scandalous,

ignorant, and insufficient ministers and school-masters;" and notwithstanding James Fleetwood* had superseded him in the Sutton Living in 1642, we find in the parochial register, under the year 1656, that a couple were married "before Mr. Anthony Burges, Minister of Sutton Coldfield parish, in the parish Church."

On the Restoration of Charles II. he resigned his Living, being unable conscientiously to agree with the new Act of Conformity. The Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Hacket, sent for him, with other ministers, and endeavoured, but in vain, to induce him to take a different view of the Act; observing, that he was "fitted for a Professor's place at the University."

Mr. Burges spent the last years of his life at Tamworth, and there attended the ministrations of the Incumbent of that Church, who became his intimate friend.

In the diary of John Ward, Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon (1664), there is this notice:—"Mr. Burges (one of the ministers who refused to submit to the Act of Uniformity), of Sutton Coldfield is lately dead at Tamworth; and some of the last words hee should speak were these, or such as these; that of late he had been somewhat unwilling to die, but was now become very willing; and for the leaving of his ministree, he took much comfort in itt, since itt could not be injoyed, but uppon the terms, wherein now itt is."

Among the voluminous writings of this conscientious man may be specified:—

1.—"Judgements removed when Judgement is executed;" preached to the Court Marshall, in Laurence Jury, London, 1644. 2.—"The Reformation of the Church to be endeavoured more

* There is no reason to believe that this eminent Divine who was appointed to this Living in 1642, and who became ninetieth Bishop of Worcester, ever resided at Sutton Coldfield. In short there is a doubt whether he was so much as instituted, in consequence of the breaking out of the Civil Wars. During these wars he acted as Chaplain to Prince Charles, and as Tutor to two Dukes of Richmond, and to the Earls of Lichfield, Kildare and Stirling. At the Restoration he was the first person sworn Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles II., and was made Provost of King's College.

than that of the Commonwealth." Preached before the House of Lords in 1645. 3.—"Publick Affections pressed in a Sermon preached before the honourable House of Commons, assembled in Parliament before the solemn day of humiliation," 1645. 4.—A Sermon, called "Paul's last Farewell;" 1658.

Wood says:—"Mr. Anthony Burges of Sutton Coldfield stept up into the pulpit and preached his (Thomas Blake's) funeral sermon, wherein he said many things of the defunct relating to his learning and godliness. The sermon is scarce, and I could never see a copy of it."

Athen. Ox. Palmer's Noncon. Mem. Ward's Diary. Hist. of Sutton Coldfield, 1860. Army Lists of Roundheads and Cavaliers, 1642.

Sir Roger Burgoyne, Knt. and Second Bart., M.P.,

Of Wroxhall, was a descendant of Robert Burgoyne, one of the Auditors of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry VIII., and one of the Commissioners appointed to take the surrenders of the Monasteries. In 1544 he had grants of the site of the Priory "with the church, belfry, churchyard, and the lands in Wroxhall thereto belonging, as also the Rectory and tithes of Wroxhall;" all which continued in the Burgoyne family until the year 1713, when the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren became the purchaser of the estates.

The family of Burgoyne is said to have likewise held Sutton and Potton in Bedfordshire, by the well-known rhyming grant (now in the British Museum), beginning:—

"I, John of Gaunt
Do give, and do graunt
To Johny Burgoyne,
And the heirs of his loyn,
Sutton and Potton,
Until the world's rotton."

Sir Roger Burgoyne, of whom we write, was born in 1619. When Mr. Edward (afterwards Bishop) Stillingfleet had been elected Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, he accepted an invitation in 1654 from Sir Roger, to reside with him at Wroxhall; and though in the year following he quitted Wroxhall to act as Tutor to the Honble. Francis Pierrepoint, brother to the Marquis of Dorchester, he returned thither

in 1657, and was presented from thence by Sir Roger to the Rectory of Sutton in Bedfordshire. To Sir Roger Burgoyne Mr. Stillingfleet dedicated his second and famous work, "Origines Sacræ;" in which he says, "I know few more exemplary for that rare mixture of true piety, and the highest civility together, in whom that inestimable jewel of Religion is placed in a most sweet, affable and obliging temper."

Sir Roger was twice elected Knight of the Shire; once for the county of Bedford, and again for the county of Warwick. He appears to have paid much attention to the repairs of the church at Wroxhall. On a leaden spout in the church, before the recent renovations, were the initials "R. B. 1663." He died in 1677, and was buried at Sutton, where there is an insciption in Latin to his memory.

A Sermon* on the occasion of the death of his second wife, Anne, Lady Burgoyne, who died in 1694, (with a dedication to Bishop Stillingfleet,) preached by Humphrey Whyte, Vicar of Wellesbourne, at Wroxhall where she was interred, gives a high character of this lady.

Burke's Peerage. Wilford's Pious Memorials. Churches of Warw. Hone's Year Book. Hook's Eccl. Biog.

Samuel Butler, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Bishop Butler, the only child of William Butler, was born at Kenilworth in 1774. His mother, to whom throughout her long life he was devotedly attached, was a woman of forcible character and much energy, and had great influence upon his early years. When he was eight or nine years of age, Dr. Parr of Hatton was consulted about a public School for him, and having examined him, advised that he should go to Rugby. Thither accordingly he went, and having shown a remarkable capacity for classical literature, he was sent from thence to Cambridge, and entered at St. John's College in 1792.

* Printed at London, 1694; 4to.

We find the following racy account of Samuel Butler's school days at Rugby in "The Public Schools." "A great fisherman was Sam Butler, in all modes, lawful and unlawful; an idler fellow could scarcely be found at Rugby; solitary and unpopular, always reading novels and plays, and yet knowing the most crabbed bits of Demosthenes and the toughest Greek chorus by some sort of intuition, and dictating Latin verses as fast as others could write them down. 'Play for Butler,' sounded in the school on the 'given' half-holidays, as commonly as have other well known names in modern remembrance. 'How do you take it, Butler?' was a not uncommon appeal from Dr. James, when one of those hopelessly corrupt jumbles of Greek words, whose translation can be only happy guess-work at the best, came on in the Sixth-form lesson; and Butler's solution, if not always certainly correct, was sure to be '*ben trovato.*'"

His career at the University was brilliantly successful. He obtained three of Sir Wm. Browne's Medals; two for Latin Odes, and one for a Greek Ode. In 1793 he was elected to the Craven University Scholarship after a competition with eighteen distinguished candidates, among whom were Dr. Keate, afterwards Head Master of Eton, Dr. Bethell, afterwards Bishop of Bangor, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the eminent poet and philosopher. In 1706 he took his degree, and gained the first of the Chancellor's two gold medals for the best Classical Scholar of the year. In 1797 and 1798 he carried off the Member's Prize for the best Latin Essays by Bachelors of Arts.

He became Fellow of his College in 1797, but enjoyed his Fellowship only a short time, having married in the year following. At this time he entered Holy Orders, and was appointed Head Master of the Royal Free Grammar School at Shrewsbury, which had fallen into great decay. On removing thither, he found one solitary boy, the buildings in need of great repair, and the school funds involved in

Chancery. His talents raised the school to the high eminence which it enjoyed under his guidance for 38 years, and has still retained under his successors.

In 1802 he was appointed to the Vicarage of Kenilworth on the death of the Rev. Robert Sumner, father of the late Archbishop of Canterbury and of the present Bishop of Winchester.

In 1811 he proceeded to the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and on that occasion preached the sermon at the installation of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

He became Archdeacon of Derby in March 1821, and has left to his successors elaborate details of every Church in his Archdeaconry, with accompanying drawings.

In 1836 he was appointed to the Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, and left Shrewsbury, carrying with him the warmest thanks of the Trustees of the school, the affection of his pupils, and the hearty good wishes of the inhabitants of the town which had so much benefited by his labours.

His literary tastes induced him to collect a valuable library of old books and MSS.; the greater portion of which are now in the British Museum.

In addition to several published sermons and charges, and some letters on Education and on Catholic Emancipation, he was appointed by the University of Cambridge to edit Stanley's Notes on Æschylus, and was permitted to append his own notes. The provisions of the Syndicate rendered the book cumbrous, as the information it contained had to be sought in five or six different places; but it will still be found a wealthy mine of sound criticism and philology.

His occupation at Shrewsbury prevented him from giving much time to authorship. He managed however by early rising to find

leisure to write a Geography, and to prepare ancient and modern Atlases for the use of his school, which found very general acceptance.

The same economy of time enabled him to maintain a correspondence on literary subjects with many of the principal scholars of this country, as well as with Klaproth, Baron Merian, and others on the Continent.

He had a strong sense of justice, and indignation at wrong and meanness, which gave him great influence with his pupils; yet could know how to pass over an offence, and had withal a sportive playfulness of wit which knew how to make concession graceful.

Almost immediately after his appointment to the See of Lichfield his health began to fail, and after nearly four years of suffering, frequently severe, he died in 1839, leaving two daughters and a son to survive him.

This Article is for the most part supplied by the Bishop's son, the Rev. T. Butler, Rector of Langar.

Nicholas Byfield,

Son of Richard Byfield, who is said to have been a Dissenting Minister residing at Stratford-upon-Avon, though it is a question whether his father was not the Richard Byfield who was instituted to the Vicarage of Stratford in 1596, in which case he would have been born previous to his father's institution. Anthony á Wood does not determine the place of his nativity, but simply notes that he was born in Warwickshire in 1580, and received his education as a Servitor at Exeter College, Oxford, where he "continued under severe discipline for more than four years, but never took a degree." After leaving the University, and entering Holy Orders, he started to go into Ireland, with a view of obtaining clerical preferment; but in passing through Chester he preached a sermon so remarkable, that he was, in consequence, requested to

be the minister of St. Peter's Church in that city. To this he consented, considering it as a call of Providence. "Continuing there" (in the words of the author already quoted), "several years a constant preacher, he was much followed and admired by the precise party, who esteemed his preaching profitable, and his life pious. He was a strict observer of the Lord's day while at that place, and preached and wrote for the sincere observance of it, which caused some pens to be active against him, particularly that of Edward Brerewood, who being a native of that city was sometimes his auditor. He was a person in the opinion of the zealots, of *profound judgement, strong memory, sharp wit, quick invention* and *unwearied industry*."

After a time he was presented to the benefice of Isleworth in Middlesex, where he remained till his death in 1622.

He wrote a great variety of books, a fact which (as he died at an early age), proves of itself his unwearied diligence. There is a curious engraving of him extant, with a specification of the character of the painful and extraordinary disease of which he died.

He left behind him a son, Adoniram Byfield, on whom the mantle of his zeal and of his hatred to Royalty seems to have fallen, for he was one of the Scribes of the Assembly of Divines, and a most zealous Covenanter. Among Byfield's works may be enumerated—

1.—Exposition on the Epistle to the Colossians, being the substance of near seven years week days' Sermons at Chester; 1615 and '28. 2.—The Marrow of the Oracles of God; 1620 and '60. 3.—Commentary or Sermons on the 2nd chapter of the first Epistle of St. Peter; 1623., qu.

Nicholas Byfield was half brother to Richard Byfield, who was one of the Assembly and a strict Covenanter, and of whom a curious story is told in the Nonconformists' Memorial. One Nicholas Byfield was, according to Dugdale, instituted to the Incumbency of Marston Boteler, Warwickshire, 1601.

Athen. Ox. Granger's Biog. Hist.

Thomas Caldecott,

Born at Rugby in 1743, was the only son of William Caldecott * of that place, by his first wife. He was educated at Rugby and Winches-

* Grandfather of the present C. M. Caldecott, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., of Holbrook Grange.

ter Schools, and at New College, Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L. in 1770. He was for many years an eminent Counsel on the Oxford circuit, Attorney General of Chester, and in 1807 was elected Bencher of the Middle Temple at the same time with his intimate friends, Mr. John Balguy, of Darwent Hall and Duffield, in Derbyshire, and Mr. Cooke, of Derby.

When about fifty years of age, he took up his residence at Dartford in Kent (on a property inherited from the Pettet family), where he continued to reside until his death in 1833. He formed a valuable library of books, a great part of which was bequeathed to his nephew, the Rev. John Parker, Vicar of Newbold-upon-Avon, and the remainder were sold by auction in London, by Sotheby.

Mr. Caldecott published—

"Reports of cases relative to the duty and office of a Justice of the Peace;" 2 vols., 4to, 1776-1785. These books were long considered as a text book on Poor Law cases. Likewise—"Hamlet," and "As you like it;" a specimen of an edition of Shakespeare; 1 vol., Royal 8vo., 1812.

The principle on which the latter work is constructed is thus explained by the editor:—

"The first folio is made the ground work of the proposed edition and present specimen, in which also will be admitted such additional matter as has occurred in the twenty quartos published by Mr. Steevens.—Wherever the reading of the folio is departed from, the folio text is given in its place on the margin; but unless any thing turns upon the old spelling, in which case it is retained in the text, the modern spelling is throughout adopted; and the punctuation is altogether taken into the editor's hands. Wherever also such alterations as appear material are found in the folio 1632, they are noticed in the margin.—Not to interpose any thing of length between the author and his reader, we have thought it proper to throw the notes that are grammatical, philological, critical, historical, or explanatory of

usages, to the end of each play; and at the bottom of the pages of the text, to give such only as were immediately necessary to explain our author's meaning.—We have made no comments but where we have felt doubt ourselves, or seen that others have; and we have suffered nothing like difficulty to pass without offering our conjecture at least, or acknowledging our inability to remove it."—Advertisement to the Reader, pp. vii—x.

Mr. Drake in his "Memorials of Shakespeare" thus contrasts the editorial merits of Malone and Caldecott:—

"The chief, and perhaps the only prominent fault of Malone as an illustrator of Shakespeare, has arisen from his too anxious efforts to pour out all he had acquired on each subject without due reference to its greater or minor importance; a want of discrimination which has not unfrequently rendered him heavy and tedious. It is, indeed, devoutly to be wished that an edition of Shakespeare were undertaken, which, whilst in the notes it expunged all that was trifling, idly-controversial, indecorous, and abusive, should, at the same time, retain every interesting disquisition, though in many instances re-modelled, re-written, and condensed; nor fearing to add what farther research under the guidance of taste might suggest. In bulk, such an edition might not be less than what has appeared so formidable in the impressions of Steevens and Malone, but the commentary would assume a very different aspect.

"I consider the specimen of an edition of Shakespeare given to the public by Mr. Caldecott in 1819, as approaching very nearly this description, and I rather wonder sufficient encouragement has not been afforded Mr. Caldecott for the prosecution of his design.

"The only alteration which I should wish to see made in Mr. Caldecott's plan, would be to have the *whole* of the notes immediately connected with the text instead of the larger portion of them thrown,

as is now the case, to the end of each play. I am persuaded, indeed, that the trouble occasioned by the necessity of almost perpetually turning from one part of a book to another, would with many persons prove an insuperable bar to the consultation of any commentary. May not a feeling by the public of the inconveniency of this arrangement, have in some degree operated to arrest the completion of the editor's labours?"

The present Mr. Caldecott of Holbrook Grange, in the year of his High Shrievalty (1865), presented a copy of this book to the Shakespeare Museum at Stratford-upon-Avon, and received in reply a note of acknowledgement from Mr. William Oliver Hunt, Clerk of the Peace of Stratford.

"I informed Mr. Halliwell of your interesting present to the Shakespeare Museum, and in reply this morning he says—'I trust you will induce the High Sheriff to make enquiries respecting the MSS. of the late Mr. Caldecott, which, however damaged by sea-water, would be most acceptable for the Museum. Mr. Caldecott not only had access to important rarities which render his extracts from old books of great value, but he was one of the soundest of our Shakespearian critics. An attentive study of his editions of 'Hamlet' and 'As you like it,' enables me to say that they are among the best contributions to Shakespearian literature ever made. Pray let these MSS. be recovered, if possible, and preserved at Stratford.' Can you kindly put us in a way of obtaining for the Museum these very interesting documents?"

Mr. Caldecott left his MS. papers for the edition of Shakespeare to Mr. Crowe, the British Consul at Naples, son of his old friend Mr. Crowe, the Public Orator at Oxford; they were however so damaged by sea-water in going to Naples in a sailing vessel, that they became useless.

John Carelesse.

If there was ever an age when it was necessary that the sufferings endured by our strong-hearted forefathers, for the sake of the truth, should be kept before the public, that age is the present, when so many are relinquishing for some phantom of the imagination, verities which have been purchased by the blood of their ancestors.

Foxe's Book of Martyrs and works of a like character were formerly chained to desks in our Churches, and were ordinary household books; their place no longer knows them, and the consequence is, that we have forgotten the painful incidents which they record and the lessons which they teach—incidents which, though sometimes overdrawn, were doubtless in the main, true.

Under these circumstances I cannot omit from the Catalogue of Worthies of this county, some notices of those who suffered martyrdom in will or in deed for the truth, especially as Warwickshire took a distinguished part in the Reformation, and afforded an asylum to so many of the first converts to the Reformed Faith; indeed a Biographical History of this county could not be considered complete without them.

May the spirit which actuated them not be lost to us and to our children; may we have grace to value highly the faith once delivered, to hold it in firmness, yet firmness tempered with charity towards those who oppose themselves. Without further preface, then, I introduce to my readers in the person of a man in humble position—a poor Coventry weaver, the first of this noble band of Martyrs (first only in consequence of the alphabetical arrangement of names which I pursue in this volume), though a death in prison * robbed him of the

* John Carelesse was two years altogether in Gaol, great part of that time in Coventry with his wife and children. Fox in his Martyrology, says that he was permitted to leave the prison by day "on his word, to play in the Pageants about the city." He gives an account of his examination, which took place 15th April, 1566, and prints various letters written to and by him during his imprisonment.

honour of glorifying God at the stake. The very brief notice of this Martyr, as I find it in Clarke's "Martyrologie," is best given in the author's own words :—

"*John Carelesse, of Coventry*, Weaver, was there imprisoned for the truth; But in the Jail he so carried himself, that the Jailor would sometimes let him go abroad upon his word, he returned at the hour appointed to Prison again: At length by a Writ, he was removed to *London*, and imprisoned in the *King's Bench*, whither came one Doctor *Martin* to examine him, betwixt whom there passed such like communication.

Martin. *What is thy name?*

Carelesse. *My name is* John Carelesse.

Martin. *It will appear by that I have done with thee, that thou art a true careless Man indeed. Where wast thou born?*

Carelesse. *At* Coventry.

Martin. *How camest thou hither?*

Carelesse. *By a Writ I was sent hither by the Lord Chief Justice.*

Martin. *I wish thou would'st play the wise Man's part: Thou art an hansom Man, and its pity but thou shouldst save that which God hath bought.*

Carelesse. *I thank your Mastership, and I put you out of doubt that I am most sure, and certain of my Salvation by* Jesus Christ: *so that my Soul is sure already, what pains soever my Body suffer here for a time.*

Martin. *Yea marry. For thou art so predestinated to life, that thou canst not perish in whatsoever opinion thou do'st die.*

Carelesse. *That God hath predestinated me to eternal life in* Christ *I am most certain: And even so I am sure that his Holy Spirit,*

wherewith I am sealed, will preserve me from all Heresies, and evil opinions, that I shall die in none at all.

Martin. *Let me hear your Faith about Predestination.*

Carelesse. *I believe that Almighty God, our most dear, and Heavenly Father, of his great mercy, and infinite goodness through* Jesus Christ, *did elect, and appoint in him before the foundation of the world was laid, a Church which he doth continually guide, and govern by his grace, and Holy Spirit: So that not one of them shall finally perish.*

Martin. *Why? who will deny this? Pray thee,* Careless, *prove thy self a wise Man, and do not cast away thy self wilfully.*

Carelesse. *The Lord knows I would gladly live, so that I may do the same with a safe Conscience.*

Martin. *Thou art a tall Fellow, and mayest do the Queen good service in* Ireland; *wilt thou go thither, and serve Her Majesty there?*

Carelesse. *Wheresoever I am, I am ready to do her Grace the best service I can with Body, Goods, and life: And if she, or any under her require me to do any thing contrary to* Christ's *true Religion, I am ready also to do service in* Smithfield, *as my Bed-fellow, and other Brethren have done: Praised be God for it.*

Martin. *By my troth thou art as pleasant a Fellow as ever I talked with, of all the Protestants,* &c. And so after some other discourse they parted."

"During this his imprisonment, he fell into some heaviness, and perplexity of mind; whereupon he wrote to Master *Philpot,* lying then in the Bishops Coal-house; From whom he received a consolatory Letter, which through God's mercy, gave him great satisfaction. He wrote also divers other Letters during his imprisonment, which continued about Two years; At the end whereof he fell sick, and died, being thereby deprived of that Crown of Martyrdom which he so much longed after."

Sir George Carew, Earl of Totness,

Of Clopton, in the parish of Stratford-upon-Avon, was the son of George Carew, Dean of Exeter and Windsor, descended from the Carews of Carew Castle in Pembrokeshire. He became a Gentleman Commoner of Broadgate Hall, Oxford (now Pembroke College), in 1572, being then 15 years of age. Having however a strong military inclination, he quitted the University without taking a degree.

So early as 1579, as Camden informs us, Carew, jointly with another, was entrusted with the command of a garrison town in Ireland, against "that noted rebel," Gerald, the 15th Earl of Desmond,* "Ingens rebellibus exemplar," whose head was transmitted by the Earl of Ormonde to Queen Elizabeth in 1583. In the beginning of the following year he was appointed, together with his only brother, Peter Carew, who had accompanied him in this expedition, to the government of a fortress which Camden calls "Asketern Castle," and on the death of his brother, who fell very shortly after in a skirmish not far from Dublin, remained alone in that trust. Such was the commencement of a brilliant career of military service. When his merits became known to Queen Elizabeth, she appointed him one of her Council, and Master of the Ordnance in Ireland; in which last employment he acquired great repute, as he did afterwards in 1597, in an expedition to Spain under the Earl of Essex. In 1589 he was created M.A. of the University of Oxford, with other persons of distinction, having

* Gerald, 15th Earl of Desmond, waged war for nearly ten years against the whole power of the English government, and eventually lost his life in attempting to seize upon a prey of cattle. His head was transmitted by the Earl of Ormonde to Queen Elizabeth, who caused it to be fixed on London Bridge. An attainder followed (25th September, 1582,) by which his prodigious estates, comprising 574,628 acres, became forfeited. The son of this unfortunate nobleman, James Fitzgerald, called "The Queen's Earl," having been educated at the Court of Elizabeth, embraced the Protestant faith, and Her Majesty, hoping by his influence to bring the followers of his deceased father to their allegiance, recognized him as Earl of Desmond, and despatched him to Ireland; but so soon as it was known that he had attended church at Ballinalloch, the crowds who collected to see and follow him immediately withdrew; he was obliged therefore to return to London, where he died in 1601, having been restored in the previous year. The title then passed to his cousin James Thomas, 17th Earl (the "Sugaun Earl," who was attainted in 1600, and died S. P. in the Tower of London.

previously received the honour of knighthood.† In 1598 he was sent Ambassador to Poland, and in 1599 returned to Ireland: The whole of this country was then in a state of Rebellion, and invaded by a Spanish army, who were invited thither by the Earl of Tyrone. Carew was now made President of Munster for three years, and uniting his forces with those of the Earl of Thomond, he took several Castles and strongholds in that country, and sent over the 17th Earl of Desmond (generally distinguished as the "Sugaun Earl" or "Earl of Straw"), to England for trial, where being shut up in the Tower of London, he soon died, not without the suspicion of foul practice, though for no other reason, perhaps, than the association of the place with secret crime and violent death. One of the chief of the Irish army was Brian Macmahon, whose eldest son had been a page in England with the Lord President. On one occasion Macmahon conveyed the decision of a Council at which he had assisted to Carew, in return for the civility of the latter, who had sent him "a bottle of aqua-vitæ for old acquaintance." In 1601, Munster being "pretty well quieted," the Lord President obtained leave to grant a general pardon, of which 4,000 prisoners had the benefit. Upon the accession of James I. he was, at his own earnest request, called home, and thereupon immediately appointed Governor of the Isle of Guernsey and Castle Cornet. Having married Joyce, only daughter and heiress of William Clopton, of Clopton (of which property that family had been in possession for upwards of 500 years), he was in 1605 raised to the peerage as Baron Carew of Clopton. Afterwards, he was made Vice Chamberlain and Treasurer to Queen Anne, Master of the Ordnance throughout England, and a Privy Councillor. In 1611 Lord Carew was sent over as a Commissioner to inspect the affairs of Ireland. In the first year of King Charles's reign he was created Earl of Totness, as being, in the words of Anthony à Wood, "a faithful subject, a valiant and prudent commander, an honest

† Knighted by Sir William Drury, Lord Deputy, "on the field."

counsellor, a gentile scholar, a lover of antiquities, and a great patron of learning."

This great nobleman (whose whole life was devoted to the service of his country, and whose zeal, worth and abilities may be better estimated by the numerous trusts committed to his hands, than by any eulogy which can now be bestowed upon him), departed this life, without issue, in the year 1629, at the Savoy, in the Strand, "in the suburbs of London," in the 74th year of his age, and was buried in the vault of the Cloptons, at Stratford-upon-Avon, under a noble monument erected "by his sorrowful wife, with whom he lived forty-nine years, as her last gift to the memory of the best of husbands and of men." The Countess survived her husband seven years, dying at Twickenham in 1636, and was buried in the same vault.

Lord Totness' chief work was—

"Hibernia Pacata," first published by his Secretary, Sir Thomas Stafford, in 1633, folio, with his portrait, and these lines beneath :—

"Talis erat vultu, sed linguâ, mente, manuque
Qualis erat, qui vult dicere, scripta legat.
Consulat aut famam, qui linguâ, mente, manuve
Vincere hunc, fama judice, rarus erat."

This history contains three years' transactions in the Province of Munster from 1599 to 1602, and was only written for his private purposes, and preserved with a view to assist any person who might hereafter desire to write an history of the whole war. Sir Thomas Stafford was in possession of many originals of charters of English Nobility, written in the reign of Henry II., mostly containing conveyances and gifts of lands to religious houses; which, it is presumed, were given him by Lord Totness. When Stafford died they came into the possession of Sir Simon D'Ewes, Bart.

Besides "Hibernia Pacata," Lord Totness collected in 4 volumes, chronologies, charters, letters, muniments and other materials belonging to Ireland, which are now in the Bodleian Library. He also made several collections, notes and extracts, for writing the history of the reign of Henry V., which were incorporated into Speed's History of Great Britain. Several of Carew's volumes of MSS. were bought of the executors by Sir Robert Shirley, Bart., of Stanton Harold, in Leicestershire, which portions are now at Lambeth, by bequest of Archbishop Tenison. Dugdale makes honorable mention of Lord Totness in his History of Warwickshire, as "a great lover of antiquities."

Athen. Ox. Mackintosh's England. Wheler's Hist. of Stratford. Wheler's MS. Stratford Museum, No. 1. Granger's Biog. Hist. Burke's Ext. Peer. Rymer's Fœdera. Lodge's Portr. Ware's Annals of Ireland,

Samuel Carte.

An English Divine and Antiquary, son of Thomas Carte, a clothier at Coventry, where he was born in 1652 or '53, and in the Free School of which place he received his early education. From thence he removed to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1675. After entering Holy Orders he held several preferments. He was Vicar of Clifton-upon-Dunsmore, near Rugby, in 1686, and afterwards, for the better education of his children, he accepted the Mastership of the Free School, Coventry. He was collated to the Vicarage of Dunchurch in 1697. He held a Stall in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, as well as the Rectory of Eastwell, in Leicestershire. In 1700 he resigned his appointment at Coventry, and retired to the Vicarage of St. Martin's, in the town of Leicester, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1740. He was interred in the Church of that parish, where there is a monument to his memory, on which is recorded that "He was a person of great learning, exemplary life and conversation, strict piety, sound judgment, orthodox principles, and a zealous and able defender of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity."

He published two Sermons as well as a "Tabula Chronologica Archiepiscopatuum et Episcopatuum in Anglia et Wallia, Ortus, Divisiones, Translationes," &c.; Part of a Letter written by him on a Tesselated Pavement at Leicester is in Phil. Trans., No. 331; and his account of Leicester may be found in the Bibl. Top. Britan. Those eminent Antiquaries, Dr. Willis and Mr. Stukeley, acknowledged his assistance and correspondence.

Magd. Coll. Reg. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Sharpe's Hist. Coventry. Nicholls' Hist. Leic.

Thomas Carte,

Son of the preceeding (Samuel Carte) was born at Clifton-upon-Dunsmore, near Rugby, where, as the Registers inform us, he was baptised "by immersion," on April 23, 1686. He became a scholar of Rugby School in 1695; and was afterwards a member of University College, Oxford. When Reader of the Abbey Church at Bath,

he took occasion in a sermon to vindicate King Charles I. from aspersions with regard to the Irish Rebellion, and this discourse gave rise to his first publication, entitled "The Irish Massacre set in a clear light." On the accession of George I. he refused to take the abjuration oath,* and assumed a lay habit.

He appears to have shared in the Rebellion of 1715, as the King's troops had orders to discover and apprehend him; he concealed himself, however, for a while in the house of Mr. Badger, the Curate of Coleshill, and afterwards officiated as Curate of that parish. Subsequently he was Secretary to Bishop Atterbury,† and when that Prelate was committed to the Tower in 1722 for entering into a correspondence with the Pretender's party, in favor of the dispossessed family, a reward of £1000 was offered for apprehending Mr. Carte, who was supposed to be engaged in the same conspiracy: but he escaped to France, where he resided under the assumed name of Philips, spending his time in laborious study, various public and private libraries being opened to his researches. He remained in France until Queen Caroline obtained permission for him to return to England, between the years 1728 and 1730. During his residence abroad he was busily engaged in collecting large materials for illustrating an English edition of Thuenus. In 1736 appeared his Life of James, Duke of Ormond, which though considered as a book of authority, is diffusive in style, and is found wanting in animation, compression and vigour. He next published a History of England, in three vols., folio, and on the appearance of the first volume many of the subscribers (particularly the Corporation of London, who had agreed to subscribe £50 a year for seven years to Mr. Carte, towards defraying the expense of this

* "It is to be regretted, that the government deemed it necessary to pass the Abjuration Oath, since in all probability Law and Carte and others would not have been Nonjurors, but for that measure: while many who had stood out would probably have complied."—*Nichols.*

† Of four children born to Bishop Atterbury, his son, Osborn, Rector of Oxhill in Warwickshire, alone survived him.

publication), withdrew their support, in consequence of his having inserted a story of one Christopher Lovel, of the city of Bristol, being cured of the King's evil, by the touch of the Pretender, at Avignon. The fourth volume, which goes down to 1654, appeared after Carte's death. His accuracy was such, that he has been called "the Historian of Facts," and Hume borrowed largely from the work.

Mr. Carte resided at Cambridge, whilst collecting materials for his History of England.

In reference to this history, the editor of Sir John Eliot's Biography observes, "I can never refer to Carte's History, greatly as I differ from the opinions of its writer, without a tribute to his wonderful industry and patience, and, in so far as consists with his avowed prejudices, his honesty." In short his great works are now much better known and more valued than they were at the time of, and many years subsequent to, their publication.

Mr. Carte spent much time at Madingley, with Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart., whose collection of old pamphlets and journals, published during the Great Rebellion, he methodized, and had bound in a number of volumes, still preserved in the library at Madingley.

At Mr. Carte's death all his papers came into the hands of his widow, who afterwards married Mr. Nicholas Jernegan; she left them to her second husband for his life, and after his death to the University of Oxford, where they are now lodged, in the Bodleian Library.

Mr. Carte had two brothers; John, and Samuel; the former was Vicar of Bishop's Tachbrook, and of Stoke near Coventry; he assisted Dr. Jackson of Coventry in his account of the benefactions and charities belonging to that city, particularly those of Sir Thomas White.

Many stories are told of Mr. John Carte's eccentricity. The Parsonage of Stoke adjoined the church, and yet he was sometimes so intent

upon the book which he happened to be reading, that the sermon-bell would ring till the congregation was weary of waiting, and the Clerk was under the necessity of reminding him of his duty. He paid his addresses to Miss Dugdale, of Blythe Hall, and the wedding day was fixed; but he actually forgot his engagement till the day after, when the lady, in indignation, refused her hand, and the match was broken off. He carried his carelessness in money matters to such an extent, that when the inhabitants of Stoke brought him his tithes, which he never asked for, it not unfrequently happened, if he was engaged in his studies, that he would request them to call again, though at the time he was in necessitous circumstances.

Samuel Carte was eminent as a Solicitor in Chancery practice, and distinguished as an Antiquary. He was the editor of Brewster's "Collectanea Ecclesiastica."

Mr. Thomas Carte died in 1754, at Caldecot House, near Abingdon, and was buried in a vault in the chancel of Yattendon Church, Berkshire, without any memorial.

Besides the works specified above, Mr. Carte published:—

"A collection of original Letters and Papers, relating to the affairs of England," from 1641-60-1739, in two vols., 8vo.; "a History of the Revolutions of Portugal;" 1740, 8vo., and some other pieces.

Rugby Reg. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Lathbury's Nonjurors. Watt's Bib. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Nichol's Lit. Anec. Encycl. Brit. Hook's Biog. Dict. The Georgian Era.

Thomas Cartwright.

This eminent Puritan Divine, styled by Camden, "Inter Puritanos Antesignanus," was Master, (second in succession) of Lord Leicester's Hospital, Warwick. He was born about 1535 in Herefordshire. In 1547 he matriculated as a Sizar at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and after-

wards in 1550 he was admitted a Scholar of St. John's College, when Thomas Lever, the fearless and saintly Reformer (likewise a Warwickshire Worthy), became his tutor.

In the beginning of the reign of "bloody" Queen Mary, Lever, with twenty-four Fellows and Scholars (among the latter of whom was Cartwright), being all favourable to the Reformation, though not prepared for martyrdom, retired from the University. During this period of self-imposed banishment from "Alma Mater," Cartwright entered as a clerk in the office of a Counsellor-at-Law, and thereby acquired an amount of legal knowledge, which, in his after calamities, he probably found serviceable.

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, the Reformers returned from exile, and Dr. James Pilkington (the newly appointed Master of St. John's), having formed the acquaintance of Cartwright, re-introduced him to the College, of which in 1560 he was admitted Fellow, on the Lady Margaret foundation. In 1561 he was appointed junior Dean of St. John's, and in 1562 he became a major Fellow of Trinity, being in or before 1564 elected one of the senior Fellows of that society. In this same year, at the time of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Cambridge, Cartwright was appointed to take a leading part in those public disputations which were held, according to ancient usage, in the Sovereign's presence.

His reputation as a preacher had now made such rapid growth, that when he occupied the pulpit at Great St. Mary's, the windows were taken out to enable those who could not gain access within the building to hear him. The University was at this period strongly imbued with Puritanical principles; especially this was the case at Trinity College, of which Dr. Beaumont was the Master. The effect of the oft-repeated and vehement censures uttered by Cartwright and his adherents on the surplice was, that on one occasion, at the close of 1565,

all the Fellows and Students of Trinity College, with three exceptions, appeared in chapel, contrary to the statutes, without their surplices. Soon after this Cartwright repaired to Ireland, where he seems to have left a favourable impression, since the Primate, Archbishop Loftus, strongly recommended him for appointment to the vacant See of Armagh. In 1569 he was elected Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, and in his lectures gave great offence by a bold promulgation of ultra-protestant views. Complaints being made, he was forbidden by Whitgift, the Vice-chancellor, and by the Heads of Colleges, to continue his lectures. Ultimately, in 1570, he was deprived of his professorship and fellowship, in spite of strong testimonials in favour of his piety, integrity, &c., as well as of orders which had actually been given by the Chancellor Cecil for his restoration. After a strong but fruitless protest againt his deprivation, he was "outed" from all his offices, left Cambridge smarting under this treatment, and went abroad, where he became acquainted with the most celebrated Divines in the Protestant Universities.

At the earnest entreaties of his friends, Cartwright returned to his native land in 1572, when his controversy with Archbishop Whitgift occupied the attention and absorbed the sympathies of all the foreign reformed Churches; and produced at least one great and lasting result, in the work of the immortal Hooker, published two-and-twenty years subsequently.

A warrant having been issued for Cartwright's apprehension, he again quitted the kingdom and went to Heidelberg, and became Minister to English congregations both at Antwerp, and at Middleburgh, in Zealand.

In 1582 the English Seminary at Rheims put forth a translation of the New Testament from the Vulgate, with annotations, in order to bring into disrepute the Protestant English version. It was

felt that this book must be answered, and in 1583 Cartwright was earnestly solicited by the Earl of Leicester and Sir Francis Walsingham, as well as by some of the best scholars in Cambridge, to publish a translation in confutation, Walsingham sending him £100 for the purchase of books and other attendant requisites. To this request Cartwright thought it right to accede; when, however, sufficient of the MS. was ready for the press, Whitgift prohibited its publication, and thus the great undertaking was delayed for some time. Still Cartwright proceeded with the work, and at the time of his death he was engaged on the 15th chapter of the Book of Revelations. For years this gigantic MS. remained unnoticed, but it was ultimately published in folio in 1618. This work is the more extraordinary from the circumstance of the physical infirmity from which the author was at this time suffering, and which obliged him to write the greater part upon his knees.

In the early part of 1585, Cartwright returning home without the Queen's permission, was put in prison, but released through Lord Burghley's interposition.

In the same year Lord Leicester, who was a great patron of the Puritans, preferred him to the Mastership of the Hospital * which he had lately founded at Warwick, in the place of Dr. Griffin, who had been pro-

* It was required by the Statutes of the Founder that the master should be a clergyman of the Church of England, whilst the places of brethren were to be filled, first by the tenants and retainers of the said earl and of his heirs, especially those that have been wounded under the conduct of Lord Leicester, or of his heirs, in the wars, provided they had resided a certain time either in the counties of Warwick or Gloucester. Secondly, by the Queen's soldiers, especially those that had been wounded, according to a rotation of towns and villages specified in the act of incorporation, namely Warwick, Kenilworth, Stratford-on-Avon, Wootton-under-Edge, and Erlingham. As Lord Leicester's heirs have of late years possessed no tenants or retainers in the counties of Warwick or Gloucester, the brethren have for a length of time been regularly appointed from each of the above places in turn. The property of the hospital consists of farms in the county of Warwick, and of tithes in the counties of Gloucester and Lancaster. The original allowance to the brethren is now, by a recent Act of Parliament, cut down, while the salary of the master has been increased. Each brother has separate apartments. There is also a common kitchen, with housekeeper and porter to cook for, and attend to them. The brethren are obliged by statute always to wear a livery when abroad, which consists of a handsome blue broad cloth gown, with a silver badge of a bear and ragged staff, Lord Leicester's crest, suspended on the left sleeve, behind. As both Lord Leicester and his brother Ambrose, the good Earl of Warwick, died without offspring, their sister Lady Mary, wife of Sir Henry Sidney, K.G., and Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, became the sole heiress of both her brothers, the Earls of Warwick and Leicester, and of her father, John, Duke of Northumberland. In consequence of this circumstance, the Lord de Lisle and Dudley, of Penshurst Place, as Lord Leicester's heir general, appoints the master and brethren according to statute.

moted to the Deanery of Lincoln. His employment was to pray with the brethren twice a day, to catechise twice a week, and to preach once on the Sunday at the parish Church. "This place," we are told, "he willingly and thankfully accepted of, because he was therein exempted from the jurisdiction of the prelates." The Mastership was worth £50 a year and a house, to which Leicester added an annuity to the same amount. The King's Books will shew that at that time few beneficed clergymen possessed so large a professional income. Of his life and repute at Warwick, we are told by Samuel Clark, another great Warwickshire Puritan Divine, that "his carriage and deportment was such, that there was not a nobleman or gentleman of quality in all the country that looked heavenward, or was of any account for religious learning, but they sought to enjoy his company, and found much pleasure and content therein; for his conviction was such, that scarce a word came from his mouth that was not of some good use and concernment. He was of a very laborious and indefatigable spirit; it was his meat and drink to be doing the will of his heavenly Father; so that besides all his paines in writing, and in the Hospital, he preached every Sabbath-day in the morning about seven o'clock in the lower parish of Warwick, and, when he could be suffered, in the upper parish in the afternoon; besides which he preached a lecture on Saturdayes in the afternoon in the upper church, in which he went over a great part of the Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, with singular judgment and profit; and this he did of his own free will without demanding or receiving one penny for his pains. And whereas he was suspended by the Bishop from preaching in the churches, his manner was at those times to preach in the Hospital, whither many resorted to hear him, though they were sure to be brought into the Bishop's court for the same." † ‡ We are further told that "he was very careful to

† Freake, Bishop of Worcester, summoned him in his Consistory Court, and suspended him from preaching.

‡ "There was a woollen draper in Warwick, who made a profession of religion, but many times broke out into scandalous practices; Master Cartwright on a time walking with him in his garden, dealt plainly and

regulate and order the businesses of the Hospital for the best advantages of the poor brethren."

In 1590 Cartwright's restless spirit plunged him once more into serious trouble, and he was committed to the Fleet, where he remained for two years, constantly brought out and as constantly remanded. During his imprisonment frequent applications were made on his behalf. James VI. of Scotland was most anxious to appoint him to a Professorship in the University of St. Andrews. Ultimately through the favour of his old ally, Lord Burghley (to whom he sent a touching letter of thanks, dated, "Hackney, 22 May, 1592,") he was set at liberty.

Thereupon, or soon afterwards, he was restored to the freedom of preaching, which he exercised not only in the Hospital, but in the churches of Warwick, Coventry, Banbury, Hanwell, and in many other places in the neighbourhood. On one occasion coming to Cambridge, he was persuaded to preach a sermon on a week-day at Great St. Mary's, "where there was a great confluence of all sorts to hear him; grave men ran like boys in the streets to get places in the church. After sermon he dined at Master Chatterton's, § and many went to the house to see and hear him speak."

It would appear that he was absent from his Hospital from 1595 to 1598, having been invited by Lord Zouch to accompany him to Guernsey, of which island this nobleman had been appointed the Governor. In his absence, we are told, "he substituted one Master Lord, a godly and holy minister, then living at Wolstone, in his room in the Hospital at Warwick, allowing him the greatest part of the profits of the place during his abode there: and the rest he caused to be distributed amongst the poor."

faithfully with him, rebuking him for his miscarriages, and shewing him the dishonour that he brought to God, and the Gospel thereby; this so wrought upon him, that he presently sunk down, and being carried home, died within a few hours together."

§ The first Master of Emmanuel College.

However peculiar and unorthodox Cartwright's opinions were on some points, they at least never taught him to fall into a common vice of loving money for its own sake, or suffered him to grow indolent as he advanced in years. For example, it was his custom on the Lord's Day to distribute alms to the poor of Warwick, besides his gifts to the prisoners; we are likewise told that he was especially bountiful to poor scholars. He never discontinued the habit of early rising which he commenced in youth, usually quitting his bed at two or three, or at the latest, four o'clock in the morning, although towards the close of his life his increasing infirmities might well have excused him from doing so.

There is some reason to think, though many deny it, that before his death, Cartwright was dissatisfied with his past seditious conduct. Sir Henry Yelverton, in his epistle to the reader, prefixed to Bishop Moreton's "Episcopacy Justified," writes that, on his death bed, he "sorely lamented the unnecessary trouble he had caused in the Church, by the schism of which he had been the great fomenter; and that he wished he might begin his life again, that he might testify to the world the dislike he had of his former ways." "In this opinion," continues Sir Henry, "he died."

His death occurred somewhat suddenly at the Hospital in 1603. A few days previously he occupied the pulpit, and preached from *Eccl.* xii., 7.

His body was laid to rest in the Collegiate Church of St. Mary; if ever there was any monumental record to him, it must have perished in the great fire of 1694, which burnt the nave of the Church and a great portion of the tower. || His friend, John Dod, preached his funeral sermon.

|| "In less than six hours it consumed no less than 250 houses of the principal inhabitants, as well as the ancient and Collegiate Church of St. Mary, into which as a place of Safety the distracted inhabitants had thrown the most valuable goods so short a time would permit them to remove. The origin of the fire is

Mr. Marsden, in his history of the early Puritans, thus speaks of the views and character of Archbishop Whitgift and Thomas Cartwright :—

"His great antagonist Whitgift expired within three months. They were members and ministers of the same Church; upon doctrinal points there was no important difference between them. The one saw the imperfections of the Church of England, the other felt the danger of innovation. They were attached to the same cause, and alike desirous of establishing a National Church in England on Protestant foundations; and had conciliation been attempted, there seems little reason to doubt that Cartwright, without forsaking his principles, would have been won over to a more submissive spirit, and to a zealous co-operation with men of real piety—and there were many such amongst his professed opponents. He attached too much importance to his peculiar opinions of church discipline, and those opinions, we conceive, were often wrong; and in the early years of his public life he was not free from the universal vices of his times—intemperance and controversy. But as age mellowed and persecution broke down his spirit, a noble love of truth, a genuine and forgiving temper, a contempt of suffering, and a fervent piety to God, broke out with increasing lustre; and while learning, eloquence, associated with exalted religious principles, and these displayed with consistency through a long life of persecution, shall continue to be revered, the name of Cartwright will be uttered, by good men of every party, with profound respect."

He entrusted his manuscripts to his friends John Dod and Arthur Hildersham, with liberty to publish whatever they might consider useful to the public.

unknown; but it is said to have been communicated to the Church by means of some partially burnt articles which were deposited there for safety. The eastern portion of the building was fortunately saved, though nothing but bare and smouldering walls remained of the tower and transepts. And thus the work of Thomas Beauchamp lasted exactly three hundred years, having been completed in 1394, and destroyed by fire in 1694. The loss sustained was estimated at upwards of £94,600."—*Ch. of Warw.*

Among his many known and reputed works may be mentioned these few :—

1.—A Treatise of the Christian Religion, or the whole Bodie and Substance of Divinitie ; 2nd edition, 4to—1616. 2.—A Confutation of the Rhemists Translation, &c. ; folio—1618. 3.—Harmonia Evangelica per Analysim logicam, et Metaphrasin historicam quatuor Evangelistas explicans & concinnans, authore Thomas Cartwright anglo, viro prœstantissimo, & Theologo eruditissimo. Quantum fieri potuit a carie restituta & in usum Ecclesiæ Sumptibus bononem quorundam virorum in lucem Edita ; Amsterdam 4to—1627. 4.—Commentarii Practici in totam Historiam Evangelicam, ex Quatuor Evangelistis harmonice concinnatam ; 3 vols., 4to—1630.

Ath. Cantab. Hook's Eccl. Biog. Sam. Clarke's Lives. Cunningham Em. Eng. Dugdale's Warw. Grosart's Life of Cartwright. Marsden's Hist. of Early Pur. Cooke's Guide.

Robert Catesby,

To whom the original contrivance of the Gunpowder Treason is usually ascribed, was born at Bushwood Hall, in the parish of Lapworth, in 1573. At the commencement of the 17th century he was the sole representative of one of the most distinguished families in England, being the lineal descendant of that William Catesby, who was the favourite minister of Richard III., and who, when taken prisoner at Bosworth Field, was afterwards attainted and executed for High Treason. This attainder was afterwards reversed; and the large estates in Northamptonshire, Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, which his ancestors had possessed for centuries, were transmitted to Robert Catesby. His father, Sir William Catesby (who died in 1598), became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and was frequently imprisoned for recusancy. His mother was a daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton, of Coughton. At the period of the Gunpowder Plot she was still living, and resided at Ashby St. Legers, in Northamptonshire. Robert Catesby was educated at Gloucester Hall (now Worcester College) in Oxford. In 1592, before he was of full age, he married a daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, of Stoneley, who made a handsome marriage settlement on his daughter.

Upon the death of his grandfather, within a year after his marriage, Catesby came into possession of the estate of Chastleton * in Oxfordshire, and resided there until the sale of that property in the year 1602. In the mean time his wife died, leaving him with an only son, who, at the time of the Gunpowder Plot, was about ten years old.

The marriage of Robert Catesby into a Protestant family appears to countenance Dr. Lingard's assertion that he was originally a Protestant. Father Greenway however in his MS. relation of this conspiracy does not say this, but describes Catesby as enthusiastically attached to the Roman Catholic religion; and as devoting himself with the utmost fervour to the task of rescuing his religious party from the oppressions under which they laboured. Having with this object entered warmly into the Earl of Essex's insurrection, he was wounded and taken prisoner on that occasion; although owing to the great exertions of his friends, his pardon was purchased by a fine of £3,000. He was afterwards involved in all the treasonable projects of the discontented Roman Catholics during the last ten years of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Catesby's person is described as above six feet in stature, and his countenance as exceedingly noble and expressive. It is stated that his manners were peculiarly attractive and imposing, and that by the dignity of his character he exercised an irresistible influence over the minds of those who associated with him.

It will not now be necessary that we should go through the whole history of the Gunpowder Plot; suffice it to say that Catesby's plan was to blow up the Parliament House with gunpowder; "for," said he, "in that place they have done us all the mischief, and perchance God

* This property, which is close on the borders of Warwickshire, near Barton-on-the-Heath, was purchased from Catesby by Walter Jones, who erected thereon a fine mansion, after a design by Inigo Jones (?); it is still standing.—*See Skelton's Antiquities of Oxfordshire and Nash's Ancient Mansions.*

hath designed that place for their punishment." This plan being approved by his seven confederates, all of whom were gentlemen in name and blood, their energy and sagacity were called into exercise, and the wrongful teaching of their Confessor, Father Greenway, gave the highest countenance to their criminal proceedings.

It was ultimately arranged that Warwickshire should be the rendezvous, and that supplies of horses and armour should be sent to the houses of several of the conspirators in that county, to be used as occasion might require.

The mansion house of one of the conspirators (John Grant) was at Norbrook, in the parish of Fulbrook, on the right of the road as you travel from Warwick to Stratford-upon-Avon. It was walled and moated, and, from its great extent, well calculated for the reception of horses and ammunition. At the present day little remains of it but its name; some fragments of massive stone walls are, however, still to be found, and the line of the moat may be distinctly traced; an ancient hall of large dimensions is also apparent among the partitions and disfigurations of a modern farmer's kitchen. The identity of the house is fixed, not only by its name and local situation, but by a continuing tradition that this was the residence of one of the gunpowder conspirators; and still more conclusively by the circumstance, that an old part of the building, which was taken down some few years ago, was known by the name of the Powder Room. Another of the confederates, named Rookwood, removed, by Catesby's advice, to Lord Carew's neighbouring house at Clopton, in order that he might be near the general rendezvous.

On the morning of the eventful day on which they anticipated the consummation of their wishes, they were to meet their expected adherents, as if for a grand hunting party, at Dunsmore Heath, near Dunchurch; and in a contemporary record this meeting is called "The

old bloody hunting match of Dunchurch." Thence they were to ride across the country to Combe Abbey, and seize the person of the Princess Elizabeth, then under the care of Sir John Harington *(see Harington)* proclaim her queen, govern the kingdom in her name, and bring her up in the Roman Catholic creed. On the discovery of the plot, the Princess was sent to Coventry, where she lodged with a Mr. Hopkins, in Palace Yard.

After the failure of the conspiracy, by the good providence of Almighty God, Catesby, with others, escaped to a mansion at Holbeach in Lincolnshire (now totally disappeared), where the rebels were summoned in the King's name to lay down their arms and surrender. Upon their refusal to comply with this requisition, the Sheriff ordered a part of the house to be set on fire, and an assault to be made on the gates of the court-yard. In crossing the court, Thomas Winter, one of the confederates, was shot through the arm by a cross-bow and disabled; upon which Catesby, who was standing at one of the doors, called to him, "Stand by me, Tom, and we will die together;" the two next shots mortally wounded two others, after which Catesby and Percy, who were standing back to back, were both shot through the body with two bullets from one musket. Catesby finding himself mortally wounded, crawled into the house upon his hands and knees, and, seizing an image of the Virgin, which stood in the vestibule, clasped it in his arms and expired. This occurred in December 1605.

One of the most singular features in the history of this conspiracy was the character and quality of the persons engaged in it; they were men of mild and amiable manners, refined by a liberal education, averse to tumults and bloodshed, and dwelling quietly amid the humanities of domestic life. What then induced such persons to do violence to their nature and to their usual habits, and produced the strange

delusion that, in committing a barbarous murder, they were performing an action by which they secured to themselves the approbation of Heaven?

It is quite clear that notwithstanding the occasional misgivings suggested by conscience to the minds of some of the conspirators, they were really actuated by a mistaken sense of duty, and that many of them spoke exultingly of the attempt, and maintained that their project was in the highest degree justifiable in the sight of God. Grant said cheerfully upon the day of his execution, "I am convinced that our project was so far from being sinful, that I rely entirely upon my merits in bearing a part of that noble action, as an abundant satisfaction and expiation for all sins committed by me during the rest of my life." Sir Everard Digby said, "If I had thought there had been the least sin in it, I would not have been of it for all the world, and no other cause drew me to hazard my fortune and life but zeal to God's Religion."

In estimating the criminality of the actions of the Gunpowder Conspirators, we should call to mind the spirit and example of the age in which they lived, and the faith to which they ardently adhered. The spilling of blood for religion and for the slightest reasons of state policy or of private convenience, was of constant occurrence. Human life was cheaply thought of, and however much we, of these more enlightened times, may deem such conduct reprehensible and detestable, we can have little doubt that persecution unto death was the resort of that communion to which the conspirators belonged, and which they in the present instance but faithfully and loyally carried out, and therefore though they violated the laws of God, of their country and of humanity, they did what in all sincerity they believed to be right, and what their consciences approved of.

Jardine's Narrative of Gunpowder Plot. Dugdale's Warw. Shaw's Staff.

Edward Cave,

The son of a shoemaker, was born at Cave's Inn, in the parish of Churchover, in 1691, and probably was baptised in the neighbouring church of Shawell. When nine years of age he was placed at Rugby School, which was then in high repute. Some time afterwards a favourite cock having been lost by his mistress, Cave was stigmatized as the thief, and from that time the Head Master, Mr. Holyoake, appears to have treated him with harshness, and under pretence that he obstructed the discipline of the school by abetting the idlers, habitually oppressed him with unreasonable tasks. This led to his removal.

His first appointment on emerging into manhood was to a clerkship in the excise, but he soon quitted this situation and came to London, where he bound himself apprentice to a printer.

On the expiration of his time he obtained a place in the Post-Office as Clerk of the Franks. During his tenure of this office he often arrested franks which were given by Members of Parliament to their friends because he thought such extension of a peculiar right illegal. This raised many complaints, and having stopped, among others, a frank given to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough by Mr. Walter Plummer, he was cited before the house for breach of privilege, and accused, it is thought unjustly, of opening letters to detect them.

On declining to answer the questions put to him on the subject, pleading his oath of secrecy, he was at once dismissed, though to his honour it must be recorded, that when ejected from his office he did not think himself discharged from his trust, but continued to refuse to his nearest friends any information about the management of the office, which he did not consider conducive to the public interest to make known. Through the medium of his position in the Post Office,

Cave procured country newspapers and sold their intelligence to a journalist in London for a guinea a week.

He corrected the 'Gradus ad Parnassum,' and in the year 1731 he projected and carried into effect, under the name of Sylvanus Urban, the work for which of all others he is known—the Gentleman's Magazine—and it was at St. John's Gate* where that deservedly popular miscellany was first printed. After this undertaking had been six years before the public, Cave was fortunate in obtaining the active co-operation of Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was then but an adventurer in literature, but who ultimately gave this periodical great lustre by the various admirable essays which he wrote for it.

Johnson's first performance in the Gentleman's Magazine, which for many years was his principal source of employment and support, was a copy of Latin verses, in March 1738, addressed to the editor in so happy a style of compliment, that Cave must have been destitute of taste and sensibility, had he not felt himself highly gratified. Previous to this period the periodicals in circulation were almost entirely taken up with political transactions and foreign and domestic occurrences. A magazine therefore which combined such notices with essays and writings of great literary merit and popular interest, was a new feature in the literary annals of this country, and met with a proportionate success. Indeed the Gentleman's Magazine has continued uninterruptedly from the period of its first institution to the present time—a period of one hundred and thirty-six years! †

* St. John's Gate, London, opening into St. John's Square, is the finest vestige of monastic building in the Metropolis; it was originally the gate to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, but is also remarkable as the place where the early numbers of the 'Gentleman's Magazine' were published. It was often visited by Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and other eminent characters. It is now occupied partly as a Tavern, and partly as a Watch-house.—*Haydn.*

† An entirely new series of the Gentleman's Magazine has just been issued under new editorship. The following is an extract from the publishers' preliminary announcement:—"Judiciously chosen Memoirs of notable men will link still further the present with the past history and character of this famous periodical, which, it is hoped, will prove as useful and entertaining to this new generation as it was to our forefathers, when Cave, the Founder, and Johnson, the Contributor, were familiar friends together."

To Cave's credit it deserves to be recorded that a part of the fortune which he acquired in business he devoted to the support of his aged and necessitous father.

He died in 1754, and was buried in St James's Church, Clerkenwell. Johnson thus feelingly refers to his death in a letter to Miss Carter:—"Poor dear Cave! I owed him much; for to him I owe that I have known you. He died, I am afraid, unexpectedly to himself, yet surely unburthened with any great crime, and for the positive duties of religion, I have yet no right to condemn him for neglect."

The great Lexicographer honoured his memory by writing his life in the Gentleman's Magazine. This has since been re-published with alterations, among Johnson's works. Cave's character is thus ably delineated by his biographer:—

"His resolution and perseverance were very uncommon; in whatever he undertook, neither expense nor fatigue were able to repress him; but his constancy was calm, and, to those who did not know him, appeared faint and languid, but he always went forward, though he moved slowly. The same chilliness of mind was observable in his conversation: he was watching the minutest accent of those whom he disgusted by seeming inattention; and his visitant was surprised when he came a second time by preparations to execute the scheme which he supposed never to have been heard. He was, consistently with this general tranquillity of mind, a tenacious maintainer, though not a clamorous demander of his right. In his youth having summoned his fellow journeymen to concert measures against the oppression of their master, he mounted a kind of rostrum, and harangued them so efficaciously, that they determined to resist all future invasions, and when the stamp officers demanded to stamp the last half-sheet of the magazines, Mr. Cave alone defeated their claim, to which the proprietors of the rival magazines would meanly have submitted.

"He was a friend rather easy and constant, than zealous and active; yet many instances might be given, where both his money and his diligence were employed liberally for others. His enmity was in like manner cool and deliberate; but though cool, it was not insidious, and though deliberate, not pertinacious. His mental faculties were slow. He saw little at a time, but that little he saw with great exactness. He was long in finding the right, but seldom failed to find it at last. His affections were not easily gained, and his opinions not quickly discovered. His reserve, as it might hide his faults, concealed his virtues; but such as he was, they who best knew him have most lamented him."

Rugby Reg. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Johnson's Life of Cave. Gent. Mag., 1754. Boswell's Johnson. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Sir Thomas Chamberlayne.

Of Presbury in Gloucestershire, and of Prince Thorpe in Warwickshire, was the son of William Chamberlayne. He was lineally descended from John, Count de Tankerville, who came into England with William the Conqueror, but returned with his elder son to Normandy. His younger son, John, remained in England, and was made Lord Chamberlain to Henry I., which office became hereditary in the family for some generations.

Sir Thomas Chamberlayne was early introduced to the court of Henry VIII., and owing to his ability and tact he was sent as ambassador to the Emperor Charles V. He continued to be employed in different offices of trust and diplomacy during the following reigns, and in the time of Elizabeth he conducted a great part of those difficult and intricate negotiations which took place between the courts of Spain and England at the time when Elizabeth was assisting the Protestants of the Netherlands in their rebellion against Philip II.

He was married three times. His first wife was a Princess of the house of Nassau, by whom he had no children; his second wife was a daughter of Sir John Luddington, and through her children the present families of Chamberlayne, both of Maugersbury in Gloucestershire, and Stoney Thorpe in Warwickshire are descended; his third wife was a sister of Sir — Monk of Devonshire, grandfather of the Duke of Albermarle.

Sir Thomas Chamberlayne is said to have introduced the first coaches and watches that were ever seen in England.

I am indebted for this memoir to Henry Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., of Stoney Thorpe.

Knightley Chetwood, D.D.,

Dean of Gloucester, was born at Coventry in 1652, and received his education at Eton, whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Fellowship and Doctor's Degree in 1691. He was chaplain to Lord Dartmouth, to the Princess of Denmark, and to King James II., as well as Prebendary of Wells and Rector of Broad Rissington, in Gloucestershire; he afterwards became Archdeacon of York. He was nominated by James II. to the See of Bristol, but the Revolution prevented his consecration. He was however made Dean of Gloucester, and so continued until his death, which happened in 1720, at Tempsford, in Bedfordshire, where he had an estate and is buried.

Dr. Chetwood contributed the Life of Lycurgus to Plutarch's Lives. He was intimately connected with Wentworth, Earl of Roscommon, whose Life, written by him, is preserved in the public Library at Cambridge, among Baker's MS. collections; and furnished Fenton with some of the anecdotes respecting that nobleman, which are found among his notes on Waller's poems. The Life of Virgil, and the preface to the Pastorals, prefixed to Dryden's Virgil, were written by Dr. Chetwood, for whom Dryden had a great regard, a circumstance which it is very necessary to mention, as that Life has always been ascribed to Dryden himself. Jacob mentions that Dr. Chetwood had a claim to an ancient English Barony, which was fruitlessly prosecuted by his son; this may account for his being styled "a person of honour," in a translation which he published of some of St. Evremont's pieces. He was author likewise of several Poems and Sermons.

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Baker's MSS. Brit. Mus. Gorton's Biog. Dict.

Richard Claridge.

Son of William Claridge of Warmington, was born in 1650, at that place or at Farnborough, He was entered at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1666, but removed to St. Mary Hall, where he graduated B.A. in 1670. Having taken Holy Orders he was presented to the Rectory of Peopleton, in Worcestershire. Here he lived in good esteem, and was highly considered as a preacher, but after some years he entertained many serious scruples, not only on the subject of personal religion, which he was afraid that he had recommended to others while a stranger to it himself, but also concerning several doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of England; and these scruples weighed so strongly on his mind, that after much deliberation, he voluntarily resigned his benefice in 1691, a step which must have been conscientious, as he did not possess any certain independent income. The same year he joined himself to the Baptists, and submitted to their order of initiation. After remaining with them for several years, during which time he preached in a conventicle at Oxford, he finally adopted the principles of the Quakers, and became one of their Society about 1697. In 1700, he removed from London, where he had resided for some time, to Barking, in Essex. Here, and afterwards at Tottenham, in Middlesex, he kept a Boarding School for several years, but in the latter place he met with an obstruction in consequence of a suit being commenced against him for teaching a school without a License from the Bishop of the diocese. The cause was brought into the King's Bench; but Chief Justice Holt, discountenancing the prosecution, declined determining whether the defendant was within reach of the Act, and directed the Jury to return a special verdict; upon this the adverse party proceeded no further, and Claridge continued his occupation as before. In 1713, finding his health decline, and having a competency, he gave up the employment of school keeping and returned to London,

where he appears to have passed the remainder of his life, and died in 1728.

In private life Mr. Claridge was a man of very estimable character, and his services to the Quaker Body are considered eminent. His works have been repeatedly quoted by the Quakers of the present day, when engaged in vindicating their society from the charge of Socinianism.

His Life was written by his friend, *Joseph Besse.*

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Chambers' Biog. Illus. of Worcestershire.

Sir Simon Clarke, Bart.,

Of Brome Court, in the parish of Salford (a property which he purchased of certain persons who held it in trust for the payment of King James's debts), was a considerable sufferer in the cause of Charles I.; he was created a Baronet in 1617. Wood says in his "Athenæ," that "Sir William Dugdale found none more knowing in, and forward to encourage such a work" (The Antiquities of Warwickshire) "than Sir Simon Clarke, of Brome Court, in the parish of Salford, who with all freedom imparted to him not only divers ancient writings of consequence but also the Leiger Book of the Priory of Kenilworth, from which he found copious matter, as by his frequent quotation of it in the History of Warwickshire it appears."

Sir Simon compounded for his estate as a Royalist for the sum of £800. From him the present Sir Simon Houghton Clarke, Bart., of Shirland, county of Nottingham, is lineally descended.*

Wood's Fasti. Burke's Baronetage. Dugdale's Warw. Catal. of Gentlemen, &c. who compounded, 1655.

* Sir Fulwar Skipwith, the first Baronet of that family, was so created by King Charles in 1670. He was a devoted adherent of King Charles I. who entrusted a letter to him, concerning Scotland, for safe conveyance to the hands of Sir Edward Nicolas, in the year 1644. His first wife, Dorothy Parker, was niece to Dorothy, wife of Sir Simon Clarke, Bart., who died in 1669, and through her, Newbold Revel, together with

Hugh Clark.

The life of this Puritan Minister, for forty-four years Vicar of Wolston, as written by his son, Samuel Clark, in his "Lives of English Divines," is so excellent a specimen of its class, and withal so garnished with point and interesting local detail, that I am disposed to re-print it as it stands in the original, although it must be confessed that if we look only to the public character of the life of "Master" Hugh Clark, I am not warranted in allotting to it so large a space.

The memoir of Hugh Clark's biographer, and more celebrated son, Samuel Clark, who was a native of Wolston, will be found the next in succession.

"*Hugh Clark* was born at *Burton* upon *Trent*, in the County of *Stafford*, *August* 15. 1563. of honest Parents, who were very carefull of his education, both in Religion and Learning, and when he was fitted for the University, they sent him to *Cambridge*, where he was admitted into *Jesus* Colledge under the tuition of Master *Duport*, (afterwards Doctor *Duport*, and Master of that Colledge) in that place he followed his study very hard, and his Proficiency was very exemplary; But after two years and an half, the Air not well agreeing with his constitu-

Bideford and Salford, came into the possession of the Skipwiths. Newbold Revel was sold by Charles Stanford to Elizabeth, widow of John Alderford, of Abbott's Salford, for her son Edward, who sold it to Sir Simon Clarke, Bart., who gave it to his niece Dorothy. There is a monument in Salford Church erected to the memory of Lady Dorothy Clarke, by her Nephew, Sir Fulwar Skipwith; and also one erected by Lady Clarke in memory of her grandchild, who died in 1640, which is so quaint as to have been thought worthy of a place in Camden's remains—

"As careful nurses to their beds do lay
Their children, which too long would wantons play,
So to prevent all my ensuing crimes,
Nature, my nurse, laid me to bed by times."

Sir Fulwar's great great grandson was Sir Thomas George Skipwith, who died in 1790, without issue, when the baronetage became extinct. He devised his estates to Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart., who came into possession of them in 1832 upon the death of Lady Skipwith, the widow of Sir Thomas. Sir Gray was a liberal in politics, and was Member of Parliament for the County of Warwick, from 1830 to 1832, when he retired. He was for many years chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Warwick, where he was distinguished for his impartiality, gentleness, and courtesy. He died in 1852, and was buried at Monk's Kirby. The estates of Newbold being greatly encumbered, his son, Sir Thomas, sold a large portion of them, together with Newbold Hall.

Extracted from "A Brief Account of the Skipwiths, compiled by Fulwar Skipwith."

tion, he removed to *Oxford*, and continued there till he was Master of *Arts*. He was a good *Logician*, and a very acute Disputant. The first place that he was called to exercise his Ministry in, was about *Oundle* in *Northampton-shire*, where he met with a people, that for the generality of them, were very ignorant and ungodly, and much addicted to the Prophanation of the *Lords day*, by *Whitson-ales*, *Morris-dancing*, &c. which sinnes Master *Clark* in his Ministry much set himself against, endeavouring from God's Word to convince them of the evil, and denouncing Gods judgments in case of their obstinate perseverance in such provoking courses; but they, having been alwaies trained up in such practices, and having their hearts hardened against Admonition, still persevered in their former courses; and that the rather, because they were opposed by the Word of God therein; but the judgment of God found them out for this their wickedness. For shortly after, on a *Lords day*, the Leader of the Dance, being a lusty young man, in the midst of their prophane pastimes suddainly fell down and died. Yet these obdurate persons (though a little affected for the present) soon shaked off their fears, and returned to their vomit again.

"Master *Clark* the *Sabbath* following, took occasion from this sad dispensation of God, to shew them the greatnesse of their sinnes, and how highly God used to be displeased with those which took liberty to prophane his holy days, withall quoting, *Jer.* 17. 27. *If thou wilt not hearken unto me to hallow the* Sabbath-*day*, &c. *Then will I kindle a fire in the gates thereof, and it shall devoure the Pallaces of* Jerusalem, *and it shall not be quenched;* opening, urging, and pressing it home upon their consciences: yet still they kicked against these warnings, and the evening following, returned to their sports again. Amongst these there was a Smith that was a chief Ring-leader; But it pleased God the very next day, that two Husbandmen coming to his Shop to

sharpen their plough-shares, a spark from the red-hot iron as he beat it on the anvil, flew into the thatch, which both the Smith and his neighbours saw, and stood gazing upon it, and might at first with one of their fingers have pulled it down, the thatch being low, but God took away their power of moving towards it; so that they saw it at first burn like a candle, then like a torch, and presently the whole shop was on a fire, and the men running out, both Shop, House, and all the Smiths goods were consumed in the fire, and yet a Neighbours House that stood very near it escaped.

"This second remarkable judgment was again by Master *Clark* pressed upon their consciences, yet nothing would prevail, but as if they had made a *Covenant with death, and were at an agreement with hell*, they still persisted in their ungodly practises, and God, who threatens to walk contrary to them that walk contrary to him, pursued them with one judgment after another; and amongst others, this was very remarkable: That upon the *Sabbath Day*, which they had highly prophaned, by drinking, dancing, *&c.* in the night, when they were retired to their several homes, there was heard a great noise, and ratling of chains up and down the town, which was accompanied with such a smell and stink of fire and brimstone, that many of their guilty consciences suggested unto them, that the devil was come to fetch them away quick to hell. This so terrified and wrought upon them, that they began to give better heed to the Ministry of Gods Word; and to break off their prophane courses for the greatest part, so that there was an eminent reformation wrought amongst them; at least sixteen of those poor souls being effectuall wrought upon and brought home to *Christ*; and some others that relapsed to their former waies, God pursued them with his judgments till he had brought them to beggery.

"During Master *Clarks* abode in this place, he had experience of God's gracious protecting him from the rage of some desperately wicked men, and amongst others, this is very remarkable: Master *Clark*, having on a day pressed Gods judgments against some sins, that he saw some of the people much addicted to, there came the next morning a lusty young man [a serving man] to enquire for him, as desirous to speak with him. Master *Clark* being made acquainted with it, sent for him up into his chamber, and knowing his vitious life, took occasion sharply to reprove him, and to tell him of the danger that he was in by reason of the same, in case he persevered in his lewd courses. This round and faithfull dealing, through Gods mercy, wrought so effectually upon him, that falling upon his knees, he intreated him to forgive him: Master *Clark* answered that he should beg pardon at the hands of God, against whom he had sinned, for he knew not for his own part, wherein he had offended him; yea, said the other, *I have not only offended God by sinning thus and thus against him, but you also; for I came hither with a full resolution to stab you with this dagger here at my back, but God hath so over-awed my spirit, that I have not had Power to move an Hand, to accomplish such a VVickedness; and this resolution of mine, proceeded from the Sermon which you preached yesterday, which so terrified my conscience, that my whole body fell into such a trembling, that I was not able to sit, whereupon I rose up and, and set my back to a Pillar to stay me, yet neither would that prevail to stay my trembling, &c. But now if you please to forgive me, I shall by Gods grace never entertain such desperate thoughts again.* Master *Clark* freely forgave him, and after some wholesome and seasonable admonitions, dismissed him.

"About this time, the *schism* and errors of the *Brownists* began to spread in *Northamptonshire*, and Master *Clark* had many bickerings and disputations with some of the chief of them, whom he mightily confuted, and through Gods grace reclaimed some of them.

"*Anno* 1590. He was sent for by *Roger VVigstone*, Esquire, who lived at *VVoolstone*, in the County of *VVarwick*, by whom he was chosen to succeed Master *Lord*, an able and eminent Divine in the pastoral charge in that place, and having preached sometimes amongst them he was freely chosen by the People also. Then having his presentation from Master *Wigstone* (who was a Gentleman of eminent Piety in those daies, and a great friend to godly ministers.) He went to Doctor *Overton*, Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry* for his institution; But the Bishop having designed the living for one of his Chaplains, he endeavoured to perswade Master *Clark* to desert his title to it, promising that he would remember him when some other preferment should fall. Master *Clark* considering his fair and direct call to the place, and therefore hoping that God had a work for him to do there he absolutely refused to gratifie the Bishop in his request, telling him, that he could not with a good conscience do it, and therefore importuned him for his institution. Then did the Bishop set his acutest Chaplains upon him, to examine and dispute with him, hoping thereby to get some ground of exception against him; but when that prevailed not, he framed other excuses to defer the instituting of him, one while alledging that his register was not with him, and then that he had so many days allowed by the law to make enquiry after him. And hereby he made Master *Clark* to ride three or four journeys without attaining his desire, and this the Bishop did that the Living might fall into the Lapse. Master *Clark* perceiving his drift, told him that if he refused any longer to grant him institution, he would bring his *Quare impedit* against him, which occasionedthe Bishop at last to grant it to him; but withall he sent at several times, sometimes an Apparitor, sometimes one of his Chaplains, and other subtill persons to attend his Prayers and Sermons, to see if they could catch any advantage against him, and upon trivial occasions cited him oft to his Court, and thereby much molested him. At last the Bishop himself being at *Coventry* upon a *Sabbath* day, he,

with some of his Servants came in the morning to *Woolstone*, being but four miles off, and coming into the Church, he set him down in a seat just before Master *Clark*, none else of the Congregation knowing him. Master *Clark* seeing the Bishop, abated nothing of his zeal and fervency in preaching and applying of the Word; insomuch as the Bishop being much netled by the Sermon, shifted and shufled up and down, as if he had sate upon thornes, an honest man by, observing it, fetched him a Cushion, first to sit on, and then another to lean on, but yet the Bishop seemed very restless.

"The Sermon and Prayer being ended, the Bishop said openly, *This is an hot fellow indeed, but I will coole him.* Master *Clark* hearing it, replyed, My Lord, if I have not faithfully delivered the truth of God, I beseech you declare what I have said amisse, that I may make my defence here before my people. The Bishop answered as before, *You are an hot fellow indeed, but I will coole you;* and so departed. Master *Clark* replying, *It's good to be zealous in the work of the Lord.*

"After this the Bishop picked a quarrel against him, and suspended him from preaching, whereupon Master *Clark* used to expound the Word; then did the Bishop suspend him from expounding; whereupon he catechized with exposition and application; then was he suspended from catechizing also. Whereupon at the usuall times, in the Church, he caused an honest man, that was his neighbour, to read a Chapter, and at the end of every verse, to ask him the meaning of it, and what instructions and uses might be gathered out of it. This so angered the Bishop, that he proceeded to Excommunicate him. Whereupon Master *Clark* repaired to Doctor *Whitgift*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and from him procured his absolution; and as he returned homewards, about *Dunstable* he met Bishop *Overton* going towards *London*, to whom he shewed his Absolution, and so went on in his

Ministry as before. This so irritated the Bishop, that he still suborned some to watch him in all his publike Prayers and Sermons; about which time the persecution growing hot against the Non-conformists, Master *Clark* in his Prayer, requested of God to forgive the Queen her sins, though in modest expressions. This the Bishop being informed of, and supposing that he had now gotten that advantage which he had long waited for, he charged Mr. *Clark* with treason, and caused him to be committed to the common Jayle in *Warwick*, where he lay (bail being refused) till the Assises; and then the Bishop caused him to be arraigned at the Bar, and had so exasperated the Judge against him, that he would have had the Jury to find the Bill. But it pleased God to stir up the heart of a Noble Gentleman, Sir T. Lucy, a Justice upon the Bench, from that good report which he had heard of Master *Clark*, to stand up, and publiquely to tell the Judge, that before Master *Clark* should have any wrong, he would kneel before the Queen for him. This so prevailed with the Jury, that he was acquitted.

"Upon his release, Master *Clark* repaired again to Archbishop *Whitgift*, complaining to him of all this wrong which he had received from the Bishop; The Archbishop (very worthily) sent for the Bishop, and upon a fair and equal hearing of the businesse betwixt them, he enjoyned the Bishop to go down, and in Master *Clarks* Church, upon a *Sabbath* day, before the Congregation, to acknowledge the wrong which he had done him, which the Bishop accordingly did perform, and ever after upon all occasions was Master *Clarks* great Friend so long as he lived.

"Not long after, the Devill stirred up new adversaries against him in his own parish, his Ministry being very quick, powerful, and searching, so that some wicked persons that found themselves to be gaulled by it, railed upon him, threatening to kill him; so that Master *Clark*, being a strong lusty man, for a time walked not abroad without his

Rapier in his hand, for his own defence. At last, one of these wicked men, whose conscience the Ministry had gaulled, vowed his Death ; and as Master *Clark* was coming from *Coventry*, he way-laid him in a Wood. Master *Clark* in the evening came alone homewards, with nothing but a wand in his hand ; whereupon this man rod up to him, and falling into discourse with him, Master *Clark* took the opportunity to reprove him for his disordered life, and so laid open Gods judgments due to him for the same, that he fell into a great trembling, confessed his intentions to have killed him, and begged pardon. Yet still he persisted in his wicked waies, and Gods judgments found him out at last ; for though he had a very good Living, yet he fell into misery and want, and died in *Warwick* Jayle for debt.

"Master *Clark* had in his Parish a Chappel of Ease, which had two townships belonging to it, one of them two miles from the Parish Church, the Chappel it self near two miles from it, and the profits of both (the tythes being impropriated) scarce amounting to a competent maintenance for one man. Master *Clark* was fain to supply them both himself. And indeed God had extraordinarily fitted him for it, having given him a very strong, able, and healthful body, so that for the greatest part of his life there, which was about forty four years ; he rod four times a day in winter and summer between the two Churches, read the Word, and preached four times a day, administered the Sacraments, and performed all other Ministerial duties in them both. He preached upon several Texts, in each of the Churches, so that divers godly persons, old and young, went betwixt the two Churches, hearing several Sermons to their great profit and comfort. Besides this, every *Holy-day* he supplied both the Churches, sometimes preached but constantly expounded in each of them, and for the most part twice a day also ; and God so blessed his labours, that he begat many sons and daughters unto God.

"He was very carefull in the education of his children, first to train them up in the knowledge and fear of God; for which end he would take all opportunities to whet the word of God upon them, when he lay down and when he rose up, and as he walked by the way, *&c.*, and God so blest his labours, that he lived to see, to his great comfort, the work of grace wrought in the hearts of all his seven children. And next to this, his care was to train up his children in Learning, and to honest callings; often saying, that if he could leave them no other portion, yet he would give them that education, that they should be able to get their own livings, in any part of the world, where God should cast their lott.

"Towards the latter-end of his life, came forth the Book for Recreations on the *Sabbath*-day, and some young persons in the town where he lived, being encouraged thereby, and by a *Popish* Land-Lord which they had, would needs have a Whitson-Ale, and Morris-Dance, an heathenish sport, long before, through Gods goodnesse, banished out of that town. Master *Clark* laboured by his Ministry, to beat down the first rising of this motion; but these persons were so backed and encouraged by some that set them on, that they would needs prosecute their design, notwithstanding all the warnings given them by their faithful pastor. But God that hath said, *He that despiseth you, despiseth me*, &c. made their sin quickly to find them out in a terrible judgment that suddainly ensued; for in that very Barn, standing near a Smiths Shop, where their Revels where most kept, there was a violent fire kindled, which notwithstanding all help, quickly burnt it down, and in a strange manner flying against the wind, it went from house to house, burning down all the houses of the chief of those which had an hand in these prophane sports.

"Master *Clark* was a man (like *Appolos*) mighty in the Scriptures, and so studied in the body of Divinity, that upon short warning, he

could preach very pertinently and profitably. He had an excellent pair of lungs, and was exceeding powerfull in his Ministry, striking shame and terrour into the hearts of the wicked, to whom he was a *Boanerges*, and yet withall, he was a *Barnabas* to humbled, broken, bleeding souls.

" His old age was accompanied with a Lingring and painful disease, which yet he bore with great patience, and as he came nearer to Heaven, so his motion thitherward was more quick and lively. Many godly persons came to visit him in his disease, and none of them went away without some spiritual, and comfortable instructions from him. At last having long Glorified God on earth, and finished his work, he went to receive his Wages, quietly resigning up his spirit unto God, *November* 6, 1634, having lived seventy one years, two moneths, and Nineteen dayes, and having been Pastor of *Woolstone* forty four years.

" *This Master* Hugh Clark *was my father.*"

Samuel Clark

Was born at Wolston in 1599,* of which parish his father, Hugh Clark, was forty four years the Vicar. After Samuel's death a narrative of his life was found in his study, drawn up by himself, without any design of having it made public. It is prefixed to the last volume of his " Lives." It would appear from this that he was educated at Coventry, where, had it not been for the excellent principles inculcated into him at home, he would have been led away by his bad companions. At the end of four years' schooling he was sent to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, which he quitted after graduating B.A., his father being unable to bear the expenses attendant on his remaining at the University. Shortly afterwards he settled at Knowle, acting both as assistant to Mr. Slater, the minister of the parish, and as private tutor to his sons. Hence he

* The Register of his Baptism in 1599 is still extant.

went to Thornton in Cheshire, to assist Mr. Byrom; but being prosecuted while there for the omission of ceremonies, he determined on leaving, and came to London: where some persons from Wirral, who were impressed with his preaching, invited him to come to Shotwick, and as there was scarcely any regular preacher there besides himself, people came from miles round to hear him. When he had been at Shotwick about five years, he was threatened with another prosecution for his old offence—the omission of ceremonies—so that he was not unwilling to accept an invitation from the Mayor and Corporation of Coventry, as well as from old Mr. Fenn and others, to lecture there on Sunday Afternoons and Tuesday Mornings. His presence however does not seem to have been very agreeable to Dr. Buggs who was Vicar of both the large churches, for he forbad him his pulpit; however the Corporation presented him to the lectureship of St. John's Church, which was at their disposal. But being again threatened with a prosecution for his contumacy in Ceremonials, he left Coventry, and assisted his father in the neighbouring parish of Wolston. Robert, Lord Brooke, invited him to be his domestic Chaplain, but being married he was obliged to decline. He was, however, appointed to the office of honorary Chaplain to that Nobleman, and through Lord Brooke's recommendation, he was engaged as assistant to the Vicar of St Mary's, in Warwick. Here he continued five years, where his ministry is represented as having been greatly blest, especially to Lord Brooke's family, who principally resided at the castle. However just as popular opinion was beginning to turn against him, and he was being threatened with another prosecution, the living of Alcester fell vacant, and Lord Brooke presented him to it in 1633. Here he continued for some time to the benefit of the people, who had obtained an unenviable notoriety for drunkenness and immorality.

The following is an interesting anecdote connected with Mr. Clark's residence at Alcester:—"October 23, 1642, little knowing what was

doing at Edgehill, I (Richard Baxter) was preaching in his (Samuel Clark's) pulpit at Alcester, on those words—'The kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence'—my voice hindered me, but my auditors heard the cannon; that night was passed by us in sad watching with the noise of fugitive troops; the next day (such spectacles being rare and sad), Mr. Clark and I rode to the field to see what was done, when we saw the dead bodies of Englishmen slain by one another."

Mr. Clark being in London after the differences between the King and Parliament became so serious, was unexpectedly asked to preach at Bennet-Fink Church, and as unexpectedly selected as their minister. He accepted the offer on condition of being permitted to return to his Warwickshire living, when certain dangers, which then threatened, were passed. But on his return to Alcester, he found so many of his people led away by Sectaries, and several young men set up for preachers, that he determined under the circumstances, to provide a substitute after his own mind, and to return to London, which he accordingly did, vacating the Alcester Living in 1648. In 1660 he presented the address of the London ministers to the King, on the occasion of his publishing his 'declaration' concerning ecclesiastical affairs. In 1661 he was made one of the Commissioners to advise upon and review the Book of Common Prayer at the Savoy Conference, and in the same year, when the Act of Uniformity was passed, he laid aside his ministerial work, and retired into private life. In 1666 he removed from London to Hammersmith. He was for seven or eight years a Governor, and two years President of Sion College. He never failed to attend the Church of England services, both as a hearer and a communicant; for, as he said, he dared not separate from her, nor was he satisfied "to gather a private church out of a true church, as he judged the Church of England to be." He remained in this retirement about twenty years, employing his time in revising the works which he had published, and compiling others.

"On December 25, 1682, having blessed those about him, he resigned his soul into the hands of his heavenly Father, being then upwards of 83 years of age.

It may be observed that this Mr. Clark was father to Samuel Clark, the distinguished annotator, and great grandfather to Samuel Clark, the author of "Scripture Promises," who again was father to the Rev. Samuel Clark, of Birmingham. This latter gentleman had been Assistant to Dr. Doddridge in his Academy at Northampton, and died at Birmingham in 1769, in consequence of a fall from his horse, having removed there in 1767.

He wrote many theological and biographical works, the notices of which occupy several columns in the catalogue of the British Museum. The chief of these are—

"A mirror or looking-glass for Saints and Sinners—containing remarkable examples of the fate of persecutors, and vicious persons of all descriptions, and notices of the lives of persons eminent for their piety." "The Marrow of Ecclesiastical History, divided into two parts, the first containing the life of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, with the lives of the Antient Fathers, Schoolmen, first Reformers and modern Divines; the second containing the lives of Christian Emperors, Kings, and Sovereign Princes, whereunto are added the lives of inferior Christians which have lived in these latter centuries; and lastly are subjoined the lives of many of those who by their virtue and valor have obtained the surname of great."

The following lines, addressed to Mr. Clark, are printed in the above-mentioned work.

"Blessed be God for this fair hand
Of Reverend Clark, that can command
Many voluminous works to come
Into one neat compendium.
Our Martyrs' lives he doth present
Epitomiz'd; what's his intent?
To pleasure such as cannot buy
The greater Martyrology,
And such as leisure want to read
What's largely there historied,
Also t' inflame the child, and bring
To steadfastness the wavering:
Right Christian ends. O may he see
Abundant fruit grow on this tree."

The value of most of his lives consists in their being taken from scarce volumes and tracts, which it would now be extremely difficult as

well as expensive to procure. Mr. Clark is respectfully noticed by Fuller, as his predecessor, in treating of Biography.

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Hook's Eccl. Biog. Beasley's Hist. of Banbury. Calamy's Nonconf. Mem. Fuller's Worthies.

Henry Clerk, M.D.,

Vicar of Willoughby, was elected Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1639, when 17 years of age. In the previous year he had been matriculated at Magdalen Hall, as the son of Thomas Clerk, of Willoughby, "Pleb." He took his B.A. degree in 1641, became Fellow in 1642, and vacated his fellowship on being elected President in 1672, on the resignation of Dr. Pierce, who had passed the years of his presidentship in a miserable contention with the Fellows of his College. Henry Clerk took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1625, and was admitted Candidate of the College of Physicians in 1658, and became Fellow of that College in 1669. He died in 1686-7,* at Gawthorpe Hall, Lancashire, the seat of Sir Richard Shuttleworth, (who had married his daughter, usually called "The Infanta.") He was buried at Willoughby, where a monument was erected to his memory on the north wall of the nave of the Church, with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :—

"In the hope of a happy resurrection, near to this place is buried Henry Clerke son of Thomas Clerke, gent., who lies interred opposite. He was lately a Fellow of the College of the blessed Mary Magdalen, Oxford, Doctor of Medicine, and public Lecturer of Anatomy in the same University ; a Member of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians in London ; lastly he was Vice-Chancellor, and for the space of fifteen years President of Magdalen College, to which he restored its long past peace. Having filled these offices, and being ripe for glory, he desired his remains to be laid in this place among his ancestors in the year of Human Redemption, 1687, in the 68th year of his age." †

* On the death of Dr. Clerk, the memorable contest arose between James II. and the Fellows of Magdalen College, on the appointment of a new President. It is worthy of mention that though the eminent Dr. Hough, who was on this occasion arbitrarily ejected from the Presidentship by the King, was not a Warwickshire man, he was nevertheless educated at the Free School at Birmingham, was eventually Bishop of Lichfield, and *Coventry*, and had his life written by a Warwickshire Gentleman.—*(See Wilmot.)*

† This monument was some years ago restored at the expense of Magdalen College, who for many reasons, justly considered the President as one of their greatest benefactors. As a man of business he looked up all the College estates, and put the rental in complete order, and restored many good usages, which were fallen into desuetude.

In his will, dated 10 March, 1686-7, he "gives and bequeathes unto his college the sum of £50 to be lay'd out in a Gilded Bole (Chalice) with a cover, and to be placed upon the altar."

Inf. J. R. Bloxam, D.D., late Fellow of Magd. Coll., Oxford, who cites as his authorities—Wood's Fasti. Life of Anthony Wood, ed. Bliss. Roll of Coll. of Phys.

Sir Hugh Clopton, Knt.,

Was the second son of Sir John Clopton, of Clopton, in the parish of Stratford-on-Avon. He was born in 1672, elected Steward of the Court of Record of Stratford in 1699, and knighted in 1732. "His Majesty having been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Hugh Clopton, Esq., Steward of this Corporation, Ordered that a bole of punch be prepared this evening at the cost of this Corporation to drink the good health of Sir Hugh Clopton, Knight."—*Stratford Council Book*, 19 *Feb.*. 1732. He is spoken of in the highest terms by his contempories for his goodness of disposition. He also appears to have been a person of literary tastes, having published, in 1705, a handsome edition of Sir Edward Walker's * "Historical Discourses," with a dedication to Queen Anne, which was no doubt written at New Place; he was well acquainted with Theobald, the editor of Shakespeare, to whom he communicated the tradition of the royal visit to New Place during the time of the Civil Wars. He resigned the office of Steward of the Court of Record in September, 1746. New Place, which was originally the property of his grandfather, Sir Edward Walker, appears to have been his chief place of residence. It is described in the poor-rate levies of his time as consisting of a house, barn, and garden. After the death of Sir Hugh, (which occurred

* Sir Edward Walker, Knt. Garter King at Arms, one of those faithful Royalists who suffered so much in the cause of the Stuarts, possessed 'New Place,' once the property of Shakespeare, and considerable other property in Stratford, but there is no evidence to shew that he ever lived there. Sir Edward was interred in the Church at Stratford, having died suddenly at Whitehall, Feb. 20, 1676, aged 65, bequeathing his property at Stratford and elsewhere to his daughter, the wife of Sir John Clopton, of Clopton, and to her family.

at New Place, December 28th, 1751,) this house was occupied by Richard Smith, Esq.†

Halliwell's 'New Place.'

Sir Aston Cockain.

This Warwickshire Poet was of an ancient family, who came originally from Derbyshire, their chief seat being at Ashbourne, in that County. It is plain that Sir Aston's Ancestor, Sir James Cockain, resided for some time at Pooley, since, in the 13th of Hen. IV., when on the point of going into France in the King's service, he signed his will at this place, and directed that his Trustees should there form an estate for the benefit of John Cockain, his son and heir, and the heirs of his body. Pooley continued in the Cockain family in the days of Henry VII., at which time Thomas (the then representative), having a difference with Thomas Burdett, of Bramcott, Esquire, (his new neighbour), was slain by him in a fit of passion, on his way to Polesworth Church. His grandson, Sir Thomas, who was knighted at the siege of Therouenne and Tournay, built the manor house at Pooley, (which, as I am informed, still remains), and was buried, by his desire, at Ashbourne, with an inscription upon his marble tomb, so quaint, that I may be excused for recording it here.

"Here chested in this Tombe, and closed in this clay
Doth lie Sir Thomas Cockain, Knight, and must till Judgment Day,

† Among the objects of interest preserved in the Library and Museum at Stratford-upon-Avon is a picture thus described in the printed Catalogue—" 1147. A portrait of a lady, formerly preserved at the Birth-place, and supposed to be the same which is thus described in a paper by the late Captain Curling—'This picture used to hang in the house. It is a portrait of a young lady of the Clopton family, I have heard. She was exceedingly beautiful, and the legend connected with the portrait is extremely curious. She was buried alive during the plague here, perhaps at the time our Shakespeare was about two years old, as in that year it raged so fiercely in Stratford, that in a few weeks a fifth of the population fell victims to it. This young lady sickened, and to appearance died of it, and was buried with fearful haste in the vault of Clopton Chapel, attached to Stratford Church. Within a week, another of the family was seized, and quickly dying, was borne to the ancestral vault, and, to the horror of the mourners, as they descended the stairs, the light of their torches shewed the figure of a woman dressed in her grave clothes, and leaning against the wall. When they approached, and looked nearer, it was Charlotte Clopton. She appeared not long dead, and in the agonies of despair, hunger, and perhaps madness, she had bitten a large piece from her round white shoulder. Such is the legend as it has been handed down, I know of no written record extant, though I have been told the story is to be found in print. It is singular that such a Capulet tomb should have actually been in the Church of Stratford-upon-Avon !' "

This martiall man so bold, and eke this warlike Wight
At Tyrwyn and at Turney seige was dub'd a worthy Knight ;
Three goodly houses he did build to his great Praise and Fame ;
With Profits great and manifold belonging to the same ;
Three Parks he did impale, therein to chase the Deere ;
The lofty Lodge within this Park, he also builded here
He did his House and Name renew, and eke restore,
Which others had with Negligence, in Time decayed before,
This vertuous Knight had Issue Male, three sons of manly port,
And eke three Daughters, vertuous and married in this Sort ;
The eldest to her Husband had a Knight of worthy Fame,
William Basset, Lord of Blore, he called was by Name.
To Vincent Lowe, of Derby, Squier, the second married was ;
The third to Robert Burdet, Squyer, as Fate did bring to pass ;
The body of this worthy Knight shall never come to Hell ;
But yet in Tombe of Marble stone, till Judgment Day shall dwel .

Sir Thomas Cockain's grandson, another Sir Thomas, resided constantly at Pooley in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and again his son, who was our poet, made Pooley his habitual residence in life, as it is now his place of sepulture in death.

It appears that Sir Aston studied at both the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, at the latter of which he was a Fellow Commoner. Afterwards, having been for some time at the Inns of Court, he travelled over a great part of Europe in company with Sir Kenelm Digby, and of these travels he has given an account in a poem addressed to his son, Mr. Thomas Cockain. We are told that he was much esteemed by his many friends, among whom were numbered Donne, Suckling, Randolph, Drayton, and Massinger ; he was likewise an acquaintance of our great Historian, Sir Wm. Dugdale. Dr. Thomas, in his edition of Dugdale, will not allow that he was a Baronet at all, and according to his statement, there was a great difference of opinion as to his merits :—

" He pretended to be a Baronet, made by the King, (C. I.) after he had been by violence compelled to leave the Parliament, about 10 Jan., 1641, yet not deemed so to be so by the Officers at Arms, because no

patent was enrolled to justify it, and no mention is made of it in the books belonging to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, where all patents are taken notice of which pass the great seal. This person mostly lived at Pooley, and sometimes in the great city, was esteemed by many an ingenious Gentleman, a good Poet, and a great lover of Learning; yet by some, a perfect boonfellow, by which means he wasted all he had."

Of his conviviality and extravagance there can be little doubt. Even as far back as the year 1651, we find a letter from Sir Francis Nethersole to Sir William (then Mr.) Dugdale :—" Sir Aston Cockaine, though he be at Pooley, stirreth not so farre thence as to my house for fear of arrest, though he be a Kinge's Bench prisoner;" and Cockain alludes to his poverty and the decadency of the seat of his ancestors in these lines, addressed to Mr. William Dugdale :—

"Even my beloved Pooley, that hath long
Groan'd underneath sinister fortune's wrong."

Granger says that, "as he was known to be of the Church of Rome, and therefore deemed a *malignant*, he suffered much as such by the iniquity of the times. This, together with his convivial disposition, reduced him to the necessity of selling his estate at Polesworth, which was purchased by Humphrey Jennings, Esq. He, however, reserved an annuity to himself for life."

He died at Derby, upon the breaking up of the great frost in 1683, in the 78th year of his age, and was privately buried in the Chancel of Polesworth Church.

Cockain was the author of four plays and of poems on several subjects. He also translated from the Italian, "Dianea," considered a good romance. His poetry, now very scarce, is not for the most part suited to the refined taste of modern times; a few pieces of an unobjectionable character have been selected as a specimen of his versifying powers :—

From the "Love's Elegie."

"TO MY MISTRESS."

Fair glory of your sex! when you have read
My name subscribed, and find who's conquered,

Blame not my weakness, know your eyes are strong
And can do what they will, or right or wrong.
I did not look to love, onely to see,
And was enthral'd when I least thought to be.
Be kind, or (if you needs will tyrannize,)
I'll be your Martyr, burn me with your eies,
But let me live ; For th' Art is more profound,
To save a dying Man than kill a Sound.

From "A Masque, presented at Bretie, in Derbyshire, on Twelfth Night, 1639."

"SECOND SONG."

1

It is unfit he should be dumbe,
When beauties like to those of Heaven
To grace our mirths are hither come,
And help to make our measures even.
Then let us dance, and let us sing,
Till Hills and Dales with Ecchoes ring.

2

Now it is fit our souls should know
No thought but what is full of pleasure ;
That we our sorrows should out-go
And tread them down in every measure.
Then let us dance, and let us sing,
Till Hills and Dales with Ecchoes ring.

3

'Tis Mirth that raiseth up the Minde,
And keeps diseases from the Heart ;
Sports harmless never were inclin'd
To cherish vice, but to divert.
Then let us dance, and let us sing,
Till Hills and dales with Ecchoes ring.

"*Of Slander.*"

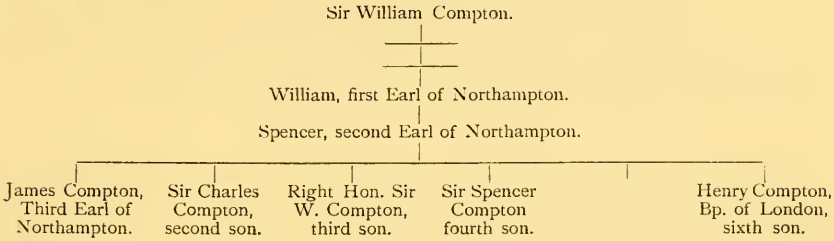
To speak too well of thousands safer is
Than of one single person once amiss ;
Happy is he therefore whose wary tongue
Wisely refrains to do another wrong.

Cockain's verses addressed to Mr. William Dugdale upon his "Warwickshire Illustrated," and which have been already referred to, may be found in the appendix to Hamper's Life of Dugdale.

Athen. Ox. Granger's Biog. His. Dugdale's Warw. Sir A. Cockain's Poems. Catal. Engr. Portr. Hamper's Life of Dugdale. Inf. C. H. Bracebridge, Esq.

The Compton Family.

The annexed Pedigree will explain the degrees of kindred between the Members of the Compton Family here memorialised :—



Sir William Compton,

Of Compton Wyniates. The family of Compton was seated at Compton, called "in le Windgate," soon after the Conquest. Arnulphus de Compton and Osbertus de Compton were living in the 16th of Henry II., but Philip de Compton is the first of the name who certainly held the manor of Compton, in the fifth of King John. In the 16th and 17th Centuries no family in English History were more conspicuous for their valour and for the part which they took in political affairs. But Dugdale says that Sir William, who was born in 1581, was "the first rayser of the house to the lustre which it has since had." He was brought up with Henry, Duke of York, (afterwards King Henry VIII,) and his first entrance on public life was in filling the office of groom of the King's bed chamber; he was afterwards appointed Usher of the Black Rod and Constable of the Castle of Gloucester. So renowned was he for his skill in arms that on several occasions he was engaged to tilt with the King against all comers. After the Battle of the Spurs, in which he took a distinguished part, he was knighted. He was then appointed Chancellor of Ireland and held the office for life, but fulfilled

the duties of it by deputy. In 1519 he was charged with providing 50 Archers for the King's service in his wars; and in 1520 attended on his Sovereign at the great interview with the French King in France, having in his retinue one Chaplain, eleven Servants, and eight Horses. He had various manours granted to him by the bounty of his Sovereign, and on the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham he obtained a grant in special tail of the Manor, Castle, and Park of Maxtoke, in Warwickshire.

By the advice of Cardinal Wolsey, who was jealous of his influence, he was sent by Henry VIII. to assist the Earl of Surrey in several Scotch incursions. However he was soon recalled home, when he was appointed Keeper of the King's Money and Jewels. So high indeed was he in the favour of the King, that a special grant was made to himself and to his heirs of an honourable augmentation to his Arms out of the said King's own Royal Ensigns and Devices. Sir William died in 1528, of the sweating sickness* then raging at Court, leaving behind him great estates in several Counties, as well as many rich bequests to the Church and to the Poor. He built the greater part (if not the whole), of the present mansion of Compton Wyniates, and enclosed 2000 acres for a park, and it is traditionally reported that King Henry VIII. here paid his favourite a visit.

This mansion is most curiously placed in a hollow, and so completely hidden from view that an armed force could come upon it suddenly unperceived. Though not a stronghold, a competent garrison was kept in it; but its position is insulated, and it commanded no great high road.

* The sweating sickness was at this time unknown to any other age or nation; it occasioned the death of great multitudes, though it seemed not to be propagated by any contagious infection, but arose from the general disposition of the air and of the human body. In less than twenty-four hours the patient generally died or recovered. When the pestilence had exerted its fury for a few weeks, it was observed, either from alterations in the air, or from a more proper regimen, to be considerably abated.

Sir William was Keeper of the Royal Park at Fulbrook, which Park afterwards came into the hands of Sir Thomas Lucy. The castellated mansion of Fulbrook (which Dugdale terms "a little Castle of brick and stone" and "a great eye-sore to the Earls of Warwick,") Sir William, by royal permission, pulled down, and from the materials constructed his house at Compton.

The chimnies, which are very curious, are said to have been removed whole, and conveyed to Compton on scaffolds, procured for that purpose.

Compton was besieged by the Parliamentarians in the Civil Wars, and there is a tradition that eight Officers were killed in one of the rooms at the eastern end of the Quadrangle.

Ath. Cantab. Collins's Peerage. Noble and Gentle Men of England. Drummond's Noble Families. Lord Clarendon's Hist.

Sir William Compton, K.G., First Earl of Northampton,

Of Compton Wyniates, son and heir of Henry, first Lord Compton, was summoned to Parliament in the 35th of Elizabeth, and was one of the Privy Council to that Queen. He attended the Queen of James I. in her journey from Scotland to England. And in 1613, in consideration of his wisdom, discretion, fidelity, courage, and integrity in the execution of justice, the Sovereign appointed him President of the Council within the Marches of Wales, and shortly afterwards created him Earl of Northampton, in the Bishop's Palace at Salisbury. In the reign of Charles I. he was constituted Lord President of Wales, made Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, and installed Knight of the Garter. He rode to his installation from Salisbury House in the Strand, with such "splendour and gallantry," and "exhibited such a glorious show," that Mr. Ashmole, in his history of the most noble order of the Garter, has taken especial

notice of the grandeur of it, and of the retinue that accompanied him. By his marriage with the daughter of Sir John Spencer,* Lord Mayor of London (which lady he is said to have carried off in a baker's basket from Canonbury house), he acquired upwards of one million of money. He died suddenly in 1630, at his lodgings in theSavoy, and was buried at Compton with his ancestors.

Collins's Peerage. Mems. of Peers of England, &c.

Sir Spencer Compton, K.B., Second Earl of Northampton.

the powerful, beloved, bold, and uncompromising friend of royalty, (only son of the first Earl), was born at Compton Wyniates, in 1601. His accomplishments and knowledge of all foreign languages were so considerable, that he was early employed in the reception and audiences of foreign Ambassadors. In 1616 he was made a Knight of the Bath, at the creation of Charles, Prince of Wales, and in 1622 accompanied the same Prince into Spain, as Master

* Sir John Spencer's wealth was so enormous, that a scheme was once set on foot by the pirates of Dunkirk to carry him off, in order to extort a proportionate ransom. At his funeral about one thousand persons followed in mourning cloaks and gowns. There were 320 poor men who had every one a basket given them, containing a black gown, four pounds of beef, two loaves of bread, a little bottle of wine, a candle stick, a pound of candles, two saucers, two spoons, a black pudding, a pair of gloves, a dozen of points, two red herrings, four white herrings, six sprats, and two eggs. The amount of the inheritance seems to have exceeded the expectations of Lord Compton; in so much that on the first news, "either through the vehement apprehension of joy for such a plentiful succession, or of carefulness how to take it up and dispose of it," he became distracted, and remained in this condition for a considerable length of time. It must probably have been soon after his recovery that his wife addressed him a letter which may be regarded as the most perfect exposition we possess of the wants and wishes of a lady of quality in the age of James I, it is however, right to add that there are great doubts as to the genuine character of this epistle.—"My sweet life—Now I have declared to you my mind for the settling of your state, I suppose that it were best for me to bethink and consider within myself what allowance were meetest for me..... I pray and beseech you to grant to me, your most kind and loving wife, the sum of £2600 quarterly to be paid. Also I would besides that allowance, have £600 quarterly to be paid, for the performance of charitable works: and those things I would not, neither will be accountable for. Also, I will have three horses for my own saddle, that none shall dare to lend or borrow: none lend but I, none borrow but you. Also I would have two Gentlewomen, lest one should be sick, or have some other let. Also believe it, it is an indecent thing for a gentlewoman to stand mumping alone, when God hath blessed their lord and lady with a great estate. Also when I ride a-hunting, or a-hawking, or travel from one house to another, I will have them attending; so, for either of those said women, I must and will have for either of them a horse. Also, I will have two Coachmen, one for my own Coach, the other for my women. Also, at any time when I travel, I will be allowed not only caroches and spare horses for me and my women, but I will have such Carriages as will be fitting for all, orderly, not pestering my things with my women's, nor theirs with either chambermaid's, nor theirs with washmaid's. Also, for laundresses, when I travel, I will have them sent away before with the Carriages, to see all safe. And the chambermaids I will have go before, that the chamber may be ready, neat and clean. Also, for that it is undecent to crowd up myself with my gentleman-usher in my coach, I will have him to have a convenient horse to attend me, either in city or country. And I must have two footmen. And my desire is, that you defray all the charges for me. And for myself, besides my yearly allowance, I would have twenty gowns of apparel, six of them excellent

of the Robes, and had the honour of delivering all his presents, computed at the value of £64,000. He likewise assisted at his Coronation. Until the commencement of the unhappy disturbances in this kingdom, he lived, we are told, in indulgence and luxury, but being aroused in the cause of his Sovereign by that Sovereign's necessities, he forthwith devoted all his energies to its support; and "not like some other men, who warily distributed their family to both sides, one son to serve the King, whilst his father or another son engaged as for the Parliament, he entirely dedicated all his children to the quarrel, having four sons, officers under him." In 1639 he accompanied the King with a great train of his dependants in his expedition against the Scottish Rebels. And on his return into his own country, he established an association of the principal gentry of the Counties of Northampton, Stafford, and Warwick, for the promotion and maintenance of loyalty. In the year following he attended the affairs of the nation in Parliament, and in 1641 he was one of those noblemen who took the Protestation "to defend the true reformed Protestant religion," "his Majesty's royal person, honour and estate," "the power and privilege of Parliament, and the lawful rights and liberties of the subject." When in Parliament, he endeavoured to compose the unhappy differences in the country; but finding himself unable to effect this, he returned to his own property, where owing to his high character and moderate principles, his hospitality and generosity, and above all to the sweetness of his temper, he obtained great influence in favour of the royal cause.

good ones, eight of them for the country, and six other of them very excellent good ones. Also I would have to put in my purse £2000, and £200, and so, you to pay my debts. Also, I would have £6000 to buy me jewels, and £4000 to buy me a pearl chain. Now seeing I have been, and am, so reasonable unto you, I pray you do find my children apparel, and their schooling, and all my servants, men and women, their wages. Also, I will have all my houses furnished, and my lodging chambers to be suited with all such furniture as is fit; as beds, stools, chairs, suitable cushions, carpets, silver warming pans, cupboards of plate, fair hangings and such like. So for my drawing chamber in all houses, I will have them delicately furnished, both with hangings, couch, canopy, glass, carpet, chairs, cushions, and all things thereunto belonging. Also, my desire is, that you would pay your debts, build up Ashby-house, and purchase lands, and lend no money, as you love God, to my Lord Chamberlain, who would have all, perhaps of life, from you..... So, now that I have declared to you what I would have, and what is that I would not have, I pray you, when you are Earl, to allow me £6000 more than I now desire, and double attendance."

He joined the Sovereign immediately before he raised his standard at Nottingham in 1642, and brought with him 2,000 well disciplined troops, the same number that he afterwards brought to the battle of Edgehill.*

After this battle, in which we have no particular account of his actions, he reduced the Castle of Banbury, by the aid of cannon, which he had taken from Lord Brooke; and having assumed the command in that garrison, made Banbury his head quarters, and by his vigilance and conduct performed considerable service to the King's cause in that neighbourhood. He secured most of the arms, ammunition and garrisons in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Northamptonshire; and made the country, from garrison to garrison, one continuous line of communication. He followed up his successes by raising the siege of Stafford, which had been for some time closely invested by a body of the rebel troops, under the command of Sir John Gell, a country gentleman of that neighbourhood; who, having been compelled to retreat with considerable loss, returned soon after strongly reinforced, and posted himself in view of the town, so as to tempt the gallant Earl to an attack. Neither was he disappointed in his expectations, for on Sunday, the 19th of March, Lord Northampton marched out of Stafford, and found his opponents on Hopton Heath, about two miles from the town. A most sanguinary battle ensued, the Earl's horse fell with him among the rabbit burrows, and being unhorsed, he was surrounded with enemies, but scorned to take quarter. Clarendon says—"What his behaviour was, and their carriage towards him, can be

* Richard Fisher, Vicar of Kineton in 1643, was appointed by the Earl of Essex to make a survey of the slain after the battle of Edgehill, when he computed the number at 1300 or thereabouts, whereas the generality of historians have reckoned the number between 5000 and 6000, with the exception however of Sir William Dugdale, who was an eye witness of the battle, and considered the dead did not amount to quite 1000. In the collection of Mr. Staunton, of Longbridge, is a Pamphlet entitled "a Great wonder in Heaven, shewing the late Apperitions and prodigious Noyses of War and Battles, seen on Edge Hill neere Kineton;" and the contents are "Certified under the hands of William Wood, Esquire, and Justice for the Peace in the said Countie, Samuel Marshall, Preacher of God's Word in Kineton, and other Persons of Qualitie." The date of this Pamphlet is exactly three months after the battle of Edgehill, but it is not clear who Marshall was, as Richard Fisher was undoubtedly then Vicar of Kineton.

known only by the testimony of the rebels; who confessed, that after he was on his feet, he killed with his own hand the Colonel of foot who made first haste to him; and that after his head-piece was streeken off with the but-end of a musket, they offered him quarter; which, they say, he refused, answering, that he 'scorned to take quarter from such base rogues and rebels as they were.' "After which he was slain by a blow with a halberd on the hinder part of his head, receiving at the same time another deep wound in the face." "We must certainly follow him" wrote his eldest son in a letter of consolation to his now widowed mother (meaning to heavenly glory), "but can hardly hope for so brave a death." † Gell and his second in command, Sir William Brereton, refused to give up the corpse to his son, or even to permit him to have it embalmed. They carried it with them to Derby, where it was buried in Allhallow church, only a few days after his great rival Lord Brooke had been borne to *his* grave.

Lord Clarendon thus beautifully describes Lord Northampton's character as a soldier:—"From the time he submitted himself to the profession of a soldier, no man more punctual upon command, no man more diligent and vigilant in duty—all distresses he bore like a common man, and all wants and hardnesses, as if he had never known plenty or ease; most prodigal of his person to danger; and would often say that if he outlived the wars, he was certain never to have so noble a death."

Bibl. Brit. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Collins' Peerage. Lord Clarendon. Beasley's Hist of Banbury. Catal. Engr. Portr.

James Compton, Third Earl of Northampton,

Of Compton Wyniates, having in 1641 voted against the attainder of the Earl of Strafford, he was afterwards expelled the Parliament

† Bishop Jeremy Taylor's splendid work, 'The Life of Christ,' is divided into three parts, the second of which is inscribed to Mary, Countess of Northampton, whose husband, Spencer, the second Earl, had, as it appears from some of Taylor's expressions, been engaged at the time of his death, in a work of a similar character.

with other loyal members. Taking up arms with his father and the rest of his right loyal and valiant house in favour of Charles I., he shared in the battle of Edgehill, and was present at the capture of Banbury. He was in the engagement at Hopton Heath, and receiving a shot in the thigh, was obliged to be carried off the field, so that his noble father became a more easy prey to his enemies; he was however sufficiently recovered to be present with Prince Rupert at the taking of Lichfield, and shared in several important skirmishes afterwards. He commanded the horse at the first battle of Newbury, in 1643, and successfully charged the enemy at Cropredy Bridge. After this he marched into Cornwall, and at his return in 1644, raised the siege of Banbury, and as already observed, routed the Parliamentary forces. He likewise fought on many minor occasions on behalf of the throne. He remained with the King till all was lost, and then the Parliament gave him a pass to go out of the country, of which he was able to take advantage, after some difficulties in the way, by compounding for his estate in the sum of £1571 : 18 : 4, together with an additional £270 per annum, which was settled on the puritanical teachers of those days.

He resided abroad until the restoration of the Stewart dynasty, when he was at the head of the King's friends who subscribed the Declaration to appease the minds of his opponents, and thus paved the way for monarchy and peace.

On the occasion of the magnificent entry of Charles II. into the city of London* in 1660, Lord Northampton led a troop of 200

* "This was also the King's birthday, and with a triumph of above 3000 horse and foote, brandishing their swords, and shouting with inexpressible joy; the wayes strew'd with flowers, the bells ringing, the streetes hung with tapissry, fountaines running with wine; the maior, aldermen, and all the Companies in their liveries, chaines of gold, and banners; lords and nobles clad in cloth of silver, gold and velvet, the windowes and balconies all set with ladies; trumpets, music, myriads of people flocking, even so far as from Rochester, so as they were seven houres in passing the city, even from 2 in ye afternoon till 9 at night."—*Evelyn's Diary.*

gentlemen clothed in grey and blue. In the reign of this King he was one of the Privy Council, Constable of the Tower of London, and Lord-lieutenant of the Hamlets.

Lord Northampton died full of years and honour at Castle Ashby in Northamptonshire, in 1681, and was interred among his ancestors at Compton. The old Church of the latter parish was destroyed during the Civil Wars. The monuments of Sir William Compton, Henry Lord Compton and his two wives were then demolished, and the figures thrown into the moat. The Church however was re-built in 1665 by James, Lord Northampton's direction, and the figures have since been taken from the moat and replaced in the Church.

It may be observed that Lord Northampton's third son, Spencer Compton, was Speaker of the House of Commons in the Parliaments of 1714 and 1722, Paymaster of the Forces, and Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital. He was created Lord Wilmington in 1726. In 1730 he was constituted Lord Privy Seal, and advanced in the same year to the dignities of Viscount Pevensey and Earl of Wilmington. He was likewise declared Lord President of the Privy Council, and installed a K.G. Lord Wilmington died unmarried in 1743, when his titles and honours became extinct; but his estates passed, by bequest, to his brother George, 4th Earl of Northampton, and have since been carried by that nobleman's great granddaughter, Lady Elizabeth Compton, only daughter and heiress of Charles, seventh Earl of Northampton, into the Cavendish family, upon her marriage in 1782 with Lord George Cavendish, first Earl of Burlington, uncle and heir presumptive of the Duke of Devonshire. The Barony of Wilmington was revived in 1812, by the creation of Charles, ninth Earl, to be Marquis of Northampton.

Lord Clarendon. Beasley's Banbury. English Compendium—Catal. Engr. Portr. Drummond's Nob. Fam. Inf. Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton.

Hon. Sir Charles Compton,

Second son of Spencer, second Earl of Northampton, was with his brave father at Edgehill and Hopton Heath. His surprise of Beeston Castle in Cheshire, in 1643, was singularly indicative of his coolness and courage. Into this fortress he entered with six men in disguise, pretending to bring in provision, of which, by an intercepted letter, he knew they stood in need. Two pistols were actually snapped in his face, but providentially both missed fire, upon which he had the presence of mind to encounter and kill both his assailants. Sir Charles took part in several successful skirmishes, but the act which established his character for bravery, was his attempt to surprise his brother's house at Compton, then secured and garrisoned by the Parliament, under Serjeant-major Purefoy. He so far succeeded that he possessed himself of the outworks, cut down the draw-bridge, seized the garrison's troop horses, and took thirty of their soldiers, who were in their beds over the stables; for want however of timely succour he was forced to retreat.

This Sir Charles Compton was in great favour with Charles II., having shewn an ardent zeal in his restoration. He died at Northampton in consequence of a fall from his horse in 1661.

Collins' Peerage. Lord Clarendon. Beasley's Hist. of Banbury.

Right Hon. Sir William Compton,

Third son of Spencer, second Earl of Northampton, who, with his brothers, inherited his father's courage, loyalty and virtue, was born in 1625. He had no sooner accomplished himself by study and travel, than he was called by his noble father to take arms for his Sovereign, who gave him the command of a regiment, and at the siege of Banbury, in 1642, when he was only seventeen years of age, he had two

horses shot under him. On the surrender of this town and castle, his conduct was so kind and exemplary, that the Parliamentarians declared "that if the King's army so conducted themselves elsewhere, they wondered with what conscience any could lift up their hands against them." He was appointed Lieutenant-governor of the Castle under his father, and continued in that post under his brother James, Lord Northampton. When Colonel John Fiennes,* with the Parliamentary forces, called upon Sir William to surrender the Castle of Banbury in 1644, he gallantly replied, "that he kept the Castle for His Majesty, and as long as one man was left alive in it, willed them not to expect to have it delivered." Two months later they sent him another summons, to which he replied that "he had formerly answered them, and wondered that they should send again." The enemy sprang several mines and made several assaults, but were always repulsed. Eleven times were they countermined, and during the siege, which lasted thirteen or fourteen weeks, the brave Lieutenant-governor never went to bed, and by his example so animated the garrison, that though they had but two horses left uneaten, they would not hear of capitulation. Such heroism deserves to live in history! Ultimately, Lord Northampton raised the siege. In 1645 Sir William was appointed Governor of the Castle; in which same year, he, with his three brothers, attained a victory with their horse in the neighbourhood of Northampton; it appears however that their forces were in great danger. The Earl of Northampton had his head-piece beaten off; Sir Charles Compton escaped death only by the pistol of his adversary

* The following occurs in Sir John Dugdale's collection of his father's short stories:—"One *King*, a bell-wether of the rebels in King Charles's reign, and then a preacher in *Coventry*, one of the forwardest and most factious cities in England, being to observe a Humiliation Day ordered by the then Powers for a defeat of these forces under the command of Colonel John Fiennes, at Banbury, and it happening on that very morning another account came of the Earl of Essex's defeat at Lestithiell in Cornwall, the news thereof so discomposed him that in his prayer he uttered these expressions:—'Lord—we thine own people, come here to humble ourselves for the defeat of our forces at Banbury, under the command of Colonel John Fiennes, whose brother, Nathaniel Fiennes but lately has shewn himself a coward at Bristol, so we might expect little better by trusting him—but Lord, which is worse than both, thou hast even now sent us the news of our army's defeat at Lestithiell, in Cornwall, and had we heard it sooner, we would not have been troubled at this time.

missing fire; Sir William Compton's horse was shot under him; and Sir Spencer Compton was at one time surrounded by eight adversaries. All the four brothers escaped without personal hurt; though it is said they "charged and rescued one another so often, that if any of the four had been absent, some one of them might have fallen." Subsequently in 1648 Sir William was Major General of the King's forces at Colchester, and when that town was besieged by General Fairfax, his instructions and example sustained the distressed garrison.

The blockade lasted about two months, and on the compulsory surrender of the garrison† 3,500 were made prisoners, and among the number, Sir William Compton. He was so much taken notice of for his admirable behaviour that Oliver Cromwell called him "the sober young man, and the godly cavalier." He was concerned in every design for the restoration of monarchy, and in 1658 he, with other cavaliers, was committed to prison on a charge of high treason against Cromwell. When a day was fixed in 1659 for a general rising in several counties, Sir William was one of those who undertook the King's cause in Hertfordshire. On the failure of that project, he, as a matter of expediency, united with those who subscribed a declaration, (in order to allay the fear of their opponents,) to the effect "that they cherished no violent thoughts or inclinations against those who reported them to be enemies to the public peace, but that they would testify their submission to the present power, in expectation of the future Parliament, on whose wisdom and determinations they trust God will give such a blessing as may produce a perfect settlement both in Church and State." "Which declaration," Lord Clarendon observes, in his history of the Rebellion, "appeased the

† "They held out so long, that all the dogs and cats, and most of the horses were eaten. The women and children being at the Lord Goring's door, (Aug. 20) crying out for bread, he told them, '*They must eat their children, if they wanted.*' Whereupon the women reviling him, threatened to pull out his eyes. The town was preserved from plunder, upon paying ten thousand pounds.—*Rushworth.*

minds of many who were ill-disposed to the King's Restoration;" and tended to the settlement of the three nations in Church and State, according to our ancient constitution. Sir William Compton had as great a share in the comforts arising from the re-establishment of peace, as he had formerly in the cares and sufferings attendant on bringing it about. He represented the town of Cambridge in Parliament in 1661. King Charles II. conferred on him the important place of Master-General of the Ordnance, and made him one of his Privy Council.

He died suddenly in the year 1663, to the grief of all who knew him, and was buried at Compton, where a monument is erected to his memory.

Collins' Peerage. Beesley's Hist of Banbury. Lord Clarendon. Rapin's England. Lloyd's Memorials. Orig. Letters *(Ellis.)* Cary's Mems. of Great Civil War. Warwick's Mems.

Hon. Sir Spencer Compton,

Fourth son of Spencer, second Earl of Northampton, was as deeply concerned in the Civil Wars as his brothers, having been with them in most of the actions of those times.

Mr. Lloyd, who wrote some memoirs of those who suffered for King Charles I., thus speaks of Sir Spencer Compton:—"He was a person so singularly qualified by grace, nature and education, that though his extraction was highly noble, yet he thought he might confidently say, it was the lowest thing in him. He had just sentiments of the dignity of human nature in himself, and an universal charity for it in others; . . . . . confining all thoughts of glory within the compass of virtue, thinking nothing more dishonourable than sin. He adhered to his Sovereign the closer, for that for which others deserted him; viz., his afflicted virtue: following the misfortunes of that Court, the pleasures of which he would have avoided and been afraid of, choosing it then as the great scene of virtue; for though his extraction

was noble, his fortune fair, his abilities great by nature, and greater by art and industry, yet was his modesty and meekness far beyond all these; and if he had a fault, it was that he rather chose to hide, than to exercise his virtue." He followed King Charles II. in his exile, and died, unmarried, at Bruges in 1659.

Dr. Morley, subsequently Bishop of Winchester, and Dr. Earle, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, were present at his death-bed, and both testified to his Christian demeanour in that hour of deep solemnity.

Collins' Peerage. Beesley's Hist. of Banbury. Drummond's Nob. Fam. Lloyd's Nem. Catal. Engr. Portr. Clissold's Last Hours of Christian Men. Warwick's Mems. England's Black Tribunal.

The Hon. Henry Compton, D.D., Bishop of London,

The sixth and youngest son of Spencer, second Earl of Northampton, of Compton Wyniates, where he was born in 1632.

He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; afterwards he travelled abroad, and on his return entered the Horse-guards. But his friends representing to him that it would be to the honour and welfare of the Established Church, if one of his name and family entered her Orders, he readily complied, and as a step in that direction, obtained a Master of Arts degree at Cambridge. He first held the Rectory of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, and in 1667 was made Master of the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, shortly after which he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and was admitted to a Canonry in Christ Church. In 1674 he was elected Bishop of Oxford, and in the following year received his appointment to the See of London. Though not gifted with eminent abilities, nor deeply versed in the learning of his profession, he was always held in high respect, being one of the few clergymen in that age who could boast of noble blood.

Charles II. committed to his care the education of his two nieces, the Princesses Mary and Anne, and it is somewhat remarkable that they were both married by him; he likewise christened William, Duke of Gloucester, the son of Queen Anne.

Bishop Compton indulged the vain hope of bringing about an union between Protestants, and for that purpose he sought an expression of opinion from foreign divines, who concurred in the vindication of the Church of England from any errors in doctrine, or unlawful imposition in discipline, and therefore condemned a separation from her as needless and uncharitable. But Popery was what the Bishop most strenuously opposed; and while it was gaining ground in the latter part of the reign of Charles II., under the influence of the Duke of York, no method was left untried by him to stay its progress. Accordingly when James II. came to the throne, he was dismissed from the council board, as well as from the Deanery of the Chapel Royal; and shortly afterwards was suspended from his episcopal duties (though he continued to reside in his palace, and receive his revenues), for refusing to suspend Dr. John Sharp from preaching (which, according to law, he could not do)—as well as for disobedience in the same matter to the Lords Commissioners, when the notorious Judge Jeffries presided as Lord Chancellor.

The Princess of Orange thought it her duty to interpose in the Bishop's favour, and wrote to the King earnestly begging him to be gentle to the Bishop, as she felt sure that he would not offend willingly. The King wrote an answer to the Princess, reflecting severely on the Bishop, and reprimanding her for meddling in such matters. When the Prince of Orange was about to make his expedition into England, the King thought it his best policy to release the Bishop from his suspension (which certainly had been a flagrant act of tyrannical injustice), when the latter immediately put himself forward in favour of the Prince and Princess of Orange.

The first share that the Bishop took in the Revolution was in conveying Princess Anne of Denmark from London to Nottingham, the fear being that she would be sent away into France or put under restraint, because the Prince, her Consort, had left King James, and gone over to the Prince of Orange. On this occasion he rode on one side of her hackney coach, which deposited her at the Bishop of London's town residence in Aldersgate Street, where the Princess passed the night. Afterwards it was determined that Anne should take refuge with the northern insurgents. Then it was that "Compton wholly laid aside for a time his sacerdotal character; danger and conflict had re-kindled in him all the military ardour which he had felt before, when he rode in the Life Guards. He preceded the Princess's carriage in a buff coat and jack boots, with a sword at his side and pistols in his holsters. Long before she reached Nottingham, she was surrounded by a body-guard of gentlemen who volunteered to escort her. They invited the Bishop to act as their Colonel; and he consented with an alacrity which gave great scandal to rigid Churchmen, and did not much raise his character even in the opinion of Whigs." Under these circumstances it is not surprising that Compton was selected by King William to perform the ceremony of his and Queen Mary's coronation. He was the only prelate who accompanied King William to the Hague in 1691.

He was constituted one of the Royal Commissioners for revising the Liturgy, when he laboured with much zeal to reconcile Dissenters to the Church. Burnet called him "a weak man, wilful, and strangely wedded to a party;" for this reason probably, that he did not yield enough to satisfy the Dissenters. But notwithstanding the zealous part which he acted on behalf of the reformed religion, the storm was no sooner over than jealousies were infused and calumnies circulated, so that though the Metropolitan See was twice vacant in the reign of William and Mary, Compton was not promoted.

He died in 1713, and was buried in the Church-yard of Fulham, according to his particular direction, for he used to say that "the Church was for the living, the Church-yard for the dead." On his grave was erected a handsome tomb, having only this short inscription, the last words of it in Greek :—"Henry London, Save in the Cross—1713." A fine description is given of this Bishop's character in a sermon preached by his Chaplain, Dr. Gooch, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, on his death. From this source it is gathered that Bishop Compton was most diligent in the discharge of his Episcopal functions, visiting every parish in his diocese by turns, as a Clergyman would visit the families in his parish; dispensing great hospitalities, especially among the poor, relieving so many daily at his gate; and above all, he would appear to have been truly good and humble, walking continually in the fear of God and in the love of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

He published a great variety of useful and learned works, among which may be enumerated—

1.—A Translation from the Italian of the life of Donna Olympia Maldachini, &c. 2.—Various Letters which were afterwards united in a volume called 'Episcopalia' or Letters of the Right Reverend Father in God Henry, Lord Bishop of London, to the Clergy of his Diocese, re-published with a memoir of his life, by Dr. Sidney Cornish, in 1842. 3.—A Letter to a Clergyman in his Diocese concerning "Non Resistance."

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Collins's Peerage. Biog. Brit. Hook's Eccl. Biog. Macaulay. Drummond's Nob. Fam. Athen. Ox. Catal. Engr. Portr.

John Conolly, M.D., D.C.L.,

"Was born at Market Rasen in Lincolnshire in 1794. His first entrance into life, at the age of eighteen, was as an officer in a militia regiment, in which he served for several years. He married at an early age, and about one year afterwards decided on entering the medical profession. In 1821 he commenced the study of medicine, became a student of the University of Edinburgh, and at the termination of his *curriculum* received the degree of Doctor of Medicine with

great distinction. Insanity was the subject of his inaugural thesis; showing at how early a period of his medical life his mind was directed to the study of psychology. Dr. Conolly was much esteemed at the university. He was one of the Presidents of the Royal Medical Society, where he was remarked for the easy and eloquent expression of his views in the discussions of the Society, and in his addresses.

"On leaving Edinburgh, Dr. Conolly settled in practice at Lewes, the county town of Sussex; but finding small scope for a physician there, he removed to Chichester, about the same time that the late Sir John Forbes settled in that town. Drawn together by congenial tastes and pursuits, the two young physicians formed a warm friendship, which ended only with the death of the latter, a few years ago. It was soon found, however, that even the cathedral town of Chichester did not afford a sufficient field for the practice of two physicians, and Dr. Conolly again removed to Stratford-on-Avon, where he remained till 1827; he then settled in London, and soon after was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine in University College, London, a remarkable distinction, considering that Dr. Conolly was then only thirty-three years of age. He held the professorship for several years with marked distinction; but finding that the life of a London physician was not to his taste, he resigned and returned to the country, and took up his residence at Warwick, being appointed at the same time Inspecting-Physician of the lunatic asylums in that county. Here he remained till 1839, when he was invited to become Resident-Physician to the County Asylum at Hanwell, then the largest in England. Dr. Conolly now felt himself, for the first time, in the position which he had long desired. An ample field was afforded him for putting in practice his enlightened and benevolent views on the management of the insane, and he at once adopted the mild and humane treatment in its fullest extent, together with the total abolition of mechanical

restraint, by far the greatest improvement ever introduced in the treatment of the lunatic.

"By Dr. Conolly's unceasing exertion, often under considerable difficulties, during the four years that he held the appointment of resident physician to the Hanwell Asylum, he succeeded in establishing non-restraint as the invariable rule,* and in satisfying the numerous physicians who came to witness the practice under his direction, not only of the safety but of the immense advantage of the system in allaying irritation and calming the most excited lunatics; and the publication of his admirable annual reports, recording the successful application and beneficial effects of the treatment, made it generally known to all who felt an interest in the unfortunate insane.

"Dr. Conolly's attention was not confined to the lunatic; he evinced a great interest in ameliorating the long neglected condition of the idiot and imbecile, and took an active part, with the late philanthropic Dr. Andrew Reed, in establishing and superintending the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, now so admirably conducted by Dr. Down.

"In addition to his professional pursuits, of which the study of insanity formed the great part, Dr. Conolly was engaged during many years of his life in literary labours. He was associated with his friends, Sir John Forbes and Dr. Tweedie, in editing the 'Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine,' a large and important medical work. Afterwards he joined Sir John Forbes, for some time, in editing the 'British and Foreign Medical Review,' a publication which had no small influence in improving the state of medical literature in this country. No critical journal was ever conducted on higher or more disinterested principles, and the ability and unflinching honesty with which the medical publications of the time were reviewed, contributed greatly to improve the

* When Dr. Conolly entered on his duties at Hanwell in June, there were seventy patients daily under mechanical restraint; by September of the same year, every object of mechanical restraint and coercion was destroyed or removed; and thenceforth no patient in the Hanwell Asylum has been placed under mechanical restraint—a circumstance to which Dr. Conolly might well refer with pride.

loose and often illogical manner in which many of our medical publications were written at the time when that Journal was commenced ; and what is still more important, the rational principles upon which the study and treatment of disease should be founded were in that journal ably inculcated ; and its enlightened articles contributed largely to bring about that more rational and simple method of treating disease, which has happily taken the place of the polypharmic and so-called active system of treatment, which prevailed generally in this country some thirty years ago. Dr. Conolly also contributed some valuable papers to the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and many more to the medical periodical journals.

"The total neglect of insanity as a branch of medical education in our universities and medical schools had long been a subject of regret to Dr. Conolly, and he offered to give a special course of lectures on disordered states of the mind when he was Professor of Medicine in University College, London. 'The interests of the public,' he remarked, 'greatly require that medical men, to whom alone the insane can ever be properly trusted, should have opportunities of studying the forms of insanity, and prepare themselves for its treatment in the same manner in which they prepare themselves for the treatment of other disorders. They have at present no such opportunities.' His opinion was that every public lunatic asylum should be available for practical instruction:—'It would be some compensation,' he said, 'for the unavoidable evils of public asylums, if each establishment of that kind became a clinical school in which, under certain restrictions, medical students might prepare themselves for their future duties to the insane. It is true that insane patients are not always in a state to be visited by pupils, and that a very strict discipline would be necessary to prevent disorder or impropriety, but such discipline is quite practicable, and such arrangements might be made as would at once guard those patients whom disturbance might injure, and yet

present a sufficient number of instructive examples to the students.'

"When the opportunity occurred, Dr. Conolly did all he could to remedy this defect in medical education by instituting a course of clinical lectures in the Hanwell Asylum; showing, contrary to the opinion entertained by some medical men, that practical instruction might be given in all well-conducted lunatic asylums without disturbance to the patients.

"Dr. Conolly's literary and rather sedentary habits, coupled with his anxious professional duties, began to tell injuriously on his health long before he retired from practice. He suffered much from chronic rheumatism complicated by neuralgic complaints; and during the latter years of his life his nervous system gave evident indications of failing power, and his capacity for mental work became greatly diminished; he felt, he said, that age was creeping upon him, and he lately withdrew almost entirely from practice, and retired to his residence, Lawn House, near and in sight of the scene of his most important labours. Here, although he felt unequal to much mental exertion, his days were not spent idly, and he employed much of his time in reading the best classical authors, and it was now that he wrote his last elegant little work 'The Study of Hamlet.' In a letter to the author of this memoir, who had suggested to him to write his views on the insanity of old age, he agreed that the subject had not received the attention which it deserves. 'It is curious,' he adds, 'that the subject of the delusions of old age has been often and lately the particular subject of my thoughts; and I would willingly comply with your desire, but that mental energy is wanting.' In another note, written only a few months before his death (Nov. 30, 1865), he evidently felt that his end was approaching, but wrote in a tranquil and even cheerful state of mind. 'It is a great blessing,' he observed, to retain one's internal faculties and to be perfectly content and grateful to the Author of our being, on whom we all depend.' From this time he continued

to decline, and died on the 5th of March from an attack of paralysis complicated with convulsions, which proved fatal in a few hours.

"Dr. Conolly was much esteemed by all who knew him. On his retirement as visiting physician in the Hanwell Asylum, rendered necessary by the increasing extent of his practice, the members of the profession, as a mark of their esteem and their admiration of his indefatigable and successful labours in the cause of lunatics, presented him with a valuable and elegant piece of plate, with a portrait of himself by the late Sir Watson Gordon. It was in presenting this memorial that Lord Shaftesbury stated the vast improvements introduced by Dr. Conolly into the treatment of the insane. At the same time, the Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell Asylum expressed to Dr. Conolly their unanimous request that he would accept the office of consulting physician for life, which he accepted with pleasure, although it was not altogether a sinecure. He was a frequent visitor at the Asylum, and continued his clinical lectures for years.

"Dr. Conolly was for many years the chief consulting physician in all important cases of insanity. His opinion was much sought for in medico-legal questions, and he appeared in nearly all the important lunacy trials of late years. His evidence was always clear and unimpassioned, and the verdict of the jury almost invariably in unison with it. He was held in high estimation on the Continent as well as in his own country; was an honorary member of many foreign medical and scientific societies, and the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L., when the same degree was conferred on his friends Sir John Forbes and Sir Charles Hastings.

"Dr. Conolly was one of the founders of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, and, with Sir John Forbes, took an active part in assisting their mutual friend Sir Charles Hastings, who originated and was essentially the founder, and, as long as he lived, the animating

spirit of the Association. The Association was a great success, and had a powerful influence in promoting the progress and the diffusion of medical science among the members of the profession throughout the whole kingdom. Dr. Conolly contributed a valuable paper in the first volume of the "Transactions of the Association" "On the Establishment of County Natural History Societies." The plan which he laid down was excellent, and embraced the collection of every kind of information connected with the health and well-being of the inhabitants, and, among other things, the formation of a museum of natural history. In the county of Worcester the plan was carried out, and a splendid Museum of Natural History now exists in Worcester, formed chiefly under the direction and by the exertions of Sir Charles Hastings, who was President of the Society, and had given unremitting care to its management for many years, and continued to do so up to his death."

"Dr. Conolly's most important published works are those on insanity. In 1830 he published his *Inquiry concerning the Indications of Insanity*, an able and most valuable work, whether we regard the philosophic and judicious plan on which the whole subject is treated, and more especially the ability with which the functions of the healthy mind are examined and analysed as a foundation for the study of its disorders.

"In 1847 he published a volume on the *Construction and Government of Lunatic Asylums*, and in 1853 he brought out his valuable work on the *Treatment of the Insane without Mechanical Restraint*. In this work Dr. Conolly reviews the progress of the treatment of the insane since the close of the last century, when the mild, rational treatment of the lunatic was inaugurated by the philanthropic Pinel, to the middle of the present century, when the mild and humane treatment of the insane culminated in the total abolition of mechanical restraint by the persevering efforts of himself.

"Not the least important part of Dr. Conolly's writings are his *Lectures on Insanity*; two courses in the Royal College of Physicians, London, the *Croonian Lectures*, and a full course in the Royal Institution. But his most important lectures are those which he gave in Hanwell Asylum. For the value of these lectures, and the judicious manner in which they were conducted, Dr. Gull's letter affords abundant evidence. It is impossible to read these lectures, which were published in the *Lancet*, without being impressed with Dr. Conolly's remarkable power of minute observation, and his deep insight into the disordered states of the human mind in their various forms, and the judicious rules for their treatment in the various conditions of the health in which they occur.

"Dr. Conolly's last work, published a few years before his death, was his *Study of Hamlet*; an elegant philosophical essay, of which the principal object is to show that Hamlet's insanity was real; and perhaps in none of his works has Dr. Conolly given greater proof of his powers as an able psychologist than in the minute analysis of Hamlet's mind, by which he shows that much of his conduct is only explicable on actual insanity.

"The failing of Dr. Conolly's mental energy, while his reasoning powers remained sound, is greatly to be lamented. There were several subjects connected with insanity on which he was desirous of writing, but he felt unequal to the labour of composition. We thus, in all probability, lost some of the most valuable results of his large and matured experience.

The above memoir has been extracted from an "Obituary notice of Dr. Conolly," by Sir James Clark, Bart., printed in the 5th volume of the New Series of the "Transactions of the Ethnological Society," 1867.

Sir Edward Conway, First Viscount Conway,

Of Ragley, in the parish of Arrow, was great grandson of Edward Conway, who married Anne, daughter and sole heir of Richard Burdet, of Arrow,* son of Thomas Burdet, the history of whose tragical end is preserved in Holinshed's Chronicles, as follows :—

"King Edward in his progress hunted in Thomas Burdet's park at Arrow, and slue many of his deere, amongst the which was a white bucke, whereof Thomas Burdet made great account. And therefore when he understood thereof, he wished the bucke's head in his bellie that moued the king to kill it. Which tale being told to the king, Burdet was apprehended and accused of treason, for wishing the bucke's head (hornes and all) in the king's bellie: he was condemned, drawne from the Towr of London to Tiburne, and there beheaded."

The subject of this memoir † was knighted by Robert, Earl of Essex, in 1596, at the sacking of Cadiz, in Spain, when in command of a regiment of foot. Afterwards he served in the Netherlands, as Governor of The Brill, where he received Lord Herbert of Cherbury, as is mentioned in that nobleman's Autobiography. In 1619, he was

* The family of Burdet, of Arrow, were of great consideration in this county during the 14th and 15th centuries. They subsequently removed from Arrow to Bramcote. It does not appear, however, that any of the family have resided at Bramcote since 1618, or been otherwise connected with Warwickshire.

† The father of Edward Lord Conway, was Sir John Conway, of Arrow, a person of great military skill. He was made Governour of Ostend by Robert Earl of Leicester, 1586, the said Earl being then General of the English Auxiliaries in behalf of the States of the United Provinces. From some cause or other Sir John was made a prisoner; for the Harleian MSS. contain "an original letter of Sir John Conway to Sir Francis Walsingham, dated Ostend, 1588, announcing his imprisonment, and of the uses that may be made of Berney the spy, who has great credit with the Prince of Parma." During his confinement, Sir John wrote his "Posye of Flowred Praiers," on his trencher, "with leathy pensell of leade." He died, 1603.

sent with Sir Richard Weston, as Ambassador-extraordinary to Prague, to persuade the King of Bohemia to give up the crown, and to induce the States to acknowledge the Emperor Ferdinand.

In 1621, he was appointed one of the Principal Secretaries of State.‡ Two years later he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Conway,§ of Ragley, a manour acquired by purchase towards the end of Elizabeth's reign, and in the same year he was made Captain and Governour of the Isle of Wight.

In 1625, he was again constituted one of the principal Secretaries of State, and in the same year, when in that office, we find him thanking the Commons, in the King's name, for their supply of two subsidies, and requesting their further counsels. He was ultimately removed on account of his age and incapacity, having filled the office for many years, (as Lord Clarendon says,) "with very notable insufficiency."

In 1626, he was created Viscount Killultagh in the kingdom of Ireland, and in the year following Viscount Conway, of Conway Castle, in Caernarvonshire. It should be added that for a short time he acted as Lord President of the Council.

He died at St. Martin's Lane, in Westminster, in 1630, and was buried at Arrow. On his coffin lid is the following inscription :—

"Here is the Right Hon. Edward Lord Viscount Conway and Killultagh, Lord President of His Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton, and Captain and Governour of the Isle of Wight, who discharged with much honour and fidelity great offices of trust; at home, principal Secretary of State; abroad, Ambassador extraordinary unto Germany. His strength was exercised in Hon. achievements of war in the time of Queen

‡ It would appear that the Secretary had not the gift of a ready pen, since the King was known to remark that "Steeny" had given him three notable servants; a gentleman of the bed chamber (Clark), who could not help to untruss a point, for he had but one hand; a chaplain (Dr. Preston), who could not say prayers for he scrupled the use of the Liturgy; and a Secretary of State (Conway), who could neither read nor write, having been bred a soldier.—*See Notes to Rapin's England.*

§ Lord Conway had a younger son, Sir Thomas Conway, Kt., who was attached to the staff of General Morgan in Germany; he was Colonel of a Swedish regiment, with most of which he perished at sea about the year 1632.

Elizabeth; he was employed in Counsels of State, under King James and King Charles, and having received the desert of virtue, honour to himself and his family, he departed out of this life the 3rd of January, in the year of his Redemption by Christ, 1630."

Dugdale's Warw. Catal. Engr. Portr. Burke's Ext. Peer. Ch. of Warw. Rapin's England. Lord Clarendon. Archbp. Laud's Life, A.C.L. Rawdon Papers. Fuller's Worthies.

Edward Conway, Second Viscount Conway,

Of Ragley, was summoned to Parliament "vitâ patris," in 1628, in his father's Barony of Conway. On the death of King James I., in 1625, he, with some other noblemen and gentlemen, drew up a paper, proclaiming Prince Charles, Sovereign of these realms, and hurried to London for that purpose. In 1637, he held a command in the Fleet, but being more highly considered as a soldier he was chosen General of the King's Horse, by the King and by the Earls of Northumberland and Strafford, and when the Irish rebellion broke out, he was dispatched with Sir George Rawdon to Ireland. This appointment much pleased Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had imbibed a high opinion of his religious character, from his apparent zeal in behalf of the Church, though those who knew him better came to a different conclusion. Lord Clarendon writes that "by a very extraordinary fate, he" (Lord Conway) "had got a very particular interest and esteem in many worthy men of very different qualifications. He had been born a soldier in his father's garrison of The Brill, when he was governor there; and bred up, in several commands, under the particular care of the Lord Vere, whose nephew he was; and though he was married young, when his father was Secretary of State, there was no action of the English either at sea or land, in which he had not a considerable command; and always preserved a more than ordinary reputation, in spite of some great infirmities, which used to be a great allay to the credit of active men; for he was a voluptuous man in eating and drinking, and of great license in all other excesses, and yet was very acceptable to the strictest and gravest men of all conditions. And which was stranger than all this,

he had always (from his pleasure, to which his nature excessively inclined him, and from his profession, in which he was diligent enough) reserved so much time for his books and study, that he was well versed in all parts of learning, at least appeared like such a one on all occasions, and in the best companies. He was of a very pleasant and inoffensive conversation, which made him generally very acceptable; so that the court being at that time full of faction, very few loving one another, or those who resorted to any one who was not loved by them, he alone was ever domestic with all, and not suspected by either of the Lords' or the Ladies' faction."

In 1640, he was sent down with the first hired troops of horse and foot to the borders of Scotland, with peremptory orders from Lord Strafford to dispute with the Scots the passage of the Tyne and occupation of Newcastle. He, however, permitted the enemy to pass and to defeat the King's troops at Newbourn-upon-the-Tyne, while he was remaining quietly at Durham, deliberating in a council of war upon Strafford's orders. He joined in the general retreat to Newcastle, thence to Northallerton, where he was himself the messenger of his own defeat to the King. It seems impossible to acquit Conway of either incapacity, treachery, or cowardice, in the matter. His absence from the scene of action, and his abandonment of Newcastle seem unwarrantable. Various letters which passed between Strafford and Lord Conway, are preserved among the Strafford letters. Lord Conway died at Paris in 1655, aged 63, but it does not appear where he was interred.

Burke's Ext. Peer. Ch. of Warw. Hebw's. Life of Taylor, pref. to works. Lord Clarendon. Macintosh's England. Laud's Life, A.C.L.

Edward Conway, Third Viscount and First Earl of Conway,

Was born in 1623, and inherited the Viscountcy of Conway, on the death of his father, in 1655, and was raised to an Earldom in 1679.

He was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick, Lieutenant of the Forces in Ireland, a Privy Councillor, and for a time one of the principal Secretaries of State. He was likewise one of the Scribes to the Westminster Synod, which first met at Westminster in 1643. He is particularly noted as the friend and early patron of Jeremy Taylor, in his poverty and dependency; and during the Commonwealth, in 1658, provided this great Divine with a safe asylum in Ireland, in the neighbourhood of Lisburn, where Conway had large estates and powerful connections. He procured for him the offer of an alternate Lectureship in that borough with a prospect of other advantages, and it is plain from Lord Conway's correspondence, [preserved among the papers of Major Sir George Rawdon,* who had married his sister,] that he was induced to wish for Taylor's removal to Ireland, solely by an anxiety that his great talent should be employed to the spiritual advantage of his neighbourhood.† Here, in security and comparative solitude, Taylor found abundant leisure for the labours by which his heart was divided, his daily and hourly devotions, and the completion of his Doctor Dubitantium. "But this solitary paradise was not to exempt him from the peculiar evils of the time, and the effects of private malice; a person named Tandy, whom Taylor calls 'a madman,'

* "Sir George Rawdon married Dorothy eldest daughter of Edward, Viscount Conway, to whom she brought a considerable fortune, which was paid him by his brother Edward, Earl of Conway. This Lady Rawdon was a person of great modesty, prudence and piety; highly esteemed of all that knew her, very charitable to the poor, and a tender mother of her children, whose education she took great care of. Her brother dying without issue, by his last will adopted Francis Seymour, to whom he bequeathed all his estates in England and Ireland, and to his heirs male for ever. Sir Arthur Rawdon, her son, being the nearest of kin (as Lord Breadalbane says,) his plea had so much favour and justice in it, that it required a Bill in Chancery to establish the Earl's will, which was filed shortly after the date of this Letter. However, Sir Arthur, in right of his mother, had a claim to the English Barony of Conway, to which her Father was advanced in 1628, by writ of Summons of Parliament, and directed 'heredibus suis.' Lord Conway's will is dated August 9, 1683, and his death followed in four days after; by this will, made under the most suspicious circumstances, was Sir Arthur Rawdon deprived of the Conway estate, to which he had almost an hereditary right, and to the expectation of which he had been (from all accounts derived from the family) educated. In a letter of Sir Thomas Newcomen's, he says Sir Arthur was 'notoriously wronged out of it.' The ancient arms of Conway, namely, those of Crevecœur, Camville, and Burdet, were never granted to the Seymours, and are now borne solely by the present Marquis of Hastings, as representative of the family of the ancient line of Conway."—*Note in Rawdon Papers, ed. Berwick.*

† "What I pursued was, to do an act of piety towards him, and an act of piety towards all such as are truly disposed to virtue in those parts, for I am certain he is the choicest person in England appertaining to the conscience, and let others blemish him how they please, yet, all I have written of him is true."—*Lord Conway's letter.*

and who appears, by Lord Conway's letters, to have been something like an agent to different noble families, out of pure jealousy, that the new comer stood more in favour with his patrons than himself, and was a more welcome and frequent guest at their houses, denounced him to the Irish Privy Council as a dangerous and disaffected character, and, more particularly, as having used the sign of the cross in the ceremony of private baptism. Taylor himself does not seem to have been much alarmed; but Conway expresses himself on the subject with a degree of feeling which does him honour; and with an indignation against the informer, not unnatural in one who conceived that, in attacking his friend, that informer was treating himself with ingratitude."

The Earl of Conway appears to have been a steady believer in the wonderful cures effected by Valentine Greatrakes,‡ who received £155, for his journey to England, to try his powers on Anne, the first wife of Lord Conway. This celebrated woman was the great friend and patron of Dr. More, the Platonist and Mystic, who purposed at one time writing her life. Having, through many years of most severe bodily pain, sought relief in intense mystical devotion, she was led to admire the patient quietude of the Quakers; and with the opinions of this sect, (at that time flushed with all the fervour attendant on novelty, persecution and success,) she

‡ A Native of Affane, near Waterford, born, 1623. He was sent to England for education in his youth, and on his return held an official situation in Cork, for which County he was in the Commission of the peace. His general character, and the testimony which has been borne to the simplicity of his manners and the uprightness of his morals, by Boyle and others, induce an opinion, that in the power which he pretended to possess of healing disorders, by passing his hand over the parts affected, he was rather himself imposed upon by a diseased imagination, than wilfully imposing upon others. The celebrity he acquired in his own country by his supposed miraculous cures, induced him to come to London, which he reached soon after the Restoration: but although in some instances, [aided perhaps by the enthusiasm of the patients,] he succeeded, yet the frequency of his failure soon lost him his popularity. "In January, 1665, Greatrakes went into England, and by the invitation of Edward, Lord Conway, he repaired to Ragley, in Warwickshire, to cure, by stroaking, his Lady, who for many years had laboured under a most violent Head-ache; but with all his endeavours he could not cure her: yet, continuing there three weeks, he cured innumerable people in those parts, which caused Henry Stubbe, who then practiced Physick, at Stratford-upon-Avon, in that County, and was daily at Ragley, with Lord Conway, and an eye witness of the cures, to write the said book call 'The Miraculous Conformist, &c.' Greatrakes died about 1680.—*Ath. Ox. under Stubbe. Rawdon Papers.*

was eventually induced to comply.§ Doctor More, conscious perhaps that his own religious views might have prepared the way to this unfortunate result, received the account of her perversion with unfeigned affliction, and laboured many years with all the earnestness of a faithful friend, to reclaim the fair proselyte.

In the first treatise of a work, entitled a "Collection of Several Philosophical Writings of Dr. Henry More, Fellow of Christ's College, in Cambridge," is a dedication to "the Right Hon. the Lady Anne Viscountess Conway, &c.," in which the author speaks of "the heroical pulchritude of" her "noble person," of her "speculative genius and pentrant wit," with grand eulogies of her "piety and virtue," but there is no allusion to her special opinions.

Lady Conway, (who was sister of Sir John Finch, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England,) died at Ragley, February 25th, 1678, and was buried at Arrow, April 17th, 1679. At the time of her death, Lord Conway being in Ireland, the famous Baron Francis Mercury Von Helmont, who had latterly acted as Lady Conway's medical adviser, and who inherited from his more famous father a taste for the occult sciences, was commissioned to preserve her in her coffin above ground, in spirits of wine, having a glass over her face, in order that her husband might see her before her interment.

Their only son, Heneage Conway, died at about the age of two years. Lord Conway, died in 1683, having in the previous year resigned the office of Secretary of State, and was buried at Arrow. An inscription on the coffin lid (commemorating all his titles) thus religiously concludes: "In hope of the blessed resurrection."

§ "In my family all the women about my wife, and most of the rest, are Quakers, and Mons. Van Helmont is governour of that flock, an unpleasing sort of people, silent, sullen, and of a reserved conversation, which can be in no way agreeable to your daughter, nor for her advantage. These and all of that society have free access to my wife, but I believe Dr. More, though he was in the house all the last summer, did not see her above twice or thrice."—*Lord Conway's letter to Sr. George Rawdon.*

Popham Seymour, one of the younger sons of Sir Edward Seymour, the Speaker, was betrothed to his own cousin, the only daughter and heiress of the Earl of Conway; but he, happening to be killed in a duel, a few days before the marriage was to have taken place, and the young lady herself dying, as it is said, of grief, Lord Conway,‖ by his last will and testament, demised his estates both in Ireland and Westminster, to Francis Seymour, the next brother of the deceased, on condition that he should take the name of Conway.

Mr. Seymour is the direct ancestor of the present Marquis of Hertford.¶

Sir Harris Nicholas's Hist. Peerage. Jeremy Taylor's Life ed. Eden. Jeremy Taylor's Life ed. Heber. Warw. Churches. Rawdon Papers. Hook's Eccl. Biog. Nat. Portr. Gallery. Luttrell's Diary.

F. M. The Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, M.P.,

Was born at Beaufort House, Chelsea, being the second son of Francis Seymour, first Baron Conway, of Ragley, and brother to the first Earl of Hertford. He received his education at Eton, and afterwards removed to Geneva. In 1741, he was chosen into the Irish Parliament, for Antrim, and in the same year into the British House of Commons, for Higham

‖ William Shenstone, almost a Warwickshire man, [The Leasowes being immediately on the other side of the borders of Warwickshire,] thus eulogized Conway in a Pastoral Ode addressed to The Hon. Sir Richard Lyttleton.

"Here too, shall Conway's name appear,
He prais'd the stream so lovely clear,
That shone the reeds among;
Yet clearness could it not disclose,
To match the rhetorick that flows
From Conway's polish'd tongue."

¶ Francis Ingram Seymour Conway, Second Marquis of Hertford, K.G., F.S.A., published "A Letter to the First Belfast Company of Volunteers, by a Member of the Brit. Parl.," 8vo., 1782.

A letter from Edward, Viscount Conway, to Mr. Dugdale, gives some account of the Conway Family:

Sr.,—Having had occasion lately, by reason of my Father's death, to peruse some writings of his, wch. he kept very choisly, I found this Extract of a Record, wch. I conceive cannot be better preserved, than by comitting it to yor. hands, and so much as you thinke fit thereof to yor. History and Antiquityes. This is that Sr. Henry Conway whom you will find placed in or. Pedegree, as the person from whom or. name, and family, is first made mention of, and discended. I am sorry I cannot goe higher, for I doubt not but he had Ancestors that were men of desert, and I am sorry I can trace the actions of his Successors so leanely by reason of many other businesses. I know they will fall more plentifully into my hands another time

W

Ferrers. Two years later he was appointed Aide de Camp to the Duke of Cumberland; and while so acting at the battle of Fontenoy, he successfully defended himself against the combined attack of two French Grenadiers. In 1757, he was second in command in an unsuccessful attempt on Rochefort, where he gave remarkable instances of his courage. His talent, as an author, was no less conspicuous in the publication of a noble defence of Lieut. General Sir John Mordaunt and himself on the subject of that futile expedition.* In 1761, he commanded the British forces in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand, in the absence of the Marquis of Granby. In 1764, he spoke against the Ministers on the question of the legality of general warrants, at the time of the prosecution of Mr. Wilkes for the publication of the North Briton; this cost him the loss of his office as Groom of the bed chamber as well as of all his military employments, but William, the fourth Duke of Devonshire, (to whom as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, he had acted as Secretary of State,) in consequence of the disinterestedness he had displayed on this and other occasions, bequeathed him £5000.

In 1765, he was sworn a member of the privy council and appointed Secretary of State, which latter office he held until 1768. In 1770, he was made Lieut. General of the Ordnance.†

because I am a lover of such things. But or. family being branched from that of Portrul, then in Wales, where there is at present one Mr. Edward Conway, a Gentleman of 2000li. p' anni. wth. whom I have no acquaintance, I believe many things of best note are in his hands, who is of the elder howse; and, if it were not for my journey into Ireland, or if you can any way delay that wch. may concerne my particular, truly I would write to him for his information. I pray let me know how you will insert anything of this, and I presume you are acquainted with the way of writing to me, by leaving yor. l'res. at the Crowne, in Fleet Street. I shall not trouble yor. more weighty occations any farther, but to assure you that, I am, Sr.

Yor. faithfull Servant,

Ragley, 3 August, 1655. E. CONWAY.

* In 1759, Mr. Conway went to Sluys to settle a cartel for the prisoners with the French—Monsieur de Bareil was the person appointed by the French court for the same business.

† "Mr. Conway was now at the head of the Ordnance, but with the title and appointment of Lieutenant-General only, the particular circumstances attending this, are thus recorded in a letter of Mr. Walpole's to another correspondent at the time, and deserve to be known:—

January, 1770.

'The King offered the Mastership of the Ordnance, on Lord Granby's resignation, to Mr. Conway, who is only lieutenant-general of it. He said, he had lived in friendship with Lord Granby, and would not profit by his spoils; but as he thought he could do some essential service in the office; where there are many abuses; if his Majesty would be pleased to let him continue as he is, he would do the business of the office without accepting the salary.'—*Note to Orford's Works.*

In the debates on American affairs General Conway advocated the rights of the Colonists with great ability and determination, and his merits were glowingly described by Burke in his famous speech in 1774. In 1779 he was appointed Governor of Jersey. In 1782, he introduced the motion for the abandonment of the American war, which drove Lord North from the Premiership. On the formation of the new ministry General Conway was made Commander-in-chief, but resigned his military command in the following year. He was made a Field-marshal in 1793.

Miss Berry, (whose journal and correspondence have recently been published,) was intimately acquainted with Marshal Conway, and writes of him :—"On many great occasions, the political and military history of his country will bear honourable testimony to his merits; his opinions and conduct with respect to America have received the sanction of applause from all parties, which the soundest policy as well as the most perfect probity often obtain only from distant posterity. The part he took in the memorable repeal of the Stamp Act, when considered as the efficient Minister in the House of Commons, is happily not entrusted to the indiscriminate relation of some future half informed historian, but is circumstantially recorded in the glowing, sublime, and immortal eloquence of Burke."

On the other hand it should in fairness be stated that there are those who think that in debates he was wanting in courage, and that the harsh comments and personal rebukes of his opponents led him to falter and retreat. It is however admitted that his high character and diginity of exterior deportment always procured him attention, and that, were it not for the infirmities referred to, he would have been second to none in parliamentary weight. Lord Stanhope says of him in his life of Pitt :—" He was a man who in the course of a long public life had shown little vigour or decision, but who was much

respected for his honourable counsels." His cousin, Lord Orford, addressed to him a considerable part of those letters, which form the fifth volume of his works. This correspondence commenced in 1740, when Lord Orford, then Horace Walpole, was twenty-three years old, and Mr. Conway twenty-one, and continued until Conway's death. They had gone abroad together with the celebrated Poet Gray‡ in 1739, had spent three months at Rheims, and after wandering through France and Italy, they separated from the poet, at Reggio. Lord Orford's letters, although evidently prepared for the press, evince a cordial friendship for his correspondent, of which he gave a further proof in a letter published in defence of General Conway, when dismissed from his offices; and a testimony of affection, yet more decided, in bequeathing his villa at Strawberry Hill to Mrs. Damer, General Conway's daughter, for her life.

Marshal Conway died in 1795, being at that time Senior Field-marshal. He employed the evening of his life in following out the resources of his own mind, and in the cultivation of useful science. He was the author of "False Appearance," a comedy, as well as of miscellaneous pieces in verse, and of a few political tracts. A highly eulogistic character of the Marshal (published for the first time in Miss Berry's journal), was written by Lord Orford, doubtless with the intention of serving as a memorial inscription, for which purpose nothing could be more ill suited.

Miss Berry's Jour. and Corr. Rose's Biog. Dict. Gent. Mag. Catal. of Engr. Portr. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Conyngham's Lives of Em. Englishmen. Orford's Works, Maunder's Treasury. Smollett's England. Johnson's Lives.

‡ "Gray left Cambridge in 1738, with the intention of applying himself to the study of the law; but he was easily induced to relinquish his design on receiving an invitation to accompany his friend Mr. Walpole to the continent. They proceeded together through France to Italy, and passed the winter of 1739-40 at Florence; they afterwards visited Rome and Naples, and were proceeding to explore other parts of that classical region; but at Reggio, an unfortunate difference took place between the two friends, occasioned, according to Walpole's own statement, by Gray's being 'too serious a companion' for a dissipated young man, just let loose from the restraints of college. It is probable that Walpole's irregularities drew from his graver friend remonstrances in too severe, perhaps too authoritative a tone to be brooked with temper; and they were resented in terms which Gray could never quite forget. A separation took place, and Gray pursued his travels alone to Venice, where he spent some weeks, and returned to England in September, 1741."

Anthony Cooke,

Who is the author of some verses in the University collection on the death of Dr. Martin Bucer, 1550-1, was afterwards settled at Burton Dasset, which property was left to him by his maternal uncle, Sir Peter de Montfort, who, having no children of his own, divided his possessions between his three sisters and their heirs. It is believed that Anthony Cooke* was living in 1590.

Athen. Cantab. Dugdale's Warw.

James Cooke

Was a "Practitioner in Physick and Chirurgerie" residing at Warwick, where he carried on a lucrative business for a long course of years.

Mr. Halliwell, F.R.S., in his splendid volume entitled "An Historical Account of the New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon," gives the following interesting incident in the life of James Cooke.

"A few years after Hall's decease, a surgeon named James Cooke, attending in his professional capacity on a detachment stationed at Stratford-Bridge during the Civil Wars, was invited to New Place to examine the books which the Doctor (Hall) had left behind him. The account which Cooke gives of the interview between Mrs. Hall and himself is too curious to be abridged. 'Being in my art,' says he, 'an attendent to parts of some regiments to keep the pass at the Bridge of Stratford-upon-Avon, there being then with me a mate allyed to the gentleman that writ the following observations in Latin, he invited me to the house of Mrs. Hall, wife to the deceased, to see the books left by Mr. Hall. After a view of them, she told me she had some books left by one that professed physick with her husband for some mony. I

* This Anthony Cooke must not be mistaken for the famous Sir Anthony Cooke, who was tutor to Edward VI., and who held property at Polesworth in this County, concerning whom a note will be found in the life of Michael Drayton.

told her, if I liked them, I would give her the mony again. She brought them forth, amongst which there was this, with another of the author's, both intended for the presse. I, being acquainted with Mr. Hall's hand, told her that one or two of them were her husband's, and shewed them her. She denyed ; I affirmed, till I perceived she begun to be offended. At last I returned her the mony.' The manuscript here referred to is still preserved, written in Latin in a neat hand. Cooke published an English translation of it, under the title of,—

'Select Observations on English Bodies, or Cures both Empericall and Historicall performed upon very eminent Persons in desperate Diseases. First written in Latine by Mr. John Hall, Physician, living at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, where he was very famous, as also in the Counties adjacent, as appeares by these Observations drawn out of severall hundreds of his as choysest.' 12mo., London, 1657; re-published in 8vo. 1679. The second edition was afterwards re-issued, with a fresh title page, in 1683.'

The discourse on the manuscripts, just referred to, must have occurred at New Place about thirty years after Shakespeare's death. The book in question is a small 8vo., containing 131 leaves, 107 of which contain Hall's memoranda of cases, with an index ; the remainder, excepting a few blank leaves, consisting of observations and notes added by Cooke. Cooke, in the printed copy, asserts that the cases he published "were chosen by him from all the rest of his own, which he conjectured could be no less than a thousand, as fittest for public view."

Besides the work already referred to, James Cooke published—

"Mellificium Chirurgiæ or the Marrow of Chirurgery," dedicated to the Lord Brook. This came out first in 1662, and passed through several editions. In a later edition of this work is subjoined a treatise on Anatomy, and another, "The Marrow of Physic."

There are two different heads of James Cooke before his "Marrow of Chirurgery," beneath one of which is this inscription :—"Jacobus Cooke, medicus ac chirurgus peritissimus ; qui quæ indefesso studio, et multorum annorum experientia, comperit usui fore ad presentem sanitatem tuendam, amissamque recuperandam, non invidet humano generi—Ætatis suæ 64." The other was taken when he was 71 years of age.

James Cooke died in 1688, and was buried at St. Mary's, Warwick.

Halliwell's 'New Place.' Granger's Biog. Dict. Catal. Engr. Portr. St. Mary's Registers.

Anne, Countess Dowager of Coventry,

Of Snitterfield, was fourth daughter of the first Duke of Beaufort, and married in 1691 to Thomas, second Earl of Coventry. In the year 1668 this nobleman, when Mr. Coventry, purchased the estate of Snitterfield* of Elizabeth, Lady Hales, widow of Sir Stephen Hales, for £14,500. The house, probably built by the Coventry family, seems to have been considered by them in the light of a Dower House. It would appear that Anne Lady Coventry was residing at Snitterfield at the time of Lord Coventry's death in 1710,† and at this juncture quitted Snitterfield, and remained absent from that place (it does not appear where) sixteen years. At the expiration of this time she returned to Snitterfield, where she continued to reside till her death in 1763, at the advanced age of ninety—having remained a widow for fifty-three years. She was so universally beloved that she was generally known as "the good Lady Anne." Her charity was unbounded; the poor of the neighbouring villages (as well as those of her own) partook of it. She constantly attended Divine Service until very near the period of her death, and was never absent from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

In the Church of Snitterfield is a pulpit and desk cloth, as well as one for the communion table, all of her Ladyship's work. She likewise presented a silver cup to the Church in 1735, and a flagon and paten in 1751. She is supposed to be the Lady Coventry who published a book with the following title:—"Meditations and Reflections, Moral and Divine, by Anne Countess of Coventry, 1707," 24mo., "printed for B. Aylmer, at the Three Pigeons at Cornhill, and W. Rogers at the Sun, in Fleet Street." To this little volume is a frontispiece of a woman at her devotions. Mr. Jago, the poet, was at the period of her decease

* The Snitterfield Manor was sold by Lord Coventry to the late Mr. Philips about 1815.

† In 1705 their son, the Hon. John Coventry was baptised at Snitterfield. He died young.

Vicar of Snitterfield, and published the sermon which he preached on that occasion, (as he expresses himself in the dedication to the parishioners) "to preserve the memory of one long known, and deservedly respected amongst them, and to excite them to an imitation of her example in the several duties of a Christian life, leading to an holy and happy death." Lady Coventry was interred at Badminton.

Among Somerville's Poems is an ode addressed to this Lady Coventry, usually called "Lady Anne Coventry," "upon viewing her fine chimneypiece of shell-work." which thus concludes:—

You, Madam, sprung from Beaufort's royal line,
Who, lost to courts, can in your closet shine,
Best know to use each blessing he bestows,
Best know to praise the pow'r from whence it flows.
Shells in your hand the Parian rock defy,
Or agat, or Egyptian porphyry—
More glossy they, their veins of brighter dye,
See! where your rising pyramids aspire—
Your guests surpris'd the shining pile admire!
In future times, if some great Phidias rise,
Whose chisel with his mistress Nature vies,
Who, with superior skill, can highly trace
On the hard marble block the softest face;
Or crown this piece, so elegantly neat,
Your well-wrought busto shall the whole complete;
O'er your own work from age to age preside,
It's author once, and then its greatest pride.

Chambers's Biog. Illus. of Worcestershire. Churches of Warw.

Captain Cox,

Of Coventry. "We are indebted" (says the Gentleman's Magazine) "solely to Laneham's description of the festivities at Kenilworth Castle in 1575, for an account of this remarkable man, celebrated not only as a mason and a military leader, but as an admirer and preserver of the domestic literature of his country. No notice or tradition of him remains at Coventry. And had it not been for his exploits as captain,

of the Hock-Tuesday squadron before Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, nothing would have been known of his celebrated library. Laneham, in his capacity of gentlemen-usher, thus announces him and his 'good-hearted men' of Coventry."

'But aware, keep back, make room now! here they come! and first Captain Cox, an odd man, I promise you, by profession a mason, and that right skilful; very cunning in fence, and hardy as Gawain, for his ton-sword hangs at his tables end; great oversight hath he in matters of story; I believe he hath them all at his finger's ends. Then in philosophy, both moral and natural, I think he be as naturally overseen, beside poetry and astronomy and other hid sciences, as I may guess by the omberty of his books. Besides his ancient plays, what a bunch of ballads and songs, all ancient; and a hundred more he hath, fair wrapt up in parchment, and bound up with a whip-cord. I dare say he hath as fair a library of these sciences, and as many goodly monuments, both in prose and poetry—and at afternoons can talk as much without book, as any innholder between Brentford and Bagshot, what degree so ever he be. Beside this, in the field a good marshal at musters; of very great credit and trust in the town here, for he has been chosen ale-conner many a year, when his betters have stood by; and hath ever acquited himself with such estimation, as to taste of a cup of nappy ale his judgment will be taken above the best in the parish, be his nose ne'er so red. Captain Cox came marching on valiantly before, clean trussed and gartered above the knee, all fresh in a velvet cap, flourishing with his ton-sword, and another fence-master with him. A valiant Captain of great prowess, as fierce as a fox assaulting a goose, was so hardy to give the first stroke.'

"Then follows a description of the battle. The Coventry Corporation had been accustomed to appoint four ale-tasters in every ward annually to visit brewers' houses; and, as there were ten wards, the Captain could have raised a company of forty of his rubicund brethren.

"In 1626 the Kenilworth pageants were again revived before Charles I. and for this occasion Ben Jonson wrote the Monologue, or 'Masque of Owls,' which commenced with the ghost of Captain Cox, appearing on his hobby horse.

"This Captain Cox, by Saint Mary,
Was at Boulogne with King Ha—ry;
And (if some do not vary)
Had a goodly library,
By which he was discerned
To be one of the learned,
To entertain the Queen here
When she was last seen here,
And, for the town of Coventry,
To act to her Sovereignty."

Captain Cox's Library at Coventry, 1575, *(this list is not perfect. Some of the works have been republished.)*

King Arthur's Book; Huon of Bourdeaux; The Four sons of Aymon; Bevis of Hampton; The Squire of Low Degree; The Knight of Courtesey and the Lady Faguell; Sir Eglamour of Artoys; Sir Tryamour; Sir Lambwell; Sir Isenbras; Sir Gawain; Oliver of the Castle; Virgil's Life; The Widow Edyth; The King and the Tanner; Friar Rush; Howleglass; Robin Hood; Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough and William of Cloudesley; The Churl and the Bird—By John Lydgate; The Seven Wise Masters; The Wife lapt in a Mosel's skin—The Serjeant that became a Friar; Scogan—Scogan's Jests, gathered by Andrew Boord, 4to, Loudon, n.d.; Colin Clout; The Friar and the Boy; Elynour Rumnyng (The Tunning of)—She was a famous ale-wife, and lived at Leatherhead, Surrey, temp., Henry viii.; The Nut-brown Maid—Arnold's Chronicles, 1521; The Shepherd's Kalendar; The Ship of Fools (Alexander Barclay's) printed by W. de Worde and Richard Pynson; The Book of Fortune; Stans Puead Mensam; The Highway to the Spittle-House; Julian of Brentford's Testament; The Castle of Love, by Hawes; The Hundred Merry Tales; The Book of Riddles; The Seven Sorrows of Women; The Proud Wives' Paternoster; Youth and Charity; Hickskorner, printed by Wynkyn de Worde; Doctor Boord's Breviary of Health—Printed at London, 1598, 4to; Broom, Broom-on-Hill; So Woe is me begone, trolly lo; Over a Whinny Meg; Hey ding a ding—Ritson, 'Old Simon the King'; Bonny Lass upon a Green; My Bonny One gave me a Beck; By a Bank as I lay (A Love song); Jasper Laet's Almanac of Antwerp; John Securig of Salisbury; Nostradamus of France; The Castle of Ladies, viz.—"The Boke of the Cyte of Ladyes," 1521, translated from the French by Brian Anslay, yeoman of the wine-cellar to Henry viii; Gargantua (and Pantagruel), Romance written in French by Dr. Francis Rabelais.

The whole of the above Memoir is extracted from the *Gent. Mag.* of 1846.

James Cranford,

Born in Coventry in 1602, was the son of James Cranford, the eminent Master of the Free School in that city, where Sir William Dugdale and many others of subsequent note received their early education. He was educated at Oxford, being either Commoner or Batler of Baliol College in Lent Term 1617. Having taken a degree, he entered Holy Orders, and became Rector of Brookhall or Brockold, in Northamptonshire, and afterwards of St. Christopher Le Stocks, near to the Old Exchange, in London, in the room of John Hamelow, an ejected loyalist. He is described by Wood as a "painful Preacher, an exact Linguist, well acquainted with the Fathers, not unknown to the School-men, and familiar with the modern Divines."

Fuller further says of him in his "Worthies," that he was "much in humility, being James the Less in his own esteem, and therefore ought to be the greater in ours. He had, as I may say, a broad chested soul, favourable to such who differed from him. His moderation increased with his age, charity with his moderation, and had a kindness for all such as had any goodness in themselves. He had many choise books, and (not like those who may lose themselves in their own libraries, being owners, not masters of their books therein) had his books at such command as the Captain has his Soldiers, so that he could make them at pleasure, goe or come, and do what he desired."

In the beginning of the Rebellion he was appointed by the Presbyterians a Licenser of the Press in London, in which capacity he wrote several prefatory epistles to various publications.

He died in 1657, and was buried in the church of St. Christopher before-mentioned.

Among other works, he wrote—

1.—Confutation of the Anabaptists. 2.—Exposition on the Prophesies of Daniel, 1644; and Hæreseo-Machia, being a Sermon on the mischief which heresies do, and the means to prevent them; preached in St. Paul's before the Lord Mayor, 1645.

Athen. Ox. Sharpe's Hist. of Coventry. Walker's Sufferings. Fuller's Worthies.

Sir William Craven, First Earl of Craven.

The name of William first Lord Craven, of Combe Abbey, in the parish of Binley, near Coventry, is intimately connected with that of the Queen of Bohemia; so much so, that he merits particular attention among the Worthies of Warwickshire.

The family of Craven had been reduced during the Civil wars of the Roses, but they rose again in the person of the father of William, Lord Craven, who, by his industry and talent, amassed an immense

fortune in the city, and in 1611 was elected Lord Mayor of London.* His widow purchased Combe (of Lucy Harrington, Countess of Bedford,) as she did most of the Craven estates, after the Lord Mayor's death. And in 1674, the subject of this memoir executed a settlement of the estate of Combe, in favour of his cousin, Sir William Craven. In 1620, when twenty-one years of age, the future Lord Craven, (who had received his education at Trinity College, Oxford, and was afterwards M.A. of that University, in 1636,) embarked with a considerable body of English troops, despatched by the English Sovereign to the aid of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; who was then at war with the Emperor of Germany, and who had engaged to re-instate the Elector Palatine (ex-King of Bohemia, and the unfortunate brother-in-law of Charles I,) in the possession of his hereditary dominions. Whether Mr. Craven embarked on the expedition with any distinct command or as a volunteer is uncertain. We first hear of him at the strong fortress of Crusnacke or Creuznach, where he led a forlorn hope, and was the first to plant the victorious banner of Bohemia on the walls of that stronghold. Gustavus, enchanted at his intrepidity, exclaimed aloud to the gallant soldier, "I perceive you are willing to give a younger brother a chance of your title and estate," and then knighted him as he lay wounded before the fortress; hence, beneath an old engraving of "the right honourable, magnanimous, and undaunted William, Lord Craven," we find the following lines:—

"London's bright gem, his house's honour, and
A great assister of the Netherland:

CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIP.

* John, Lord Craven of Ryton, in Shropshire (so created by King Charles I. in 1643), by his will dated May 28, 1647, directed that "out of the yearly rents and profits" of an estate purchased by him in Sussex, £100. per annum should "be raised towards the maintenance of four poor scholars," two at Oxford, and two at Cambridge, and that the surplus revenue of the estates should "be employed and bestowed for and towards the redemption of English Christian captives, prisoners in Algiers, or in any other places under the dominion of the Turk. "He died a few months afterwards, his executor declined to act, and in December, 1638, his elder brother, William, Lord Craven" (the subject of the above memoir), "having been appointed Administrator, drew up certain regulations for the election of Scholars, which were approved by Convocation in October 1649. In 1664, William, Lord Craven, with the consent of both Universities, transferred the estate, subject to the trusts erected by his brother's will, to a body of trustees, whose successors now hold it."—*Oxford University Calendar.*

Bounty and valour make thy fame shine clear,
By Nassau graced, to Swedesland's King most dear;
Who, when on Crusnacke walls, he understood
Thee wounded, came to knight thee in thy blood:
To whom when folded in his arms he said,
Rise bravest spirit that e'er thy city bred."

His conduct at several succeeding sieges was equally valiant, and his name was ever a rallying-cry to the British army. On his return to his native country in 1626, Craven received the honour of English knighthood from his own Sovereign, and in eight days afterwards was elevated to the peerage as Baron Craven, of Hampstead Marshall, in Berkshire.

In all the sorrows of Elisabeth of Bohemia, she had always been comforted by the steady affection of her husband, In 1632, however, he was removed by death; her children were taken from her to be governed by others; and she had scarcely (except Lord Craven,) one true partisan remaining. Four years after the death of the King of Bohemia, Charles I. invited his two nephews, Charles and Rupert, to England; and Lord Craven was solicited to accompany them, and act as their friend and adviser. For some time nothing appeared likely to be done by their uncle for their advancement, until at length apparently ashamed of himself for his supineness, Charles consented to sanction any steps which his friends might take for the recovery of their elder brother's dominions, and even promised to equip a fleet for his use. The conduct of the Elector to his widowed mother was anything but dutiful and sympathizing; and Lord Craven, who was only eight years older than the Elector, was the sole person, who, by judicious management, contrived to soften the harshness of the son, and soothe the mortification of the mother. In every way he devoted himself entirely to the advantage of the young Princes of Bohemia, accompanying them in their military expeditions, and sending the Queen regular details of their operations.

In the first action of the combined army, Prince Rupert and Lord Craven were taken prisoners, and the latter had to pay the enormous sum of £20,000 for his liberty. Instead however of hastening to a place of security, he still lingered in Germany, vainly hoping to obtain the same liberty for the Queen's darling son, who was kept in prison for three years. Willingly would he have sacrificed his whole fortune for her sake, but the vengeance of the Commonwealth had so impoverished his estates by fines and confiscations, in consequence of his being suspected of aiding the nephew of the Queen of Bohemia, in his intentions against its powers, that his once numerous and princely possessions were sadly reduced. Combe Abbey alone was left.

Elisabeth, broken in spirit by her disappointments and misfortunes, prepared to avail herself of an invitation to England, from her nephew Charles II., now restored to his dominions. Her friend Lord Craven had gone before, in the hope of arranging every thing to her satisfaction. He was received by the King with great distinction. and created by him in 1663 Earl of Craven and Viscount Uffington. In 1670, on the death of George, Duke of Albemarle, he was made Colonel of the Cold-stream Regiment of Foot Guards; likewise Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, and of the Borough of Southwark, and in 1660, Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire. He was also elected High Steward of the University of Cambridge, one of the Governours of the Charter-house, and one of the Lords Proprietors of the province of Carolina, in North America.

In England there was no palace prepared for the exiled Queen of Bohemia's reception, but she found a comfortable mansion, whose hospitable doors flew open to receive her, and whose master had the proud satisfaction of offering a house to her for whom he had devoted all the best years of his life. Drury-house, in London, a pleasant and convenient domicile, well situated, and surrounded by a delightful

garden, was the place which Lord Craven had lately purchased for the Sovereign's accommodation. Desirous that his royal mistress should, as much as possible, forget her sorrows, and only be reminded of the happy years she had known at Heidelberg, he immediately busied himself in preparing for her an abode on his property at Hampstead Marshall, in Berkshire, after a design of Sir Balthazar Gerbier, on the exact plan of that favourite palace. But, before these preparations were completed, the Queen's health failed her, and she removed for change of air to Leicester-house. Here she made her will; and to her friend, servant, and benefactor, the Earl of Craven, she left her papers, books, and pictures, the latter of which are still preserved at Combe Abbey. She died in 1661.

Lord Craven survived the Queen of Bohemia thirty-five years; † he saw the extinction of the male heirs of Frederick the Fifth, and followed his dear friend Prince Rupert to the grave. When, at the accession of James II., it was proposed to take his regiment from him, he exclaimed, "They may as well take away my life, for I have nothing else to divert myself with." He was accordingly allowed to keep it for a short time longer, but on King William's accession to the crown, it was bestowed on General Talmash. After the Queen's death he lived much, if not chiefly, at Combe Abbey, which was the scene of her ‡ youth, and endeared to him by that association. He had reached the age of eighty-eight at the period of his own decease in 1697. His title descended by special limitation to his cousin William Craven, son and heir of Sir William Craven. § He retained his activity and energy to the last, both in public and private life, and though divested of every office dependent on the crown, he was ever ready, to the time of his

† This Sir William Craven, born in 1638, was the eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Craven, of Appletree-wick in Craven, brother to Sir William Craven, of Lenchwike, and Sir Anthony Craven, sons of Robert Craven, of Appletree-wick, son and heir of Henry Craven, of the same place, elder brother of William Craven, grandfather of William, Earl of Craven.

‡ See the Life of John, first Lord Harrington, of Combe.

§ "The late Lord Craven told me that there was no truth in the report of the Queen of Bohemia's second marriage."—*James Wickens, Agent to Lord Craven*, 1868.

death, to serve the public. He manifested an extraordinary promptitude in all cases of fire; indeed, so ready was he with his assistance, that it was his custom to have a horse always prepared for him to mount at the moment of his receiving the news of a house on fire, and it was a common saying at the time, "that his horse smelt fire as soon as it happened." He was not, unfortunately, present to avert the calamity at Hampstead Marshall, when his miniature palace of Heidelberg, which had been intended for the Queen, was burnt to the ground. He exercised this ability with much public benefit in the great Fire of 1666, when he is said to have been not only to the last degree active but eminently useful. So too had he been in the awful visitation of the Plague in the preceding year, during which time he remained constantly in London, advising on the best means of preventing the contagion, and even visiting the infected; to whom indeed, it may be said, that his care was extended after his death, for he gave a piece of land for the burial of those exclusively, who should die of the plague, then or thereafter. When buildings were erected on the ground (which is the site of Carnaby Market,) a field on his estate at Paddington was given in exchange for it, which is yet, at least nominally subject to the provision in question.

Accomplished, noble, brave, and generous, one of the most gallant soldiers in Europe, the most devoted of friends, and most amiable of men, Lord Craven's whole existence was chivalrously bent on one object, and to that worthy cause he devoted all the energies of his mind and body. He had his reward in protecting, comforting, and supporting her for whom alone he lived, and in closing her eyes in her native land, at a moment when prosperity seemed to be settling in that country, too long torn to pieces by civil contentions. || ¶

Extracted from Costello's Memoirs of eminent Englishmen. Lodge's Portraits. Granger's Biog. Hist.

|| The Margravine of Anspach (Elizabeth Berkeley,) was the youngest daughter of Augustus, Earl of Berkeley, K.T., born 1750, married in 1767, William, sixth Lord Craven, by whom she had seven children. A separa-

William Croft, Mus. Doct.,

Was born at Nether Eatington in 1677, his father being a tenant of Sir Robert Shirley. He was educated in the Chapel Royal under Dr. Blow; and, upon the erection of an organ in the parish Church of St. Anne, Westminster, was elected organist of that Church. In 1700 he was admitted a gentleman-extraordinary of the Chapel Royal, and in 1704 was appointed joint organist of the same with Jeremiah Clarke, upon whose decease in 1707, he held the appointment alone. In the year 1708 he succeeded Dr. Blow as master of the children and composer to the Chapel Royal, as also in his place of organist of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster. In the year 1711 he resigned his place of organist of St. Anne, Westminster, and in the following year published, but without his name, "Divine Harmony, or a new Collection of select Anthems used at Her Majesty's Chapels Royal, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's," &c. This contains only the words, and not the music of the several anthems selected. Before it, is a preface, containing a brief account of Church-music, and an encomium on Tallis and Bird. Here, the author takes occasion to mention, that although the first anthem in the collection, "O Lord, the Maker of all things," had been printed with the name of Mundy to it, yet that Dr. Aldrich had restored it to its proper author, King Henry VIII.

In 1715 Croft was created Doctor of Music in the University of Oxford. His two exercises on the occasion were afterwards curiously

tion took place in 1781, and the next ten years Lady Craven spent on the Continent. On the death of Lord Craven in 1791, she was married to the Margrave of Anspach and Bayreuth, who having disposed of his dominions to the King of Prussia, retired to England, where he died in 1806, at Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith. The Margravine died at Lisbon in 1828. She produced many dramatic pieces for the amusement of her friends at her private theatre, in Brandenburgh House, which have never been printed, and is the author of the following:—The Sleepwalker, Com. (printed at the Strawberry Hill press), 1778. Modern Anecdotes of the family of the Kinkvervankotsprakengotchderns, a Tale, 12mo., 1779. The Miniature picture, Com., 8vo., 1781. Le Dequisement, a translation of Cibber's Comedy, "She would and she would not." A Journey through the Crimea to Constantinople, 4to., 1789. The Soldier of Dierenstein, an Austrian Story, 8vo., 1802. The Margravine's Life written by herself was published in 1826.

¶ The Hon. R. Keppel Craven, son of William sixth Lord Craven, published in 1821, 4to., with fourteen fine engravings, "A Tour through the Southern Provinces of the Kingdom of Naples, with a sketch of the Revolution."

engraved in score, and published with the title of "Musicus Apparatus Academicus." In the year 1724 Dr. Croft published by subscription a noble work of his composition, entitled "Musica Sacra, or select Anthems in score," of which the author observes in the preface—that "it is the first essay in music-printing of the kind, it being in score, engraven and stamped on plates; and that for want of some such contrivance, the music formerly printed in England had been very incorrectly published." He professes himself ignorant of the state of Church-music before the Reformation, from whence it is to be inferred that he had never seen or heard of that formula of choral service, "the Boke of Common Praier noted, composed by John Marbeck." Many of the anthems contained in Dr. Croft's collection were composed for the most joyful occasions, such as thanksgivings for victories, &c.

Dr. Croft died in 1727, of an illness occasioned by his attendance on his duty at the Coronation of King George II., and was buried in Westminster Abbey. A monument was erected for him at the expense of one of his intimate friends and great admirers—Mr. Humphrey Wyrley Birch, a lawyer by profession, and a gentleman of singular character. The inscription is in Latin.

Though the bent of Dr. Croft's genius led him to Church-music, he nevertheless published six sets of tunes for two violins and a bass, which in his youth he composed for several plays. He also composed and published six sonatas for two flutes, as well as a considerable number of songs.* † ‡

Hawkins's Hist. of Music. Catal. Engr. Portr. Biog. Dict. of Music.

* Thomas Dean, Organist of Warwick and Coventry.—Some airs of his composition are published in the Division-Violin. He flourished at the beginning of the 18th century, and accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor in his faculty of the University of Oxford in 1731.—*Hawkins's Hist. of Music.*

† John Alcock, Mus. Doct., born in London 1715, died at Lichfield 1806. He was Organist at Sutton Coldfield and Tamworth for twenty-five years. He is the composer of many excellent pieces of school music, as well as of glees, one of which, "Hail ever pleasing Solitude," gained a medal at the Noblemen's Catch Club.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.—Catal. Engr. Portr.*

‡ Three years before the birth of Dr. Croft died John Clark, Vicar of Eatington, somewhat grandiloquently described in the Eatington Register, as "Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ propugnator acerrimus, phanaticorum malleus." Nothing further is known of him.

George Croft, D.D.,

Lecturer of St. Martin's, Birmingham, was born in 1747, in the parish of Skipton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was Fellow of University College, Oxford, Rector of Thwing, and Vicar of Arncliffe, in Yorkshire; afterwards Head Master of Brewood School, in Staffordshire, from 1780 to 1791, in which latter year he accepted the Lecturership of St. Martin's, in Birmingham. In 1786 he was chosen to preach the eight divinity lecture sermons founded by John Bampton, at St. Mary's, in Oxford.

To great classical learning he added a considerable knowledge of Hebrew, Syriac, and some modern languages, and an extensive acquaintance with Ecclesiastical Law. He was a zealous supporter of our excellent Constitution in Church and State.

Among many anecdotes recorded of him is this, which I give without comment:—Being charged with refusing to baptize the children of dissenting parents, as well as to bury dissenters, he answered that he "certainly did refuse to baptize those who were to be taken back to dissent and brought up in that system, but that he had never refused to bury dissenters, indeed he should only be too happy to bury all of them."

He had a habit of beginning conversation with "when I lived in Yorkshire," which was a standing joke among his friends. His manners were somewhat blunt, but he possessed a kind, benevolent heart.

He was a strong opponent of Dr. Priestley, and defended the Test Laws in a sermon by no means deficient in argument. He likewise opposed Parliamentary Reform, in a letter to the Rev. C. Wyvill, then chairman of the reform association.

Dr. Croft died in St. Martin's Parsonage in 1809, and was buried in the north aisle of St. Martin's Church, where a marble monument is

erected to his memory by the congregation of St. Martin's, in testimony of their "respect for his learning as a scholar," of their "esteem for his integrity as a man," his "hospitality as a neighbour," and his "virtues in private life."

Dr. Croft was rather a voluminous writer. Among his works are—

1.—Bampton Lectures; 1786. 2.—Observations on Dr. Priestley; 1788. 3.—Parliamentary Reform; 1793. 4.—Writings of Paley and Gisborne; 1795. 5.—A little work which he wrote in conjunction with Dr. Madan, on the Birmingham Free Grammar School.

Cat. Engr. Port. Inf. J. A. Langford.

John Darwall, M.D.,

Of Birmingham, was the eldest son of the Rev. John Darwall, M.A., minister of Deritend and Bordesley. Having been a house pupil of George Freer's at the Birmingham General Hospital, he afterwards proceeded to Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.D., and on his return to Birmingham resolved to practice medicine exclusively. He first became Physician to the Dispensary, and obtained his appointment to the Hospital in 1831. In less than two years afterwards, when in the 38th year of his age, he was cut off by an attack of malignant fever arising from a wound received while performing a dissection at the Hospital.

Dr. Darwall was an industrious contributor to the numbers of the "Midland Medical Report," a periodical, long since defunct, and gave the first public course of lectures on Botany in the School of Medicine. His observations on the "Medical Topography of Birmingham" are an invaluable contribution to an important subject.

But Dr. Darwall's most valuable essays are contained in the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, to which he contributed seven excellent Articles, being selected to write the particular essays assigned to him from his knowledge of the recent advances in the subjects of

which they treat. The paper on "Diseases of Artizans" is a rich mine of interest, and relates to an inquiry to which he appears to have given much attention under very favourable circumstances for observation. A few days after his interment in Christ Church, Birmingham (on which occasion the service was conducted by his friend Dr. Hook, then Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coventry, now Dean of Chichester,) the well known Dr. Conolly published a glowing eulogium on his fellow student's character, strongly indicative of the high estimation in which he was held by such a master mind.

Extracted from Memoirs of Phys, of Birmingham Gen. Hosp.

John Davenport,

Was son of John Davenport, who was fifth son of Henry Davenport, Alderman of Coventry, where our author was born in 1597. He received his early education in the Grammar School of that City. He then entered at Merton College, Oxford, whence he passed to Magdalen Hall, where he remained for some time under a "severe and puritanical discipline." He left the University without a degree, and eventually, retiring to London, became a noted preacher among the Puritans, and at length minister of St Stephen's Church, in Coleman Street. He was considered a person of great pulpit powers and high professional qualifications. About the year 1633 he quitted his pastoral charge in London, under the plea of disagreement with the Bishops, but really, in consequence of his own religious scruples, and went to Amsterdam. While there, he endeavoured to obtain the situation of minister in an English congregation, but being strongly opposed by a certain Mr. John Paget, one of the elders or ministers, on account of some difference in their views respecting Baptism, he published a book in his own defence, which led to a lengthened religious controversy. He, with many other Nonconformists, returned

to England when the Rebellion broke out, and had a cure bestowed upon him; but continuing still dissatisfied, he was easily prevailed on by the celebrated John Cotton to go to New England, when he became Pastor of Newhaven.

Having now the enjoyment of a more quiet life, and being much valued by those of his own way of thinking, he remained abroad until the period of his decease, which occurred at Boston, in 1669.

Besides a variety of other works, he wrote Sermons, and a Catechism containing the chief heads of the Christian Religion.

Athen. Ox. Rose's Biog. Dict. Dugdale's Warw.

Christopher Davenport,

Younger brother to John Davenport, was born in Coventry, about 1598. He and his brother were Batlers of Merton College, and were both dismissed by the Warden, Sir Henry Savile, in consequence of their unwillingness or inability to become Commoners. Christopher afterwards quitted the Church of England for the Church of Rome, entered the Franciscan order, and joined their small religious establishment at Douay. At length he became a missionary in England, when he passed by the name of 'Franciscus a Sancta Clara,' and was appointed Chaplain to Queen Henrietta Maria.

When Jeremy Taylor was a young man, and unsuspicious, he seems to have lived on terms of intimacy with Davenport, who having been unable to refute the arguments of Taylor, sought to damage his character by representing him as being inclined to apostatize to Popery. This charge however Taylor always declared to have been unfounded and slanderous.

After fifty years passed in labouring, sometimes in England and sometimes abroad, he finally settled in England, where he rendered great service to the Romish cause by raising money among the English Roman Catholics, with a view to carry on the work of their faith on the Continent, as well as by writing books for the advancement of his religion and order. So great was his reputation for learning, that it led to his acquaintance with many persons of rank and position, and he became highly honoured, not only in his own profession, but by scholars in general, both Protestants and Romanists. The King had a particular respect for him, believing him to be a divine more disposed to promote reconciliations than disagreements. Archbishop Laud sometimes admitted him into his confidence on the same account, for which both the King and Archbishop were severely censured on the breaking out of the Civil War. Indeed it was one of the Articles of Impeachment against Laud, that he had "wittingly and willingly received, harboured and relieved, divers popish priests and jesuits, namely, one called 'Sancta Clara,' alias Davenport," to which the Archbishop returned an exculpatory answer.

Davenport was extremely desirous to promote a union between the Churches of England and Rome, and was for making more concessions than the rulers of his Church were prepared to sanction. His book, "Deus, Natura, Gratia," was highly valued by Charles I., as discovering an inclination to concede to the Church of England where it could be done in consistency with the Roman Catholic cause. But the book was censured, and the author was summoned to appear personally at Rome, from which he however excused himself.

Notwithstanding this refusal on his part, it was deemed impolitic at this juncture to proceed to strong measures, seeing that the King's mind was favourably disposed towards Davenport and his book. But

when a second edition appeared, without any apology or submission being expressed in it, a great stir was made. For the King's sake, even this was overlooked, and ultimately Davenport published an apology, wherein he amply declares himself as to the work itself, and submits himself both in that, and in all other matters, to the Roman See.

About this time he found it necessary to abscond and conceal himself, sometimes in London, sometimes in Flanders, and occasionally at Oxford, where he was received with great civility at the Public Library by Mr. Barlow, the Librarian.

After the Restoration he was made one of Queen Catherine's Chaplains, and resided in Somerset House, where he finished his course in 1680, and was buried in the Savoy Chapel, (since destroyed by fire, and lately re-built by her present Majesty Queen Victoria.) During his last residence in England, he was more than once chosen Provincial of his Order, of which he was considered one of the chief pillars. Anthony à Wood, who knew him personally, thus sums up his relation of him :—" He was excellently well versed in School Divinity, in the Fathers and Councils, in philosophy, and in ecclesiastical and profane histories. He was a person of very free discourse, of a vivacious and quick countenance, and of quick apprehension, all which accomplishments made his company acceptable to great and worthy persons."

He wrote a great variety of works, enumerated by Wood; they were collected and re-printed at his own charge, in 2 vols., folio, at Douay, in 1665.

He published an Exposition of the 39 Articles, which as Bishop Warburton remarks, pleased neither party. The Spanish Inquisition put it into the Index Expurgatorius; and it would have been condemned at Rome, had not the King and Archbishop Laud pressed Panzani, the Pope's agent at London, to stop the prosecution.

Athen. Ox. Sharpe's Hist. of Coventry. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Hook's Eccl. Biog. Neale's Hist. of the Puritans.

Lionell Day,

Rector of Whichford, some time of Oriel College, Oxford, and afterwards Fellow of Baliol, in the same University, where he was admitted B.D., in 1608. He was of a family peculiarly distinguished. His father, John Day, was the celebrated printer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was a fellow prisoner with John Rogers, the first martyr in the reign of Queen Mary. He was likewise the first in England who printed Saxon characters, and brought Greek types to high perfection. He practically served the cause of the Reformation by his various publications, among which were the Acts and Monuments of his friend, John Foxe, (who, it is said, undertook this laborious work at Day's instance;) valuable editions of the Bible; as well as the works of the Martyrs and of Roger Ascham, &c. Our author was likewise younger brother to John Day, one of the Oxford writers, (commemorated by Anthony à Wood,) a favourite preacher in the University, Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, and publisher of several works. Another brother, Richard Day was a printer like his father, and carried on his father's business in Aldersgate Street.

He died in 1640, and was buried in the chancel of Whichford Church, where there is a flat stone, with this Epitaph :—

"Jacet hic Lionellus Day, S.T.B., hujus Ecclesiæ Rector, qui uti vivens piè vovit, ita monens, voluit hic inscribi. In misericordia Domini resurgam. Ætatis suæ 70."

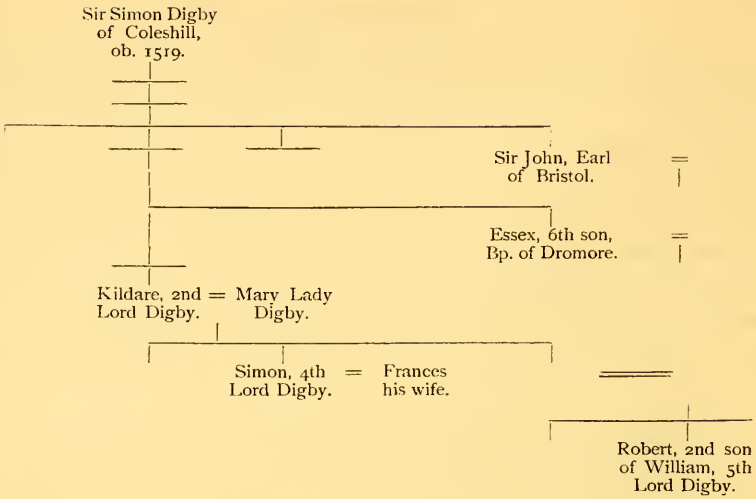
The only work of Lionell Day's of which Wood knew the title is—

Concio ad clerum habita Oxonii die Martis post Comitia, an. Dom. 1609, in Luc 22, 31, Oxon, 1632, qu.

Wood's Fasti. Ames's Typ. Ant. Athen. Ox. Strype's Annals. Rose's Biog. Dict.

The Digby Family.

The annexed Pedigree will explain the degrees of kindred between the members of the Digby family whose lives are here given.



Sir Simon Digby,

Of Coleshill, was descended from John Digby, who, in the reign of Edward I. was a Commissioner for the gaol delivery at Warwick, and served this Prince in his wars in Scotland. Sir Simon Digby was second son to Sir Everard Digby, Lord of Tilton and Drystoke, County of Rutland, who with four of his sons, was killed at the battle of Towton, in 1440. Sir Edward was Grandfather through his eldest son to the celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby, who was one of the most learned and literary men of his age, and styled "the ornament of England."

Sir Simon was knighted by Edward IV., in 1477, but when the Earl of Richmond landed in Wales, he, with his brother, joined his standard and contributed mainly with his valiant brothers to the Earl's success at Bosworth. On the Earl of Richmond's accession to the Throne, Sir Simon was rewarded with large grants of land in the County of Rutland.

In 1486 he commanded at the Battle of Stoke, and in consideration of his services on that occasion, the King gave to him and his heirs male, the manor of Revesby in Lincolnshire. In 1488 he was appointed Comptroller to the petty customs in the port of London. In 1495 the King granted to him and his descendants the lordship of Coleshill, in the county of Warwick, upon the confiscation of Sir Simon Montfort, (whom Simon Digby, then Deputy Constable of the Tower, had officially conducted to the bar at his trial,) which property long continued the principal residence of the Digby family. He held many considerable posts in the time of Henry VII., and by the King's grant of several offices and estates, his descendants grew in wealth and importance, and were much in favour with succeeding Sovereigns.

Sir Simon, who was ancestor of the Lords Digby and Bristol, died in 1519, and was interred in the chancel of Coleshill Church, where a monument to his memory may still be seen.*

Collins' Peerage. Pennant's Journey. Warw. Arms and Lin.

Sir John Digby, First Earl of Bristol,

Was born at Coleshill in 1580, being a younger son of Sir George Digby of that place. In 1596, when a Commoner at Magdalen College, Oxford, he was one of the poets appointed by the University "to bewail the death" of Sir Henry Unton of Wadley in Berkshire, who had been knighted for his bravery at Zutphen. Afterwards he travelled abroad, and "returned a well-qualified gentleman." In consequence of

* Mr. Shirley thus writes of the Digby family—"An ancient Leicestershire family, to be traced nearly to the Conquest, and supposed to be of Saxon origin. The name is derived from Digby, in Lincolnshire; but Tilton, in the county of Leicester, where Ælmar, the first recorded ancestor of the Digbys, held lands in 1086, also gave name to the earlier generations of the family. These ancient possessions have long ceased to belong to the Digbys; and by the Will of the last Earl Digby, who died in 1856, the manor of Coleshill, granted by Henry VII. to Simon Digby, and the Castle of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, have also been alienated from the male line of the family. The Digby Pedigree was compiled by order of Sir Kenelm Digby, in 1634, at the expense, it is said, of £1200."—*Noble and Gentle Men of England.*

his having been sent by Lord Harington to intimate to the King the designed insurrection of the Gunpowder conspirators, he was admitted a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and likewise appointed one of his Majesty's carvers, and shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood. In 1611, as well as again in 1614, Digby went as Ambassador into Spain; and on his return home from a third mission into that country in 1618, whither he had been sent to open a negotiation for a marriage between the Prince of Wales and the Infanta, he was created Lord Digby of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, the castle and manor of which had previously been granted to him by the king, in consideration of the payment of £10,000, and services.

In 1620 Digby was sent Ambassador to the Archduke Albert, and in the following year to the Emperor Ferdinand; as well as to the Duke of Bavaria. Whence returning in 1621, he was again, in 1622, employed on an extraordinary embassy into Spain, jointly with Sir Walter Aston, with a view to carry forward and conclude the above-mentioned marriage treaty.

On the failure of this treaty, in consequence of the sudden appearance of the Prince and Buckingham at Madrid, charged with a new system of negociation, Lord Digby (created Earl of Bristol in 1622,) returned home, charged with misconduct, and was forbidden to come to Court, or appear in public. The King by a stretch of the prerogative, gave orders, when Parliament was summoned, that no writ should be sent to Lord Bristol (then living in retirement at Sherborne), who applied to the House of Lords by petition, and though his writ was sent to him, it was accompanied by a letter from Lord Keeper Coventry, commanding him in the King's name to absent himself from Parliament. This letter Bristol sent to the Lords asking their advice. Ultimately, the royal prohibition was withdrawn, and Bristol took his seat, when a charge of high treason was brought against

him. The Earl recriminated, by preparing articles of impeachment against Buckingham; he likewise reflected on the King himself; so that the King thought it the wisest policy to withdraw from any further prosecution and dissolved the Parliament.

Digby's retirement from the Court † must have been a serious loss to his Country, since in the words of Sir James Mackintosh, "he was the only English minister of the day competent to the management of public affairs."

On the breaking out of the Civil Wars, he sided with the Parliament, (though his reserved and phlegmatic temperament ill suited that party,) and had the command of two troops of horse in their service: but when he saw that Monarchy itself was in danger, he espoused the cause of Royalty, for which he ultimately suffered exile and the loss of his estate.

He was one of those especially excepted by Parliament from being allowed to make their peace with them on any terms; and his dismissal from the King's Councils was among the proposition of the Lords and Commons tendered to His Majesty in 1643.

Clarendon's summary of Lord Bristol's life and character is so clear and emphatic that we cannot do better than transcribe it:—

"The Earl of Bristol was a man of grave aspect, of a presence that drew respect, and of long experience in affairs of great importance. He had been, by the extraordinary favour of King James to his person (for he was a very handsome man,) and his parts, which were naturally great, and had been improved by good education at home and abroad, sent Ambassadour into Spain, before he was thirty years of age; and afterwards in several other embassies; and at last again into Spain; where he treated and concluded the marriage

† For the proceedings on this occasion against the Earl of Bristol, see Rapin, vol. II., fol. 325-346.

between the Prince of Wales and the Infanta; which was afterwards dissolved. He was by King James made of the Privy Council, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, an Earl, and a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince, and was then crushed by the power of the Duke of Buckingham, and the prejudice the Prince himself had contracted against him, during his Highness's being in Spain; upon which he was imprisoned upon his return; and after the Duke's death, the King retained so strict a memory of all that Duke's friendships and displeasures, that the Earl of Bristol could never recover any admission to Court; but lived in the country, in ease and plenty in his fortune, and in great reputation with all who had not an implicit reverence for the court; and before, and in the beginning of the Parliament, appeared in the head of all the discontented party; but quickly left them when they entered upon their unwarrantable violences, and grew so much into their disfavour, that after the King was gone to York, upon some expressions he used in the house of Peers in debate, they committed him to the Tower; from whence being released in two or three days, he made hast to York to the King; who had before restored him to his place in the council, and the bed-chamber. He was with him at Edge-hill, and came with him from thence to Oxford; and at the end of the war went into France, where he dyed; that party having so great an animosity against him, that they would not suffer him to live in England, nor to compound for his estate as they suffered others to do, who had done them more hurt. Though he was a man of great parts, and a wise man, yet he had been for the most part single and by himself, in business, which he managed with good sufficiency; and had lived little in consort, so that in council he was passionate and supercilious, and did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too voluminous in discourse; so that he was not considered there with much respect, to the lessening whereof no man contributed more than his son, the Lord Digby; who shortly after

came to sit there as Secretary of State, and had not that reverence for his father's wisdom, which his great experience deserved, though he failed not in his piety towards him."

Lord Bristol died at Paris, in 1652,‡ and Anthony Wood says, "was buried there, in a piece of ground (then or before a cabbage garden, as 'tis said,) which Sir Richard Browne, Clerk of the Council had a little before bought to bury the bodies of Protestants, that die in or near that city." At Coleshill Vicarage there is a fine picture of this Earl, by Vandyke, which is the property of the Rev. J. Wingfield Digby, Vicar of the parish.

It may be added that John, Lord Bristol, was father to George, second Earl of Bristol (styled by Swift, "the prototype of Lord Bolingbroke,") who was born at Madrid in 1612. The second Earl was at first an opponent of the Court, but ceased to be so in consequence of the measures against the Earl of Strafford, which he considered unjust. He lost all his fortune in the Civil Wars, but recovered it after the Restoration. His son John, the third Earl, died without issue in 1698, when the title became extinct.

John, first Lord Bristol, was author of—

"Poems;" one of which, an air for three voices, was set by H. Lawes, and published in his "Ayres and dialogues," London, 1653, fol." "A tract wherein is set down those motives and ties of religion, oaths, laws, loyalty, and gratitude, which obliged him to adhere unto the King in the late unhappy wars in England." "A tract wherein he vindicates his honour and innocency and merciless censure of being excepted from pardon or mercy either in life or fortunes." These two pieces have the general title of his Apology. "An Appendix to the first tract," and printed together with both pieces, and "Two of his speeches, at Caen, 1647;" thin folio; reprinted, 1656, qu." "Tract on the intended marriage of Prince Henry, M.S., "Answer to the declaration of the house of common, Feb. 11, 1647, against making any more addresses to the King,"—Caen, 1648, qu." "An addition to the above, M.S." "Narrative of his embassy to the emperor," M.S. Harl. Coll. 160." "Several letters in the Cabale, and in the Harl. Collections, in vols. 160, 1580, 6799; and one in David Dalrymple's Memorials and letters of state, 2nd edit., 1766." "Transla-

‡ By his will Lord Bristol directed that ten pounds should be annually paid out of his estate towards the repairs of the parish Church of Sherborne, provided that the largest bell in the tower of the said church should be tolled six full hours on the day on which he died, "every year and for ever."

tion of Peter du Monlin's book, entitled "A defence of the catholic faith, contained in the book of King James, against the answer of N. Coeffeteau, &c.;" Lond., 1610. The dedication to the King is in the name of J. Sandford, his chaplain." "Speeches," M.S.S. Harl. Coll., 1579, 6799."

Hume's Engl. State Trials. Rose's Biog. Dict. Fuller's Worthies. Walpole's Catal. of R. and N. Authors. Granger's Biog. Hist. Kennet's Hist. Eng. Rapin's England. Catal. of Engr. Portr. Athen. Ox. Lloyd's State Worthies. Collins' Peerage. Lord Clarendon.

Essex Digby, D.D., Bishop of Dromore,

Sixth son of Sir Robert Digby, of Coleshill, and brother of the first Lord Digby, was born at Coleshill about 1612; and while a student at the University of Dublin (1630) was presented to the Rectory of Geashill, in the King's County, with a grace or faculty from the King to hold this preferment, though he was not in Holy Orders. In 1637, after his Ordination, he was presented to the Rectory of Bally-comman, in the diocese of Kildare. While here, and at the commencement of the Rebellion, he was robbed and deprived of his property, &c., to the value of £1570, and his house was burnt by the Dempsies, Dunns, and Connors. After the reduction of Ireland by the Parliament, he was appointed by the Parliament to be their minister at Belfast, with the allowance of £120 a year; and upon the restoration of King Charles he was made Dean of Cashel; and in 1670, D.D., and Bishop of Dromore.

The Bishop died in 1683. He was father to Simon Digby, successively Bishop of Limerick and Elphin, and ancestor of the Digbys of Landestown and Osberstown.

Collins's Peerage. Mant's Hist. of Irish Ch. Burke's Landed Gentry. Fasti Ox.

Mary Lady Digby,

Relict of Kildare, the second Lord Digby, who died in 1661. This accomplished lady continued to reside at Coleshill after the death of Lord Digby, superintending the education of her children, who were

committed to the care of her excellent Chaplain, Mr. Rawlins, a short memoir of whom will be found in this volume. Lady Digby lies buried in Coleshill Church under the same monument as her husband, with an inscription from the pen of Mr. Kettlewell, the then deprived Vicar of Coleshill, whom, in common with all other members of the Digby family, she held in particular esteem.* As this inscription exhibits this lady as a conspicuous example of piety and good sense in a high walk of life, and that on the testimony of one of the most

* In the Life of Kettlewell, written by his friend Dean Hickes, Kettlewell is spoken of as the undoubted author of this inscription on Lady Digby's monument. It is however but fair to state that Mr. Wilmot, the biographer of Bishop Hough, considers it as the composition of this exemplary Bishop, who was on very friendly terms with the Digby family. This Prelate preached a Sermon on the occasion of the death of Lady Marow, of Berkswell, in St. James' Church, Westminster, (she was Aunt by her second marriage to Bishop Hough's wife, Lady Lee). He likewise wrote an epitaph for Lady Marow's monument in the same church, which is a sort of epitome of the discourse he delivered at her funeral (See Wilmot's life of Bishop Hough.)"

Here lies MARY LADY MAROW,
Only daughter to Sir Arthur Cayley, Bart.,
She died, October 14, 1714, aged 63.
She was a Lady of uncommon merit,
And exemplary in every state of life,
Religious and truly charitable without ostentation;
Habitually good and virtuous without intermission,
Her conversation was always agreeable and inoffensive,
Guarded with prudence and quickened with good sense;
Easy to the meanest, and not abject to the greatest;
Which made her universally known to, and admired
By persons of the first rank, valued by her equals,
Honoured by her inferiors, and beloved by all.
She had a firmness of mind,
Which abundantly made amends for a weak and tender
Constitution,
And supported her in all extremities to that degree,
That no cause of grief, no pain or sickness,
Could extort a complaint from her.
She resigned herself entirely to the will of God,
And the succours of the Holy Spirit never failed her;
So that the whole course of her life,
To the last moment of it,
She was a bright and edifying example
Of faith, meekness, and patience.
By Sir Samuel Marow she had many children
Five of whom are living:—
1. Anne,
Married to Sir Arthur Kaye, Bart.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Ursula,
Married to Robert Wilmot, Esquire.
4. Mary,
Married to John Knightley, Esq.
5. Arabella,
From the Father they shared a plentiful inheritance,
And from their Mother, what is infinitely more valuable,
The blessing of having been educated and formed
After such a pattern.

distinguished and conscientious men of the age, I shall record it as more interesting in its present form than any other memoir which might be worked out of it:—

MARY, RELICT OF KILDARE, LORD DIGBY,†
DEPARTED THIS LIFE DECEMBER 23rd,
AN. DOM. 1692,
Whom it were unpardonable to lay down in Silence,
And of whom 'tis difficult to speak with Justice;
For her just Character will look like Flattery,
And the least Abatement of it is injury to her
Memory.
In every Condition of Life she was a Pattern to her Sex.
Appeared Mistress of those peculiar qualities,
That were requisite to conduct her thro' it with
Honour,
And never failed to exert them in their proper Seasons
With the utmost advantage.
She was modest without Affectation,
Easy without Levity, and reserved without Pride,
Knew how to stoop without sinking,
And to gain People's Affection without lessening
Their Regards.
She was careful without anxiety,
Frugal without Parsimony;
Not at all fond of the superfluous trappings of
Greatness,
Yet abridged herself in nothing that her Quality
required.
She was a faithful member of the Church of
England;
Her Piety was Exemplary, and her Charity Universal.
She found herself a widow in the beginning of
her Life,
When the Temptations of Beauty, Honour, Youth,
and Pleasure,
Were in their full Strength;
Yet she made them all give way to the Interest of
Her Family,
And betook herself entirely to the Matron's Part;
The Education of her children engrossed all her Cares,

† Lettice, Baroness of Offaley, wife of Sir Robert Digby, of Coleshill, and mother to Robert, first Lord Digby, was distinguished for the courage with which she held her Castle of Geashill, King's County, which was twice fruitlessly besieged by the rebels during the Irish rebellion in 1642. Lady Lettice Fitzgerald was daughter of Gerald, Lord Offaley, eldest son of Gerald, eleventh Earl of Kildare. In 1619 she was created Baroness Offaley for life, and brought into the Digby family the Barony of Geashill. There is a picture of this lady—half-length seated, dressed in mourning, with a book open beside her at Job xix., 26.

No Charge was spared in the Cultivation of their Minds,
Nor any Pains in the Improvement of their Fortunes.
In a word,
She was truly Wise, truly Honourable, and truly Good.
More can scarce be said,
Yet he that says this, knew her well,
And is well assured he has said nothing,
Which either Veracity or Modesty should oblige him
To suppress.

Kettlewell's Life, by Hickes. Bp. Hough's Life, by Wilmot. Funeral Sermon by Kettlewell.

Simon, Fourth Lord Digby,

Of Coleshill, son of Kildare, second Lord Digby, and Mary his wife, was born in 1657. He had the honour of having appointed the learned and saintly John Kettlewell to the vicarage of Coleshill, in 1682. Of this circumstance, Dr. Hickes thus writes in his Life of Kettlewell:—

"It was Simon, Lord Digby, a person of the truest tenderness of conscience, as well as of honour, who gave an example most worthy to be imitated, both in publick and private, by persons of quality; and who was therefore under the greatest concern imaginable, that he might be found a faithfull steward in the disposal of that trust, and that God might shew him a very worthy person, every way qualified for undertaking so weighty a charge as he took this to be; and as might be a constant friend and monitor to him, in all the difficulties of the spiritual life during his pilgrimage here."

Lord Digby entered upon his rest in 1685, and was buried at Coleshill. Mr. Kettlewell, who preached his Funeral Sermon, sums up his character in these words:—

"He was a well-studied and improved christian; able to plead for virtue and goodness, with such reason and argument as might become a Preacher, and careful to adorn it with such exactness as might adorn a cloister.

"He was a person of very sincere and warm devotion; a most religious honourer of God, and of the Clergy, for God's and their function's sake; an affectionate admirer of true virtue and worth wheresoever he found it; a sincere and zealous son of the Church of England, in whose Communion he lived and died, desiring above all things in his last extremities, to receive the Holy Sacrament and Priestly Absolution according to its order and appointment; and a faithful and serviceable subject to the King. He was strict in his trusts; faithful and active in his friendships; a dutiful son; and discreet and loving husband; a good and careful master to his servants; and in the inclination of his mind, and according to the opportunities of his life, an universal friend and benefactor unto all." We are further told that "he would stoop to any thing, and sometimes make himself a companion of mean persons, not only sending books as instructors to them, but making repeated personal addresses, and becoming a preacher to them himself. And as for his servants and dependances, with the care of whom he knew God had particularly intrusted him, he was more especially careful to have them told their duty, and observant how they practised it; teaching them to honour the name of God, and to attend duly upon His worship in the church, and particularly upon that highest instance of it, the Holy Sacrament, to be constant at prayers in his own family, and frequently taking notice of such as neglected them, declaring that his business should not be admitted as their hinderance and excuse. Thus was he resolved as far as either his persuasions, example, or authority would prevail with them, that they who served him, should fear and serve his Lord and Master too."

"In distributing his alms, his rule was to distinguish between objects, that he might give wisely, to supply real wants, not to support idleness; and then give freely and liberally, with all secrecy. He agreed with a Physician for a yearly pension, to take care of all the sick poor of his own parish. Out of his sincere zeal for the honour of

God, and the beauty of His House and worship, he adorned the Choir of his own Church (of Coleshill), and nobly augmented the furniture of Communion plate. Upon the death of his excellent Lady, besides his liberality to every adjacent parish, for a present distribution, he allotted a considerable sum to the use of the poor for a perpetual settlement."

Dr. Hickes says, that Mr. Kettlewell was happily placed at Coleshill, being in high esteem with Lord Digby and his family, and having the best prospects of doing good there. "But it pleased God to take from him very soon the chief of his supports, in which great part of his outward happiness was placed by him; the which he esteemed inseparable from that of the noble family, to which he was obliged next under God, and to which he stood in the nearest spiritual relations, ministering to them in holy things, with all gladness of heart. The influence which he had hereby upon the Lord and Lady Digby was very considerable, if we may judge by the effects." *

Kettlewell's Sermon on the death of Lord Digby. Lives of English Churchwomen of 17th century. Collin's Peerage. Hickes's Life of Kettlewell.

Frances, Lady Digby,

Was the eldest daughter of Edward Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, (by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England) and wife to Simon, 4th Lord Digby, of Coleshill, of which parish the pious and learned Mr. Kettlewell was the Vicar. Lady Digby died suddenly in 1684, and was buried at Coleshill. The Funeral Sermons of this admirable pair were both preached by Kettlewell, and afford the highest idea of

* "In 1618, the visit of James the First, in one of his progresses into the country, took place. He was presented by the Corporation of Coventry with a gold cup, and it is probable that on this occasion he paid a visit to Sir Robert Digby, (created Lord Digby), in 1620,) at Coleshill. At this place a streamlet runs through what was formerly the Park, and the late Mr. Canon Digby, the Vicar of Coleshill, pointed out to me, some years ago, a spot close to this rivulet, where the King is said to have angled for trout."—*M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A.*

their Christian disposition and conduct. A few extracts from the Sermon preached at Lady Digby's funeral will shew the most salient and praiseworthy points in her character.

"To be universally kind and pleasing was one of the most natural things in her character, which made a religion of love to be embraced without opposition. And together with this kindness of nature, God had blessed her with much humility of mind, and with a just seriousness and composure of spirit, which made her apt for devotion and wise counsels, and easy to receive and retain any good impressions, which should be stamped upon her."

"At church," we are informed, "she did affect plainness of dress, and sought not to recommend herself to others, no not in the most publick places, by elaborate attire and outward adorning; but only to God by the devotion of her mind."

"Though her race was quickly done, for she died in the twenty-third year of her age, yet she had run much in a little time; in her green years she had attained a maturity in goodness, and was grown ripe in the true ends and arts of living; and the effects of these advantages was visible in an exemplary and truly Christian conversation."

"She was in a constant preparation, as are all good souls, for the Holy Sacrament, and careful to embrace all opportunities of joining in it: for since I had the happiness to observe her, she never missed a Communion, but was always one in that highest instance of devotion, to offer up the sacrifice of a devoted heart, and thankfully to acknowledge the stupendous love of God and of our dearest Saviour to mankind."

"The best remedy in afflictions, as she said, was prayer to God, and when she was tried with them, she found the effect of it, in an humble, calm, and uncontesting resignation. And to shew the firm

and settled confidence which she had placed in His care, when she was surprised by death, she looked upon the sweet babe, whom she was to leave behind her, as so secure in the custody of Almighty God, and the care of her dear husband, that the thoughts of it did not in the least trouble her."*

The Hon. Robert Digby,

Was the second son of William, the fifth Lord Digby,† ‡(commonly known as "the good Lord Digby,") who died in 1752. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1711. In 1722, he was returned to Parliament for the County of Warwick, but died unmarried in 1726, and was buried at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire,

* Dr. Hickes, in his Life of Kettlewell, says in reference to the lapidary inscription which Kettlewell composed to Mary Lady Digby's memory, as well as to his Sermons on the death of the three Digbys—"I think there can be no suspicion of flattery or insincerity, either in this monumental inscription, or in one or other of the funeral discourses of that excellent Lord and Lady before mentioned, since none could ever be more careful of strict truth, as by all his other writings, and by the whole conduct of his life, doth manifestly appear, than the truly conscientious Mr. Kettlewell was; who, speaking of the Lady Frances Digby, said, '*I have represented her as most exemplary and imitable in modesty and sincerity; and I am sure I have had a great concern upon me not to lose either in discoursing of her.*' For the truth of which, he did then in publick appeal to the testimony of all that knew her, declaring 'that his aim had been to speak *too little*, for fear of saying *too much*; and that he had designedly used wariness in several expressions, lest by venturing to the *utmost* bounds of truth, he might happen to stoop beyond them.'"

† It does not seem to be generally understood why William, Lord Digby, (of whom by the way a portrait may be seen at the President's lodgings, Magdalen College, with old Coleshill in the back) was distinguished above the rest of his family by the sobriquet of the "good Lord Digby," seeing that he only followed (as Kettlewell's biographer says,) in the footsteps of his brother, Simon, the fourth Lord, the patron and friend of Kettlewell. He is certainly so designated in the life of Kettlewell, just referred to, as well as in an inscription on a flat stone in Coleshill Church, to the memory of Edward Holdsworth, of Coleshill. This Mr. Holdsworth was born at Stoneham in Hampshire, and became Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, but left in 1715, on account of the abjuration oath. He then became travelling tutor to several noblemen and gentlemen. In 1741, he was at Rome, with Mr. Pitt, and again in 1744, with Mr. Drake and Mr. Townson. He died of a fever, at Coleshill, in 1746, when tutor to the sons of "William, the good Lord Digby." He was the author of "Muscipula," a poem highly esteemed, as well as of a dissertation, intituled "Pharsalia and Philippi, or the two Philippi in Virgil's Georgics attempted to be explained, and reconciled to history," 1741. At Gopsall, in Leicestershire, then the seat of Charles Jennens, Esq., is a monument to Mr. Holdsworth, consisting of a beautiful Ionic temple, raised on a gentle eminence; within the building is a figure of religion by Roubilliac, holding in one hand the Book of Life, and in the other the Cross. Beneath is a cenotaph with a long Latin inscription, supposed to have been written by Mr. Jennens. There is likewise a bust of Mr. Holdsworth.

‡ Rear Admiral the Honble. Robert Digby, grandson of William, Lord Digby, and brother to the sixth and seventh Lords Digby, was Commander-in-chief in North America; he attained the rank of Admiral of the Red, and died in 1851. His nephew, Sir Henry Dighy, son of the Dean of Durham, and father to the present Lord Digby, commanded the "Africa," 64, at the battle of Trafalgar, when she performed as gallant a part as any ship in the British line. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1819, was appointed a C.B. in 1815, was made a K.C. in March 1831, and a K.G.C.B. in 1842; and died an Admiral of the Blue in the same year.—*See Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson.*

in which church is a black marble tablet, fixed in the wall, under the great south window, on which is an inscription in verse, composed by his intimate friend, Alexander Pope.‡

Of Robert Digby, however, and his sister, Mary, nothing more would now be known, and the very memory of their names would almost have perished from the earth, had it not been for the poetical inscription just referred to, which has been somewhat severely handled by Dr. Samuel Johnson. "This epitaph," he says, "contains of the brother only a general indiscriminate character, and of the sister tells nothing but that she died." "The scantiness of human praises can scarcely be made more apparent, than by remarking how often Pope has, in the few epitaphs which he composed, found it necessary to borrow from himself. The fourteen epitaphs which he has written, comprise about an hundred-and-forty lines, in which there are more repetitions than will easily be found in all the rest of his works. In the eight lines which mark the character of Digby, there is scarce any thought, or word, which may not be found in the other epitaphs. The ninth line, which is far the strongest and most elegant, is borrowed from Dryden. The conclusion is the same with that on Harcourt, but is here more elegant and better connected."

"TO THE MEMORY OF ROBERT, SECOND SON AND MARY, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM, LORD DIGBY.

Go! fair example of untainted youth,
Of modest wisdom and pacific truth;
Go, just of worth, in ev'ry thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear;
Of gentlest manners, unaffected mind,
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind;

‡ Numerous letters are extant between Mr. Pope and Mr. Digby, some of which are printed in "Elegant Epistles," 1794, and these two gentlemen were frequent visitors at each other's houses. In a letter to Mr. Digby from Mr. Pope, dated 1724, the latter writes in reference to the manner of life at Coleshill Hall. "They tell me that at Coleshill certain antiquated charities, and obsolete devotions, are yet subsisting; that a thing called christian cheerfulness (not incompatible with pyes and plum-broth), whereof frequent is the mention in old sermons and almanacks, is really kept alive and in practice; that feeding the hungry, and giving alms to the poor, do yet make a part of good house-keeping, in a latitude not more remote from London than four-score miles; and lastly that prayers and roast beef actually make people as happy as," &c.

Compos'd in suff'rings and in joys sedate,
Good without noise, without pretension great;
Go, live, for Heaven's Eternal year is thine,
Go, and exalt thy Moral to Divine,
And thou, too close attendant on his doom,
Blest maid, hast followed to the silent tomb;
Steer'd the same course to the same quiet shore,
Nor parted long, and now to part no more,
Yet take these tears, Mortality's relief,
And, till we share your joys, forgive our grief;
These little rites, a Stone and Verse receive,
'Tis all a Father, all a Friend can give." § ||

Pope's Works. Magd. Coll. Reg. Nicholl's Lit. Anec. Johnson's Works.

John Dobson,

Was the son of a Clergyman, and is stated by Anthony á Wood to have been born in Warwickshire, about 1637. He first became Chorister, and eventually, in 1661, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was held in high repute as a preacher, and on Whit Sunday, in 1663, he repeated "memoriter" in the University Church of St. Mary's, the four Easter Sermons, to the "wonder of the auditory."

In the same year he was expelled the University for admitting himself to be the author of a lampoon upon Dr. Yerbury, the President of his College, which was really written by Dr. Thomas Pierce. For this foolish act (and more than foolish, if his claim to the authorship was not warranted by fact), he lost some of the credit, which he had acquired in the pulpit, and the printer thereof was discommoned for ever. On his restoration, which occurred shortly afterwards, he returned

§ These are the lines as they are cut on the monument in Sherborne Church—they vary somewhat from those in print. In an old edition of Pope's works at Ven, near Sherborne, presented by Pope himself to a friend; the two subjoined lines, forming the fifteenth and sixteenth of the inscription, are added:—

"Go then, where only bliss sincere is known,
Go, where to love and to enjoy are one."

|| Digby Cotes, third son of Charles Cotes, of Cotes and Woodcote, in Shropshire, was resident Vicar of Coleshill, and was buried there in 1744. He was Fellow of All Souls, Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Prebendary of Lichfield, and Public Orator of the University. There is a tablet to his memory in the church of Coleshill.

to his College, by which, in 1674, he was presented to the Rectory of Cold Higham, in Northamptonshire, and lastly to that of Corscombe, in Dorsetshire, by Sir William Farmer, who had formerly been his pupil at Magdalen College. He died at Corscombe, in 1681.* Over the door of the church, (which was re-built in the middle of the last century,) is a stone with an inscription in Latin to his memory.

He wrote various essays in vindication of Dr. Pierce, and a sermon preached at the funeral of the Lady Mary Farmer, relict of Sir William Farmer, Bt. She died in London, in 1670, and was buried at Easton-Neston, in Northamptonshire.

Athen. Ox. Magd. Coll. Reg. Hutchins' Dorset.

John Doughtie (or Doughty), D.D.,

Rector of Lapworth, was born at Martley, near Worcester, being descended from a good family in that County. He received his early education under Mr. Bright, of the King's School, in Worcester, and in the year 1619 was elected to a Fellowship at Merton College, Oxford, after a searching examination by the learned Sir Henry Savile, then Warden. He soon became noted as a preacher, was appointed Proctor of the University, and Chaplain to the Earl of Northumberland, and in 1643 he was presented by Merton College to the Rectory of Lapworth.

There is an interesting record of Mr. Doughty's residence in this parish, in the form of a petition, presented in 1640 or thereabouts to the House of Lords by the parishioners against their Rector, exhibiting a striking specimen of the puritanical feeling then widely spreading itself through the country. After accusing him of neglect of duty and other delinquencies, it concludes with these charges :—

* The following entry occurs in the Corscombe Register :—"John Dobson was buried June 16, 1681, Mary Cox made the affidavit, (to wit about burying in woollen) Mr. Henry Dobson and Elizabeth Guppy set their hands and seals to it before Thomas Taylor, Curate of Halstock, June 23."

"The said John Doughty is a common resorter to the houses of Popish recusants, a favourer of them and their religion, and a scoffer of goodness and good men. The said John Doughty preaching at Lapworth about Michs. last upon Matt. viii., 13, affirmed that it was not necessary for the minister to prove his doctrine by Scripture, but the people ought to believe it on his authority; and further said that there is now a generation of men sprung up that will believe nothing but what is proved by Scripture, insisting that turning and tossing over the leaves of the Bible is a disturbance to the congregation, with other words to that effect."

"The said John Doughty speaking of the new Canons, said, there was nothing in them to be disliked, and further that he did verily believe in his conscience, that if St. Paul had been there and made them, the Parliament would have condemned them, or words to that effect."

On the breaking out of the Civil Wars he was obliged to quit his Rectory at Lapworth to avoid sequestration and imprisonment, when (like many of the Clergy similarly situated,) he retired to the King at Oxford. Dr. Duppa, Bishop of Salisbury, afterwards made him Lecturer of St. Edmund's in Salisbury; but on the overthrow of the King's forces in the west of England, he quitted that preferment likewise, and retired to London, where he was for some time supported by Sir Nathaniel Brent. After the Restoration he was made one of the Prebendaries of Westminster, Rector of Cheam in Surrey, and D.D. in 1660.

He died at Westminster, on Christmas Day, 1672, (as Wood observes, "after he had lived to be twice a child.") He was buried in the Abbey Church, near to the grave of Bishop Duppa, on the north side of the Chapel of St. Edward. *

* In a letter from Sir Wm. Dugdale to Sir Simon Archer he writes:—"Mr. Doughty (yo' neighbo') hath bin earnest wth. me to know when the Mr. of Bushwood came to the Crowne, and when it went out. I pray you lett him know yt. I can give him directions therein, and soe in what ells. lyes in me shall be ready to doe, but I hope he will consider that my studyes are not supported wthout great chardge and much labour; wch. I leave you to intimate."

He wrote several works, among which may be enumerated—

"Discourse concerning the Abstruseness of Divine Mysteries, together with our knowledge of them;" 1628. "Discourse concerning Church Schism;" (printed with the former discourse.) "The King's cause rationally, briefly, and plainly debated, as it stands *de facto* against the irrational misprision of a deceived people;" 1644. &c., &c.

Athen. Ox. Walker's Sufferings. Churches of Warwickshire. Chambers' Biog. Illus. of Worcestershire. Hamper's Life of Dugdale.

Robert Dover,

Of Barton-on-the-Heath, as well as of Saintbury, in the County of Gloucester, lived in the first-half of the seventeenth century. He is said to have been an attorney, but of so pacific a disposition, that he never tried above two causes in his long life, usually acting as a friend and mediator, when any dispute arose; hence it is written of him in the Annalia Dubrensia*

"Whilst Dover, (that his knowledge not imploys
T'increase his neighbor's quarrels, but their joyes."

Dover is described as a man of great activity, and of a generous and hospitable nature, which caused him to think of catering for the amusement of his Majesty's subjects on an extensive scale. The spot selected by him, with the permission of the King, for the exercise of his games and the practice of all kinds of manly sports, was on the Cotswolds,† in Gloucestershire, about half-a-mile from Campden, and thence called "Dover's Hill." No spot more elevated and beautiful, and better adapted for this purpose, could have been selected. To these games prodigious multitudes annually resorted on Whit-Thurs-

* 'Annalia Dubrensia' which was published in the year 1636, consists of verses by a variety of authors, upon the yearly celebration of Mr. Robert Dover's Olympick games upon Cotswold Hills. Among these authors may be specified Michael Drayton, Thos. Randolph of Cambridge, Ben Jonson, Owen Feltham, Capt. John Mennes, Shakerly Marmion, Thos. Heywood, Feryman Rutter, &c. Before the said book is an engraving of the games, and the picture of the great Director, Capt. Dover, on horse-back, riding from place to place. This work is now exceedingly scarce. The Registers of Barton-on-the-Heath contain many entries relative to the Dover family.

† Games on the Cotswolds appear to have been in repute in the times of Shakespeare, they are supposed to be referred in his play of Henry IV., where, by describing Will Squele as a Cotswold man, he meant to have him understood to be one who was well versed in those exercises, and consequently of a daring spirit, and an athletic constitution.—*Steevens.*

day; and for forty years, Dover, well-mounted, and accoutred, was himself the chief director, and distributed prizes to all such as excelled in them. The games consisted of wrestling, cudgel-playing, leaping, pitching the bar, throwing the sledge, tossing the pike, with various other feats of strength and activity. Many of the country gentlemen hunted or coursed the hare, and the women danced and jumped in sacks. A castle of board (styled in a Poem addressed to Dover, "the famous and admirable fabrick of Dover Castle,") was erected on this occasion, from which guns were frequently discharged. Endymion Porter, a native of that country, and one of the gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to King James I., by way of encouraging Dover, gave him some of the King's own clothes, with a hat, feather and ruff, purposely to grace him, and consequently, the solemnity. It was observed that Dover, "the gentry's darling," appeared on these occasions with more dignity in his demeanour than ever was seen in James (a thing by no means impossible). These games were interrupted by the Rebellion, and never again resumed in their pristine splendour, although they continued in in some form until the present century. In Graves's "Spiritual Quixote," written in the year 1783, is an account of the Dover Games as they appeared at that time.

Catal. Engr. Port. Caulfield's Rem. Char. Granger's Biog. Hist. Athen. Ox.
Inf. Rev. A. W. Haddan, Rector of Barton.

John Dover,

Son of John Dover, of Barton-on-the-Heath (who was a Captain of the Horse under Prince Rupert,) and grandson of "the jovial" Robert Dover, founder of the Olympic Games on the Cotswold Hills. He was born at Barton in 1644, and when fifteen years of age became Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, but left without a degree. He was then entered a Barrister at Gray's Inn, and resided at Banbury, in

Oxfordshire, where he practiced his faculty. Being afterwards admitted into Holy Orders about 1684, he was beneficed at the neighbouring village of Drayton.

"It would appear," says the Biographia Dramatica, "that he was the child of old age; for a MS. note in a copy of the Collection of Verses on the Cotswold Games, in the possession of Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, of Stamford, says, 'Dr. John Dover was born in the sixty-second year of his mother's age, as his own daughter, now living, attests (anno 1747), who is wife to Mr. Cordwell, the city carpenter.'"

Mr. Dover published—

1.—"The Roman Generals or the Distressed Ladies;" a play written in heroic verse, and dedicated to Robert Lord Brook, 4to, 1667. 2.—"The White Rose, or a word for the House of York, vindicating the Right of Succession, in a letter from Scotland," 9th March, 1679.

Thomas Dover,

Was brother to the preceding John Dover, and usually called Doctor Dover, though it does not appear that he ever proceeded further than M.B. Of this extraordinary character few particulars can now be obtained. He was a native of Barton-on-the-Heath,* where he was baptized in 1662, and was M.B. of the University of Cambridge.

He was the friend and probably pupil of Thomas Sydenham, the celebrated English physician and medical writer. After taking his degree, he went to sea, in what capacity is unknown.† On his return to England he commenced practice at Bristol, and from the number of patients he reports himself to have visited each day during an epidemic fever, he must have attained the confidence of the inhabitants of

* Tradition says that the Dover family resided in a house at Barton, opposite to the Church-yard entrance, the site of which is now occupied by a modern farm house and buildings.

† On a Head-stone in the Church-yard of Barton-on-the-Heath is recorded an inscription "To the memory of William Sands, who sailed round the world with Doctor Dover, of this parish, etc." William Sands died in 1727.

that city. In 1721, he moved to London; and on the 30th of September of that year, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. His residence for some years was in Cecil Street, Strand; but in the latter part of 1728, he returned to his native place, where we find from the Burial Registers, that his wife had been already interred, in 1727. Dr. Dover remained at Barton for four or five years, and then finally settled in London, in Lombard Street, attending regularly at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, to which place his letters were addressed, and where probably, he received most of his patients. In 1736, he moved westward, to Arundel Street, Strand, where it is presumed he died in the latter part of 1741, or begining of 1742, his name disappearing from the College List of the last-named year. His "Ancient Physician's Legacy to his Country" is well known. It was a work very popular out of the profession, and in the course of a few years, ran through a large number of editions. To Dr. Dover we are indebted for the valuable Powder of Opium and Ipecacuanha, which is still known as "Dover's Powder." ‡ §

Munk's Roll Coll. Phy., etc.

‡ "The Rev. James Wilmot, D.D., born at Warwick, 1736. His Life was published in 1813, by his niece the notorious Olivia Serres, in which she attempted to prove that he was the author of 'Junius's Letters.' He was Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath and of Alcester, both in Warwickshire. He died in 1807, and was buried in the Chancel of Barton Church."—*Catal. Engr. Portr.*

§ *The following letter to Dr. Waller the Physician is reprinted from Nichol's Literary Anecdotes*:—

"Dear Doctor, I am glad of this opportunity of kissing your hand, and telling you something in your profession which is the whole talk of the town. The small pox for these two months hath raged here more universally and fatally than for some years last past; which hath occasioned some reflections upon the most eminent physicians, especially Dr. Mead and Dr. Friend, who have affected some singularity in their practice upon that distemper. But one Mr. Dover, a man unknown in the faculty, and who hath been a sea Captain for many years, hath contributed very greatly to the diminution of their reputation. He was accidentally called in very lately to one Mrs. Corbet, who had been given over by Dr. Mead, who said she would die in a few hours. This new Doctor affirmed she was murdered by the Physicians, ordered the blisters (being six in number) to be taken off, sends for an operator, and with some difficulty persuades him to take as much blood as he could, which amounted to sixteen ounces. He then takes her out of bed, and orders her clean linen; and after that gives her a large draught of sherry, orange, and water, which operated so well, that in two hours' time she showed signs of recovery, and is now in a very hopeful way. He hath observed the same method with like success with several persons of quality this week, and is as yet in very great vogue. He pretends to have learned the method of cure in the West Indies, where no one is known to die of the small-pox; and only saith that a greater quantity of blood is to be taken away here, upon account of more luxurious living. He declaims against his brethren of the faculty with public and great vehemence; and particularly against purging and blistering in the distemper, which he affirms to be the death of thousands. It is probable you have received a more particular account from some more able hand; but I promise myself you will excuse the well-meant impertinence from one who hath a respect for the family upon your account, and is, with a very sincere esteem, dear Doctor,

Your faithful humble Servant,
THO. MARGEY."

Lord Bishop of London's,
Westminster, March 4, 1720.

Thomas Drax, D.D.,

Was born at Stoneleigh. His father is said to have been a younger brother of a good family who had lived for many years at Wood-hall, in Yorkshire. As a William Drex or Drax was appointed Vicar of Stoneleigh in 1564, it is not improbable that our author was his son, or at least belonged to his family. He was a man of great piety and an excellent Preacher, as may be seen by his printed Sermons, dedicated to Lucy Harington, Countess of Bedford.

In the year 1608 he appears to have been living in Coventry, when he published "The World's Resurrection or the generall calling of the Jewes," being a Commentary on Romans xi. He translated into Latin all the works of Mr. Perkins, and those translations were printed at Geneva.

Dr. King, Bishop of London, presented him to a living near Harwich, in Essex, and Fuller quaintly observes that "the change of the *aire* was conceived to hasten his *great change*, which happened about the year 1616."

Athen. Ox. Fuller's Worthies.

Michael Drayton,

The Poet, was born in 1563, at Hartshill,* as may be proved by the following lines (translated into English) which are under the portrait prefixed to his poems, published during his life-time :—

"Harsell, small town, where first your breath you drew,
Till by your birth renown'd, was known to few."

* Sir Anthony Cooke, one of the learned Preceptors of Edward VI, purchased the manor of Hartshill of Thomas Culpepper, but there is no proof that he ever lived there. In the Romanarum by Benjamin Bartlett, F.S.A., 1791, is the following:—"Sir Anthony Cooke leased to Michael and Edward Parker, the castellated manor-house at Hartshill, with the park and other lands amounting to three hundred acres at forty pounds per annum." Sir Anthony died at Geddy Hall, in Essex (which he repaired and furnished, and in which he entertained Queen Elizabeth) in 1576, and was buried in Rumford Chapel.

However, though born in Warwickshire, he appears to have been of an ancient and worthy family in Leicestershire. In childhood he was remarkable for the attractions of his person, and for his modesty and sweetness of temper. He early evinced a great taste for poetry, and at his particular request, his studies were especially directed to an acquaintance with the poets of antiquity.

He is believed to have received his education at Oxford, and to have had considerable assistance and support, while at the University, from Sir Henry Goodere of Polesworth, whose kindness he acknowledges in his poems, and to whom he was likewise indebted for an introduction to Lucy, Countess of Bedford, sister to Sir John Harington, of Combe Abbey. Sir Aston Cockain, of Polesworth, our poet's intimate acquaintance, thus refers to Oxford as the place of Drayton's education :—

> "Oxford our other Academy, you
> Full worthy must acknowledge of your view;
> Here smooth tongu'd DRAYTON was inspir'd by
> Mnemosyne's manifold progeny."

He was also under considerable obligation to Sir Walter Aston, a native of Warwickshire, to whom, "in the spring of his acquaintance," he dedicated his "Barons' Wars." About the same time he published "England's Heroical Epistles," twenty-four in number, and professedly written in the manner of Ovid, on which account William Browne, in his Britannia's Pastorals, addresses the following lines to him:—

> "Our second Ovid, the most pleasing muse
> That Heav'n did e'er to mortal brain infuse,
> All-loved Draiton in soul-reposing straines,
> A genuine noate of all the nimphish traines
> Began to tune; as all its eares were hung,
> As sometimes Dido's or Æneas's tongue."

His famous historical poems were entitled, "Legends of Robert, Duke of Normandie," and "The Poly-olbion." This "strange Herculean toil," as the Poet himself calls it, contains a chorographical

description of England and Wales, and is an amalgamation of antiquarianism, of topography, and of history.

D'Israeli in his Amenities of Literature says, "This extraordinary poem remains without a parallel in the poetical annals of any people; and it may excite our curiosity to learn its origin. The genealogy of poetry is often suspicious; but I think we may derive the birth of the Poly-olbion from Leland's magnificent view of his designed work on Britain, and that hint expanded by the Britannia of Camden, who inherited the mighty industry, without the poetical spirit, of Leland: Drayton embraces both."

The first edition of "the Poly-olbion," in 1613, consisted of eighteen Songs or Cantos, enriched by the notes and illustrations of the great Selden. This volume appears to have been ill received, and after a suspension of nine months the concluding volume was issued from the press, together with a second edition of the first part.

Drayton was among the foremost of the poets to welcome King James with a congratulatory poem on his arrival in England; but for some cause, which has not been revealed, he tells us, "he suffered shipwreck by his forward pen." The King appears to have conceived a personal dislike to the bard, a circumstance not unusual with James towards either poets or flatterers. It seems to have arisen from some State-matter, for Drayton tells us—

"I feare, as I do stabbing, this word, State."

The unhappy result of his court to the new Sovereign cast a sour and melancholy humour over his whole life. Drayton, in his "Elegy" to his brother-poet, Sandys, has perpetuated his ill fortune.

In 1619 his first volume of poems in folio was issued, and in 1626 he is styled "Poet Laureate," which possibly was only intended as an acknowledgement of his excellence in poetry, since Ben Jonson was

at that time Poet Laureate *de jure.* † His Pastoral Poems are dedicated to Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and Lord Chamberlain; "whose durable favors had now made him one of his family." His Divine Poems, in English heroic measure, are dedicated to the Countess of Dorset, and at the end of the first poem are three copies of verses in praise of the Author; by Beal Sapperton, in Latin; and Mr. John Fletcher and Thomas Andrews, in English; in the last of which Drayton's poetic abilities are highly applauded. Francis Meres in his Wit's Treasury (1598), classes Spenser and Drayton as next to Shakespeare in merit; he likewise enumerates Drayton among the chief tragic poets, and as one of "the most passionate among us to bewail and bemoane the perplexities of love." Granger however writes less enthusiastically and more correctly of Drayton's real merits as a poet. "The reputation of Drayton, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., stood much on the same level with that of Cowley in the reigns of Charles I. and II.; but it has declined considerably since that period. He frequently wants that elevation of thought which is essential to poetry; though, in some of the stanzas of his Barons' Wars, he is scarcely inferior to Spenser."

D'Israeli writes—"It was the misfortune of Drayton not to have been a popular poet, which we may infer from his altercations with his booksellers, and from their frequent practice of prefixing new title pages, with fresher dates, to the first editions of his poems. That he was also in perpetual quarrel with his muse, appears by his frequent alteration of his poems. He often felt that curse of an infelicitous poet, that his diligence was more active than his creative power. Drayton was a poet of volume, but his genius was peculiar; from an unhappy facility in composition; in reaching after excellence he too often declined into mediocrity. A modern reader may be struck by the purity and

† The first record we have of Poet Laureate in England is in the 35th Henry III., 1251.—*Haydn's Dict. of Dates.*

strength of his diction; his strong descriptive manner lays hold of the fancy, but he is always a poet of reason, and never of passion. He cannot be considered as a poet of mediocrity, who has written so much above that level; nor a poet who can rank among the highest class, who has often flattened his spirit by its redundance."

Drayton died in 1631, and was buried in Westminster Abbey among the poets, where his effigy, in busto, may be seen over his monument. His Epitaph is supposed to have been written by Ben Jonson; and Sir Aston Cockain was among the poets who lamented his death. He expresses himself as under peculiar obligations to Drayton for an introduction to Sir Thomas Burdett, Bart., who, however, was a relative of his own.

BEN JONSON'S EPITAPH.

"Doe, pious marble, let thy readers know,
What they, and what their children owe,
To Drayton's name; whose sacred dust
We recommend unto thy trust;
Protect his memory, and preserve his story,
Remain a lasting monument of his glory;
And when thy ruins shall disclaime
To be the treasurer of his name;
His name, that cannot fade, shall be
An everlasting monument to thee."

In 1591, Drayton published "The Harmonie of the Church, containing the spiritual songes and holy hymnes of godly men, patriarkes, and prophets; all sweetly sounding to the praise and glory of the Highest." From this work, not included in the edition of Drayton's collected poems, the following has been selected; it is printed among the 'Select Poetry' of the Parker Society:—

Within my garden plot,
Loe, I am present now!
I gathered have the myrrhe and spice
That in abondance growe.

With honey, milke, and wine,
I have refresht me here;
Eat, drink, my friends, be mery there,
With harty friendly cheare,

Although in slumbering sleepe,
It seems to you I lay,
Yet, heare I my beloved knock,
Methinkes I heare him say:

Open to me the gate,
  My love, my heart's delight,
For, loe, my locks are all bedewed
  With drizling drops of night.

My garments are put off,
  Then may I not doo so;
Shal I defile my feet I washt
  So white as any snow?

Then fast even by the dore
  To me he shew'd his hand:
My heart was then enamoured,
  When as I saw him stand.

Then straightwaies vp I rose
  To ope the dore with speed;
My handes and fingers dropped myrrhe
  Vpon the bar indeede.

Then opened I the dore
  Vnto my love at last;
But all in vain; for why? before
  My love was gone and past.

There sought I for my love,
  Then could I crie and call;
But him I could not find, nor he
  Nould answer me at all.

The watchmen found me then,
  As thus I walk'd astray;
They wounded me, and from my head
  My veile they took away.

Ye daughters of Ierusalem,
  If ye my love doo see,
Tell him that I am sicke for love;
  Yea, tel him this from me.

Thou peerlesse gem of price,
  I pray thee to vs tell,
What is thy love, what may he be,
  That doth so far excell?

In my beloued's face
  The rose and lilly striue;
Among ten thousand men not one
  Is found so faire aliue.

His head like finest gold,
  With secret sweet perfume;
His curled locks hang all as black
  As any rauen's plume—

His eies be like to doues'
  On riuer's banks below ;
Ywasht with milk, whose collours are
  Most gallant to the shew.

His cheeks like to a plot
  Where spice and flowers growe ;
His lips like to the lilly white,
  From whence pure myrh doth flow.

His hands like rings of gold
  With costly chrisalet ;
His belly like the yuory white,
  With seemly saphyers set.

His legs like pillers strong
  Of marble set in gold ;
His countenance like Libanon,
  Or cedars, to behold.

His mouth it is as sweet,
  Yea, sweet as sweet may be :
This is my love, ye virgins, loe !
  Euen such an one is he !

Thou fairest of vs all,
  Whether is thy louer gone ?
Tell us, and we will goe with thee ;
  Thou shall not goe alone.

Biog. Brit. Bartlett's Mancetter. Neale's Mem. of Shakespeare. D'Israeli's Amenities of Literature. Granger's Biog. His. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Sir John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, K.G.,

Of Warwick Castle (son of Edmund Dudley, who was beheaded on Tower Hill in the 2nd of Henry VIII.), was born in the year 1502, when his father was in the very zenith of his power; and as it was known that the severity exercised in his father's execution, was rather to satisfy the people, than justice; a petition was made, and by special Act of Parliament, he was restored in name, blood and degree. From this period twelve years elapsed before John Dudley appeared in public; and shortly afterwards we hear that he received the honour of

knighthood (on the river Somme, upon All-hallows Day,) from Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, whom he attended in his expedition into France against the Duke of Bourbon. Upon his return he met with a kind reception at Court, and attached himself to Cardinal Wolsey, whom he accompanied in his embassy into France; and eight years afterwards, "being the King's Servant," he was made master of the Armoury in the Tower of London for life, with the wages of twelve pence a day for himself, and three pence a day for his groom in the office.

Wolsey continued his patron as long as he was in power, and afterwards he was in the confidence of the next Prime Minister, Lord Cromwell, so that in the 31st of the same reign he was appointed (during the brief period which occurred between her marriage and divorce) Master of the Horse to Anne of Cleves. In the next year, at the jousts held at Westminster, Sir John was one of the principal challengers, appearing there in great magnificence, his horse accoutred with white velvet; but he had the misfortune to be unhorsed by one Mr. Breme.

Two years after this, through his dexterity in maintaining himself in the good graces of powerful ministers, the Viscountcy of Lisle, a title in his mother's family, was revived in his favour; and the same year he was made Lord High Admiral for life, and shortly afterwards Knight of the Garter. In his capacity as Admiral he sailed with a large fleet upon the Coast of Scotland, where he gained so much distinction that in the succeeding year he was made Viceroy of France, and Deputy of Calais and Boulogne. In order to revenge the attempts of the French upon the Isle of Wight, he steered his fleet to the coasts of Normandy, landed 6,000 men at Treport, burned the suburbs of that town with the Abbey, destroyed 30 ships in the haven, and then returned, having lost only fourteen persons in the whole voyage.

Through his agency the French agreed to hold Boulogne until they paid 80,000 crowns, which they did within the term of eight years.

"To say the truth," remarks Sir John Howard, "he was the minion of that time; so as few things he attempted, but he achieved with honor, which made him the more proud and ambitious." He was one of the executors of the will of his royal master, and upon the accession of Edward VI., he was created Earl of Warwick, with a grant of the manor and Castle of Warwick. At this period he was made Lieutenant-general of the army, and acquired an accession of military fame under the Earl of Hertford, in Picardy and Scotland, as well as by his successful defence of Boulogne, of which he was Governor. Henceforward his ambition seems to have known no bounds. Through his intrigues the quarrel arose between the Protector Somerset and his brother, Lord Thomas Seymour, which terminated in the public execution of the latter; and he is at this period accused of acquiring considerable wealth by large grants of Church lands. In 1551 he was created Duke of Northumberland, a title forfeited by attainder, having previously been constituted Earl Marshal of England. He now proceeded steadily with his ambitious projects, and the Protector Somerset having been arraigned and executed for high treason, he was more free to act as he wished.

Having a covetous desire for the possessions of his cousin John, Baron of Dudley, he proceeded to take advantage of that nobleman's pecuniary embarrasments, by purchasing assignments of mortgages, &c.; and so by degrees drew the whole property into his own hands. No sooner had he effected this, than he proceeded to repair and make considerable additions to the Castle of Dudley; adorning all the building with the arms of the noble families from which, by his mother's side, he was descended; so that in succeeding times it might not be taken for an acquisition, but for the patrimony of his family. Having

done this, he thrust the titles of Dudley and Somerie among his other Baronies, leaving his despoiled kinsman a mock title in their place. The ejected Lord, under the appellation of Lord Quondam, lived as he could, among the great families of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, who pitied his misfortunes, until, by a sudden change in affairs, he again became master of Dudley Castle; and his son ultimately obtained, out of the forfeiture of this potent Duke, an ample fortune, free from all incumbrances, with a clear title. A disgraceful story is told of the way in which Northumberland possessed himself of the ancient estate of the Birminghams of Birmingham. Edward de Birmingham was made to appear the guilty party in a foul murder, and in order to save his life, was persuaded to give up his property to Northumberland, who, thinking a common conveyance insufficient, caused Birmingham first to yield his estate into the hands of the King; and in that age of injustice the sanction of a weak Parliament was obtained without difficulty. By this means the Duke endeavoured to throw the odium off his own character, and procure to himself a safer title. The place where the diabolical deed above referred to, was perpetrated, is still pointed out.

His influence with the young King now became so great that he directed him entirely at his pleasure; and accordingly prevailed upon him to sign and seal a patent conferring the succession upon Lady Jane Grey, the wife of his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, and eldest daughter of the Duke of Suffolk. His subsequent efforts after the death of Edward VI. to establish this patent by force of arms, proving abortive, he was arrested upon a charge of high treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill, in 1553, when all his honours became forfeited under the attainder.

The Duke's conduct, when he received his sentence, was full of nobility and courage. "I beseech you all, my Lords," he said to the

Judges with great reverence, "to be humble suitors to the Queen's Majesty, and to grant me four requests:—

First.—That I may have that death which Noblemen have had to do in times past and not the other.

Secondly.—That Her Majesty will be gracious unto my children, which may hereafter do good service, considering that they went by my commandment, who am their father, and not of their own free wills.

Thirdly.—That I may have appointed to me some learned men for the instruction and quiet of my own conscience.

And *Fourthly.*—That she will send two of the Council to commune with me, to whom I will declare such matters, as shall be expedient for her and the Commonwealth, and thus I beseech you all to pray for me."

Before he laid his head on the block he said—"I have deserved a thousand deaths."

His body, with the head, was buried in the Tower by the body of Edward, Duke of Somerset, so that there lie in the same spot in St. Peter's Church, two Dukes between two Queens, viz., Queen Anne Boleyn and Queen Catherine Howard; all four beheaded.

Such was the end of this potent nobleman, (who, with the title of Duke, exercised for some time a power little inferior to that of a King,) in the fifty-first, or at most, in the fifty-second year of his age; of whom it may be truly said, that though even his enemies could not deny he had many great, and some good qualities, yet the best friends to his memory must confess, they were much overbalanced by his vices.

Lloyd's State Worthies. Hutton's Hist. of Birmingham. Biog. Brit. Dugdale's Warw. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Athen. Cantab. Lodge's Portraits. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Sir Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. K.G.,

Of Warwick Castle, generally called "the good Earl of Warwick," eldest surviving son of the before-mentioned attainted John Dudley, by his wife, the daughter of Sir Edward Guildford, was born about 1530. He received a careful education at home, and early evincing a military turn, he attended his father into Norfolk, to suppress the formidable insurrection which had been raised by Key, the tanner. It was on this occasion, in all probability, that he acquired that distinction which subsequently led to his being knighted. He appears to have been high in the favour of Edward VI., and by means of jousts and tournaments, assisted in diverting the young King's mind, when his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, was under sentence of death.

Having borne arms with the rest of his family on behalf of Lady Jane Grey, he was attainted, and received sentence of death, but ultimately obtained a pardon, which enabled him to enjoy the possessions inherited from his mother. In 1557 he distinguished himself under King Philip in Picardy, where he had the misfortune to lose his youngest brother, Henry, a young man of great promise, and a considerable favourite with Edward VI. Queen Mary, taking this loss and other circumstances into consideration, consented to restore him and his brother Robert in blood; and thus Ambrose Dudley and his brother were freed from all inconveniences resulting to them from the attainder of their father, John, Duke of Northumberland.

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Ambrose Dudley immediately became one of the most distinguished persons at Court, and in the first year of her reign, he obtained a grant of the manor of Kibworth Beauchamp, in the county of Leicester, to be held by the service of being pantler* to the kings and queens of England at their

* See Shakespeare's Henry IV.

coronation (which manor and office his father and ancestors had enjoyed before him). In the following year he was made Master of the Ordnance for life, and two years afterwards, in 1561, was advanced to the peerage as Baron L'Isle, preparatory to his being created, on the very next day, Earl of Warwick (with remainder to his brother Robert and the heirs male of his body). He obtained a grant of Warwick Castle, and other lordships in Warwickshire, of which the Crown had become possessed on his father's attainder.

When the resolution was taken to assist the Protestants in France, Lord Warwick was entrusted by his royal mistress with the command of some troops despatched to Normandy to take possession of Newhaven, now Havre-de-Grace. On this occasion, we are told, he "executed the Queen's orders with the utmost exactitude, and when he found himself shut up in the place, defended it with consummate firmness and prudence; neither would he deliver it up, though warmly pressed without by a great army, and attacked within by famine and pestilence, until he received the Queen's express commands; and then he obtained an honourable capitulation." During the siege the Queen addressed to him the following note:—

"My dear Warwick.—If your honour and my desire could accord with the loss of the needfullest finger I keep, God so help me in my utmost need, as I would gladly lose that one joint for your safe abode with me; but since I cannot that I would, I will do that I may; and will rather drink in an ashen cup than you or your's should not be succoured both by sea and land, yea, and that with all speed possible; and let this my scribbling hand witness it unto them all. Yours, as my own. E. R."

Pending the treaty for the capitulation of Havre, he went upon the ramparts without armour, in order to speak to a French officer of distinction, when some villain from beneath, in violation of the rules of war, shot him in the leg with a bullet, which is said to have been poisoned.

While in France Lord Warwick had been elected K.G., and the insignia of the order were sent over to him; and in 1568, or shortly

afterwards, we find him mentioned as Lord-lieutenant for the county of Warwick.

In 1569, upon the insurrection in the north of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, the Earl of Sussex being first despatched against the rebels with seven hundred men, the Earl of Warwick, with Edward Lord Clinton, Lord Admiral of England, followed with thirteen thousand more. The former was nominated Lieutenant-general of the army, and by his care and vigilance the insurrection was happily suppressed. The year following he was constituted Chief Butler of England, and soon afterwards sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

We find him associated with all the great public employments of this active and busy reign, but never concerned in any of the intrigues with which it was blemished. Indeed he was a person of unexceptionable character, and great sweetness of temper, so that he was universally beloved. Always a warm patron of the trade and manufactures of the country, he promoted a design for opening the trade to Barbary, in which however he was unsuccessful.

In common with all the great nobility of the day, Lord Warwick supported the drama, and we find his company of players visiting Cambridge on three occasions at the least. The Puritans however gratefully acknowledged his constant efforts to protect them from the fury of their opponents. He was one of the peers who sat in Westminster upon the trial and judgment of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk; as he did, fourteen years afterwards, at Fotheringay, at the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots.

In the last years of his life he suffered severely from the effect of the wound in his leg already referred to, so that at last he finally consented to an amputation, under which he sank, at Bedford House, Bloomsbury, in 1589, when about sixty years of age. He was interred

in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, in the collegiate church of St. Mary's, Warwick, where his relict, Anne, Countess of Warwick, erected a fine monument to his memory.

As he survived his brother, the Earl of Leicester, and died without issue surviving, the lordship of the Castle of Warwick reverted to the Crown, and was for a long time separated from the title, the latter being granted to the family of Lord Rich in 1618, and the former to Sir Fulke Greville in 1605; but the title being extinct by the death of Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick, without issue male in 1759, it was renewed the same year in favour of Francis Greville, eighth baron and first Earl Brooke, who resumed the ancient crest of "the bear and ragged staff," which his descendants continue to bear.

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Biog. Brit. Athen. Cantab. Nicholls's Prog. Elizabeth. Pennant from Chester to London. Dugdale's Baronage. Bromley's Catal. of Engr. Portr. Publ. of Parker Society. Dugdale's Warw. Churches of Warw. Burke's Ext. Peerage. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Sir Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, K.G.

In approaching the life of the Earl of Leicester, and of his son, Sir Robert Dudley, I confess to a feeling of difficulty, such as I have already experienced in the life of John, Duke of Northumberland. In one, and that the chief point of view, they are both unworthy of a place amid the Worthies of Warwickshire, but as men of high position and world-wide fame, I have felt that any attempt at biographical illustrations of this county would be incomplete without them; and therefore reprehensible, nay criminal, as was in some instances the conduct of both father and son, some notice of them cannot be omitted in a work of this nature.

This much, however, must be said, that though sin is always an infringement of the Divine law, and therefore ever to be stigmatised, still we must take into consideration the moral and religious standard

prevailing in the 16th century, in the highest circles of society. Virtue was then rarely to be met with, especially among those who dwelt at Courts.

Under these circumstances, we, who live in a purer and healthier atmosphere, and are brought more under the practical influence of religion, sustained on all sides by the best and noblest examples, must leave in higher hands the judgment of those so far less favourably situated than ourselves.

Having said thus much by way of apology, I shall enter at once upon a brief notice of the life of the great Earl of Leicester, whose influence in Warwickshire was at one time not surpassed by that of the Sovereign herself; and afterwards pass on to a notice of his accomplished, but ill-used son, Sir Robert Dudley, of Italian celebrity.

Robert Dudley, whose memoir is now before us, was fifth son to John, Duke of Northumberland, and younger brother to Ambrose, the "good Earl of Warwick." He was born about 1532, and early received the honour of knighthood. It was one of his father's favourite maxims to marry his children while they were young, as the surest way of establishing them in steady courses, and procuring for them places of honour and trust. Accordingly in 1550, on the day when his brother, Lord L'Isle, married the Duke of Somerset's daughter, he wedded Amy, the daughter of Sir John Robsart, of Sheen, in Surrey; and as she was a considerable heiress, and born of a good family, the match was not thought unworthy of the house of Dudley. The nuptials were honoured with the presence of the King, who has recorded, that after the marriage certain gentlemen strove who should take away the head of a goose hung alive on two cross posts. The unhappy death of this lady, ten years afterwards, at Cumnor, in Berkshire, under mysterious circumstances, excited deep suspicion of foul play on the part of

Dudley.* This event, in defiance of chronology, is stated in the celebrated Romance of "Kenilworth" to have taken place in 1575, during his entertainment of the Queen at Kenilworth Castle.

In 1551 Dudley was appointed one of the six Gentlemen of the King's Chamber, as well as one of those persons of distinction who were to attend upon the Queen Dowager of Scotland. Upon the accession of Mary, Dudley, with the rest of his family, espoused the cause of his sister-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, and was accordingly sent to the Tower and attainted; but escaping the fate of his ambitious parent, he was soon after restored in blood, and made Master of the Ordnance. In the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth he was made Master of the Horse and Constable of Windsor for life. Though he only enjoyed a courtesy title, he lived in great splendour, and surpassed most of the nobility in his retinue and magnificence, in consequence of which considerable jealousy was excited. This however only seemed to stimulate the Sovereign's munificence; and in 1562 he obtained from the Queen, among other gifts, both then and at other times, the Castle and manor of Kenilworth, having previously been installed a Knight of the Garter. In short every thing at this time seemed to be within his grasp, and whatever he desired for himself and his friends, that he obtained. His Parliamentary influence was enormous, and he took care to fill the House of Commons with dependants and persons devoted to his interest.

"His treasure," as David Lloyd observes, "was vast, his gains unaccountable, all passages to preferment being in his hand at home and abroad. He was never reconciled to Her Majesty under £5000, nor to any subject under £500, and was ever and anon out with both. All monopolies are his, who commanded most men's

* Amy Robsart was buried at St. Mary's at Oxford, when Dr. Babington, Lord Robert Dudley's Chaplain, preached the funeral discourse. The story goes that he tripped once or twice in a peculiarly unfortunate manner by recommending to his auditors the virtues of that lady so pitifully murdered instead of so pitifully slain."—*Athen. Cantab.*

purses, and all men's parts. A man was oppressed if he complyed with him, and undone if he opposed him."

In 1564 he was elected Chancellor of Oxford, and shortly afterwards nominated a Knight of the order of St. Michael.

It was thought well to give some colour to all the extraordinary marks of royal indulgence which he was in the habit of receiving; and therefore a suggestion was made by the Queen that he should marry Queen Mary of Scotland (whom afterwards he coolly proposed to despatch with poison.) This marriage, which was extremely unpalatable to the French nation, was frustrated by the determination of Mary herself, though the favourite had that year been raised to the Earldom of Leicester, in order that he might be thought more worthy in position of the Sovereign of Scotland. Many considered that Elizabeth only adopted this course to enable her to marry him herself with less dishonour to her high position; an alliance to which Leicester would gladly have consented.

However, in the year 1572, or thereabouts, Leicester privately married in a house in Cannon Row, London, Douglas, Dowager Baroness of Sheffield; although the more solemn marriage ceremony did not take place until after an interval of two years, when it was performed, according to the deposition of the lady and her friends, in her chamber at Asher (Esher) in Surrey, by a lawful minister. The wedding ring was set with pointed diamonds, having been presented to Leicester by the Earl of Pembroke's grandfather upon condition that he should give it to his wife alone. Fearful of the Queen's indignation, Leicester made his wife promise to keep this marriage a profound secret, and all her servants had strict orders to the same effect.

The restoration of and improvements in Kenilworth Castle were carried on by him on a most extensive scale, and Sir William Dugdale "heard some who were his servants, say, that the charge he bestowed

on this Castle, with the parks and chase thereto belonging, was no less than £60,000." Here, in July 1575, having completed all things for the Queen's reception, he entertained Her Majesty seventeen days in succession, at a great cost, and with a "variety of delightfull shewes;" of which a full account is preserved in Laneham's Letter, as well as in "The Princely Pleasures at Kenilworth Castle," by George Gascoigne. The size of the Castle may be gathered from the following notice in Strype's Annals:—"In this Castle there are sufficient to furnish 10,000 soldiers, of all things necessary for horse and man; besides all munition, and artillery brought thither when Her Majesty was there, never carried back again." On her way to Kenilworth, Leicester gave Queen Elizabeth "a glorious entertainment at Long Itchington, erecting a tent of extraordinary size for that purpose, the piers belonging to which consisted of seven cart loads."

The Queen had several times previously visited her favourite at Kenilworth Castle, though with less ceremony and expense to him. The MS. Annals of Coventry record, that the Queen came to that city on Saturday, the 17th of August, 1566; stayed there the 18th, "and on munday her grace ridd forth at the Spon Street gate and so to Killingworth, whither her grace willed the maior to come with his brethren on the next tewsdaye." Leicester borrowed £50 on this occasion from the Corporation of Coventry. The same Annals mention in 1568, that "in this yere the Queene came to Killingworth unlooked for." In the speech of the Lady of the Lake on Elizabeth's entering the Castle at her great visit in 1575, she says—

"Til now that this your *third* arrival here."

The Queen however appears to have been at Kenilworth in 1572, of which there is a detailed account in the Black Book of Warwick.—*(See the Life of Fisher.)*

About this time appeared from the press a violent pamphlet, being "A Dialogue between a Scholar, a Gentleman, and a Lawyer," called

in the second edition, "Leicester's Commonwealth." The purpose was to shew the fatal influence which Leicester was exercising in the country, and that by subverting the English constitution, he was introducing a new form of government, to which no name could be so properly given as "Leicester's Commonwealth." The Queen herself caused letters to be written by the Privy Council, denying the charges and vindicating the character of the favourite; but the book was not the less read or credited, and it can hardly be supposed that there is no foundation for some of the statements which it contains.

In 1572 Lord Leicester sat upon the trial of the Duke of Norfolk, and in 1585 was appointed to a command, with extensive powers, in the Low Countries, from which however he was recalled, since his insolent bearing gave great offence to the Dutch; upon this he humbly begged the Queen, "that, having sent him thither with honour, she would not receive him back with disgrace; and that whom she raised from the dust, she would not bury alive." Notwithstanding all that had passed, he was, on his return, well received by the Queen, and readmitted into her favour.

"On the apprehension of the Spanish Invasion he was appointed Lieutenant-general of the Forces which assembled at Tilbury. He soon afterwards solicited the office of Lieutenant of England and Ireland, which the Queen consented to grant to him; but his patent was stayed in consequence of remonstrances from Sir Christopher Hatton, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Burghley, the Lord Treasurer, who represented to Her Majesty the hazard she would incur by entrusting such large and exorbitant powers to a single person."

In 1585 Leicester founded a hospital in the town of Warwick, "for the sustentation and relief of poor, needy, and impotent men, and especially of such as should be hereafter wounded, maimed, or hurt in the wars, in the service of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors;" to

consist of one master and twelve poor brethren, "to be called the Hospital of Robert, Earl of Leicester, in Warwick." The Chroniclers of this period record that he aimed by this means to preserve his memory as a *religious* man, the character which, strange to say, he especially affected. His first interests were in favour of Popery, but ultimately, through the influence of Lord North, he became a convert to Puritanism.

It should not be forgotten that Lord Leicester was a "patron of literature, the drama, and the fine arts, and being well aware of the advantages of trade and commerce, warmly encouraged those voyages of discovery which so greatly redounded to the honour and advantage of the kingdom." He also engaged extensively in mining adventures.

About the end of August, 1585, he set out from London to Kenilworth, but died on his journey, at his house Cornbury Park, in Oxfordshire, just one year before his brother Ambrose, Earl of Warwick.

He married for a third time (during the life of his second wife,) Lettice, Countess of Essex, who survived him nearly forty years. Previous to this marriage, if Lady Sheffield is to be believed, Leicester earnestly sought to persuade her to let him off from his entanglement with her; "offering her no less than £700 per annum in the close arbour of the Queen's garden at Greenwich, in the presence of Sir John Huband and George Digby, in case she would do so." And when she refused to yield, he endeavoured to frighten her into compliance by protesting that he "would never more come near her, and that she should never have a penny of him." There is a strong suspicion that Leicester attempted to despatch her by poison, (a favourite mode with him of getting rid of any person who stood in the way of his projects). Lady Leicester afterwards contracted a union with Sir Edward Strafford, sometime an Ambassador in France, "whereof afterwards most

sadly repenting, she said that she had thereby done the greatest wrong that could be to herself and her son," Sir Robert Dudley.

"Leicester's death," says Rapin, "drew tears from the Queen, who nevertheless ordered his goods to be publicly sold, for payment of the sum she had lent him, in pursuance of a maxim from which she rarely departed, of remitting to none the claims upon them from her treasury."

By his last Countess, Leicester had one son, Robert, Baron of Denbigh, who died in his childhood. To this child a monument is erected in the Lady's Chapel, at Warwick, whereon he is styled "the noble imp, † Robert of Dudley, Baron of Denbigh."

In his last Will and Testament he certainly left the strongest evidences that words could possibly express, of his duty and fidelity towards his Sovereign. Speaking of the place of his interment, he says:—"And for the place where my body should be it is hard to appoint, and I know not how convenient it is to desire it, but I have always wished, as my dear wife doth know, and some of my friends, that it might be at Warwick, where sundry of my ancestors do lie; either so, or else where the Queen's Majesty doth command; for as it was, when it had life, a most faithful, true, and loving servant unto her, so living and so dead, let the body be at her gracious determination, if it shall so please her."

To the Queen he bequeathed "a jewel with three great emeralds, with a fair large diamond without foil, and set about with many diamonds without foil, and a rope of fair white pearl to the number of 600, to hang the jewel at." This had been prepared for Her Majesty when she had proposed to visit him at Wanstead. ‡

† "That noble imp your son."—*Lord Cromwell to King Henry.*

"And thou most dreaded *imp* of highest love
Fair Venus's son."—*Fairy Queen.*

‡ "The park of Kenilworth was the largest and most remarkable of the parks of this county. It appears by the survey taken of Kenilworth in the reign of James I., that "there lyeth about the same Castle in chases and parks about £1200 per an., £900 whereof are grounds for pleasure; the rest in meadow and pasture thereto adjoining. There joineth upon this ground a park-like ground called the King's wood,

Lord Leicester's personal property was valued at £29,820; except his collection of books, every thing about the Earl was splendid; and so sumptuous was his funeral, that it cost £4000; an enormous sum considering the value of money in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

There is an interesting catalogue of the pictures at Kenilworth Castle, which were in the possession of the Earl of Leicester at the time of his death, published in Notes and Queries.

He was the author of—

Ordinances, Statutes and Rules for the government of his hospital at Warwick, 1585; and a variety of political tracts. Several letters of this nobleman are preserved; "some of them abound in passages of manly, forcible and energetic writing."

Athen. Cantab. Biog. Brit. Aikins's Elizabeth. Nicholl's Progresses Queen Elizabeth. Campbell's Lives of Admirals. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Strype's Annals. Lodge's Portr. Black Book of Warwick. Scott's Kenilworth. Romance of the Peerage. Laneham's Letter. Gascoyne's Princely Pleasures. Shirley's Deer Parks. Lloyd's State Worthies. Merridew's Kenilworth Illustrated. Dugdale's Warw. Churches of Warw. Florentine Hist. of Sir R. Dudley. Tales of a Grandfather. Catal. Engr. Portr. Keble's Life of Hooker. Zurich Letters. Netherclift's Autographs. Pennant's from Chester to London. Holinshed's Chronicles. Watts's Bibl. Brit. Notes and Queries. Dugdale's Baronage. Gough's Adds. to Camden. Bromley's Catal. of Engr. Portr. Publ. of Parker Society. Coventry Annals. Fuller's Church Hist. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Collier's Ann. Stage. Ellis' Letters.

Sir Robert Dudley,

Of Kenilworth Castle (known in Florentine history as "Il duca di Nortombria,") the only son of Robert, the great Earl of Leicester (by his second wife, the Lady Douglas Sheffield,) was born at Sheen (now Richmond,) in Surrey, in 1573, and was "there christened by a minister sent from Sir Henry Lee, having for his godfathers the Earl of War-

with xv. several coppices lying altogether, containing 789 acres within the same, which in the Earl of Leicester's time were stored with red deer, since which the deer strayed, but the grounds in no sort blemished, having great store of timber and other trees of much value upon the same. The circuit of the Castle, mannours, parks and chase, lying round together, contain at least xix. or xx. miles in a pleasant country, the like, both for strength, state, and pleasure, not being within the realm of England." It was finally destroyed during the Interregnum, "when Oliver Cromwell gave the whole manor to several officers of his army, who demolished the Castle, drained the great pool, cut down the King's woods, destroyed his parks and chase, and divided the lands into parks among themselves."—*See Shirley's Deer and Deer Parks.*

wick and the said Sir Henry, and for his godmother the Lady Dacres, of the south, by three deputies." The mother, we are assured, received a letter from the Earl, in which "he thanked God for the birth of his said son, who might be their comfort and staff in their old age," and subscribed himself her "Loving Husband."

There can be little doubt, that this son was the legitimate heir to his father's titles and ample possessions; but out of affection to the Countess of Essex, whom he married when Robert was five years of age, Lord Leicester shamefully repudiated his union with Lady Sheffield, and thus disowned his son's legitimacy, thereby "bringing down all those misfortunes upon his child which overclouded his manhood, and chequered all the pathways of his life with deep shades of wickedness."

Robert Dudley was brought up at Newington Butts, in Surrey; but he would seem eventually to have been sent to school at the village of Offington, near Worthing; in order perhaps that he might be under the eye of his uncle, the Earl of Warwick, who had a house close to the town of Worthing, which still remains, and bears the name of Warwick House. After remaining four years in this private school, and giving great promise of ability, he entered at Christ Church, Oxford, by the style of "Comitis filius." Here he was under the tuition of the learned Thomas Chaloner (afterwards Sir Thomas, and tutor to Prince Henry). At the age of fifteen his father died, leaving him, after the death of his uncle, the Earl of Warwick (which followed that of his father within one year), the noble Castle of Kenilworth (where he for a time resided with his second wife, Alice Leigh), and other great possessions; although his step-mother, the Countess Dowager of Leicester, strongly opposed his claims.

At this period he was considered one of the finest and most accomplished gentlemen in England, being as expert in all manly

exercises, as he was skilled in mathematics, and in every variety of learning. "He was a handsome personable man," says Anthony à Wood, "tall of stature, red-haired, and of admirable comport; and above all, noted for riding the great horse, for tilting, and for being the first of all that taught a dog to set in order to catch partridges."

Having a particular turn for navigation, to which his uncle, the Earl of Warwick, one of the earliest patrons of the famous Frobisher, may first have turned his young imagination, Mr. Dudley, when only twenty-one years of age, was sent by Queen Elizabeth in command of three ships of war to the Isle of Trinidad and the Coast of Paria. "A few days before embarking at Southampton, Dudley, we are told, issued orders to his men to hold themselves in readiness one and all to accompany him to church on the following Sunday, being the last they were to spend on shore, for the reverent receiving of the Holy Communion, and after at his charge to dine with him all together, as members united and knit together in one body." "In this voyage," says Dudley, "I and my fleet took, sunk, and burnt nine Spanish ships, which was loss to them, though I got nothing." *

According to Camden, Dudley would appear to have accompanied Essex on his expedition to Cadiz in 1596, when he received the honour of knighthood from Essex. Certain however it is that Dudley was knighted between his return from the West Indies and the year 1600.

Having by these varied means acquired great reputation, Dudley was naturally not without hopes that he should be able to make good his claims to lawful birth. But a court of law having given judgment against him, and his hopes being thereby blasted, he determined to leave the country, and obtaining a license from the Court to travel for three years, he set off for Italy. At the instigation of his enemies, he

* Hakluyt's Navigations and Discoveries of the English Nation.

was recalled home (on the pretext that he was assuming the title of "Earl of Warwick," which gave great umbrage in some quarters); and as he did not return, all his lands and estates in England were seized to the King's use. Not long afterwards Prince Henry made overtures to Sir Robert to obtain by purchase Kenilworth Castle, with the manors, parks, and chase belonging to the same (which were bought in 1611), for £14,500, although they were worth (as the patent for creating his relict Alice Leigh, Duchess Dudley, sets forth,) considerably over £50,000, even at the then price of land; and this might represent perhaps ten times as large a nominal amount of our present money. But the Prince dying before the year was quite out, only £3,000 were ever paid, and that to a merchant who soon after became bankrupt, so that none of it ever came to Dudley's hands. Prince Charles kept the lands as heir to his brother, and an Act of Parliament was passed in 1623 to enable Alice Leigh, Dudley's wife, to alienate her jointure to him, as if she had been a "femme sole," which she did by deed for £4,000, assigned to her out of the Exchequer. In this way Kenilworth (sixty-three years after it had been granted to Leicester by Elizabeth) became once more vested in the Crown.

It would appear that Sir Robert was thus early induced to part with this family estate upon the Prince's "faithful engagement and promise of his princely favour unto the said Sir Robert in the said cause, to restore him both in honours and fortune."

On leaving England, after having passed his thirtieth year, Sir Robert Dudley took with him as his wife, Elizabeth Southwell, † a very beautiful woman, daughter of Sir Thomas Southwell, of Woodrising, in Norfolk, forsaking his lawful wife, Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, of Stoneleigh, (whom he, when a widower, had married

† Elizabeth Southwell's second sister married Sir Greville Verney, of Compton Verney, by whom she became mother of Sir Richard Verney, third Lord Willoughby of Broke, styled by Mr. Wright in his "Antiquities of the County of Rutland," "a true lover of Antiquities, and a worthy Mæcenas."

for a second wife). The cause of this cruel and disgraceful desertion is not known. Sir Robert Dudley afterwards became a Papist, and obtained a dispensation from the Pope to marry this Elizabeth Southwell. Proceeding at once to Florence, under the title of the Earl of Warwick, and presenting himself at Court, he soon succeeded in making a strong impression upon the Grand Duke, Cosmo II., not only by his skill in civil, but also in the military and naval branches of architecture. In consequence of being the original adviser of making Leghorn a well-fortified port, he was enriched by the Grand Duke with an annual pension, and built for himself a palace at Florence.

In 1620 the Emperor of Austria, Ferdinand II. (at the request of his sister, the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, with whom Dudley was a great favourite), raised him to the title of Duke by diploma, and from that time he was recognised as "Duca di Nortumbria."

Dudley's knowledge was in point of depth far in advance of the age in which he lived; as is indisputably proved by the wonderful work which he published at Florence in 1630, under the title of "Arcano del Mare," a work principally occupied with navigation and branches practical and theoretical, subsidiary thereto. It is a work of the greatest rarity. Two copies exist at Florence, and in one of them (in the first edition) his early life and adventures are written in the preface. A fine copy of the second edition, published at Florence in 1646, may be seen at Stoneleigh Abbey.

It has been generally observed that when men's studies are characterized by great diversity, their information, though varied, is superficial; this however was not the case with Dudley; his mind could be directed to the most opposite subjects without suffering from distraction or losing in practical usefulness. In proof of this, attention may now be directed to his medical work, The Catholicon, "in good esteem among physicians," says Wood, though he had never seen a

copy of it. It contains the account of the composition and use of a powder,‡ which was believed to be potent in curing all morbid affections of the human body arising from superabundance of humours. This powder was called in the dispensaries "Pulvis Comitis Warvicensis," but more commonly "Cornacchini Pulvis," after an Italian physician, who published a treatise in explanation of its virtues. Dudley himself being attacked by a fever on his way from Leghorn was quickly cured by the powder; so likewise was his "most illustrious spouse." Cures equally easy and complete were effected upon Dudley's little daughter, Mary, and his son Philip.

The next book to be adduced in evidence of Dudley's great versatility of intellectual power, and his aptitude for treating subjects political as well as scientific, is "Propositions for the Bridling of Parliament, and for the increasing of His Majesty's revenue," written probably to ingratiate himself with James the First.

The author of "Biographia Britannica" says of this political tract, "that it is in all respects as singular and dangerous a paper as ever fell from the pen of man;" the truth of which assertion may be arrived at by considering the following five propositions which it contained:—

1.—To have a fortress in every considerable town. 2.—To cause highways to be made through such towns. 3.—To garrison each of these fortresses with soldiers who should not have been chosen from the inhabitants of the place. 4.—To suffer no one to pass through such towns without a ticket or passport. 5.—To compel the keepers of inns to take down the names of all persons lodging with them.

In short the book appears to have been a scheme for creating despotism in England. §

‡ The powder was thus made:—"Take of scammony, prepared with the fumes of sulphur, two ounces; of diaphoretic antimony, an ounce; of the crystals of tartar, half-an-ounce; mix them altogether into a powder."

§ The MS. was in the library of Sir Robert Cotton. Copies of it being traced to the possession of Selden, of Barrett, and of the Earls of Bedford, Somerset, and Clare, they were all implicated in its dissemination, until

Sir Robert Dudley reached an advanced age, and died in 1649, at his villa at Corbello about three miles from Florence, and is supposed to have been buried in the church of St. Pancras (where his reputed wife, Elizabeth, had been before interred, and to whose memory he caused to be erected a sumptuous monument), but there seems to be no certainty on the subject.

Of the children whom he had by his true and lawful wife, Alice Leigh, some information will be given in her life; but of those who were born of Elizabeth Southwell, his reputed and acknowledged wife in Italy, (of whose virtues and excellencies historians speak highly), the eldest son inherited the greatest part of his property, and took the title of Duke of Northumberland; and, on his demise, was succeeded in his title and possessions by his next brother; but of the descendants of that brother, if any, nothing is known.

There is an equestrian portrait of Sir Robert Dudley, armed, bare-headed, and holding a lance; his titles in Latin on a shield in a corner of the plate—"A. D. 1625. Æt. su. 25." Beneath the horse a shield, bearing a bear and ragged staff. The only known impression of this plate is in the possession of John Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge.

Dudley's Ital. Biog. (Thomas.) Dugdale's Warw. Dugdale's Baro. Lloyd's State Worthies. Birch's Life of Henry, Pr. of Wales. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Biog. Brit. Johnson's Mems. of Selden. Camden. Athen. Ox. Romance of Peerage. Campbell's Lives of Admirals. Watts' Bib. Brit. Aikins' Gen. Biog. Winwood's Mem. Encyc. Brit. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Alice Leigh, Duchess Dudley,

Wife of Sir Robert Dudley, of Kenilworth Castle, afterwards created in her own right, Duchess Dudley.

the decision of the Court determined its true origin. The disclosure of this MS. proved a death-blow to Sir Robert Cotton, for Commissioners were consequently appointed to search his whole library, and to withdraw from it all the King's papers, and he was denied access to his library. Just previous to his death, he wished the Privy Council to be informed "that their so long detaining his books from him, without rendering any reason for the same, had been the cause of his mortal malady." He died in 1631.

In many a parish in Warwickshire, and elsewhere, the name of Duchess Dudley, styled by Dugdale "the English Paula," is respectfully mentioned; neither is this surprising, since the charities which she founded in life still clothe the destitute, comfort the needy, augment the incomes of poor Clergy, give decency, if not splendour to the chief ordinances of our religion. All honour then to Alice Leigh, Duchess Dudley, whose life I now proceed to epitomize—a life wherein earthly sorrows and cruel treatment from him who had solemnly promised to "keep only unto her, so long as they both should live," drove not to false sources of comfort, but to the more careful training of her children (who all imitated her in the energy and amplitude of their charities), and to the promotion of God's glory in works of public charity and beneficence.

Alice Dudley was the second daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, Knt. and Bart., of Stoneleigh Abbey (by Catherine, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Wormleighton), and grand-daughter to Sir Thomas Leigh, the first possessor of Stoneleigh of that name, *(see Leigh)* and aunt to Thomas, first Lord Leigh, who received Charles I. for three nights at Stoneleigh, "when his rebellious subjects at Coventry refused to open their gates to him" (Augt. 19th and 21st, 1642.) *

Of her early life at Stoneleigh nothing is known, but in 1596, she plighted her troth to Sir Robert Dudley, only son of the great Earl of Leicester, and it would appear that he married her, as his second wife, when he had been a widower for one year; and soon after this the law proceedings relative to Sir Robert's legitimacy commenced. Sir

* The walls of Coventry which added so much to its importance were begun in 1355, and were not finished for forty years. They were three miles in circumference, and in each division, they were nine feet in thickness. Thirty-two towers well suited to the purpose of defence were set up at different points, and twelve gates. They were kept in repair for nearly three hundred years, and some idea may be formed of the security they afforded to the City, by the defiance returned on the part of the inhabitants to the mandates of Edward IV. and Charles I., when those monarchs appeared before the gates with an armed force. Charles gave orders for their being razed to the ground, and the first breach was made in the walls by the Earl of Northampton in 1662, when five hundred men were employed for three weeks and three days in the work of demolition.

Robert and Lady Alice Dudley must have resided for some years at Kenilworth Castle, as the eldest daughter was baptised there in Septr. 1597, and the youngest had the engraving of Kenilworth Castle (published in the first edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, 1656), dedicated to her as "a memorial of her birth-place."

In 1605, the Law-suit being ended, and the Star-chamber having pronounced against Sir Robert's legitimacy, he shortly afterwards left London for the Continent, deserting his wife, as before stated, whom he appears never to have seen again.

In 1621 an Act of Parliament was passed to enable Lady Alice to alienate her estate, which she had by Sir Robert, as if she had been a "feme sole." Accordingly in consideration of £4000, with further yearly payments, she relinquished all her interest in the Kenilworth property, (which had been sold to Prince Henry for £14,500,) and sold her jointure of £14,000, settled upon and secured to her upon the Kenilworth woods, notwithstanding the life of her husband. These payments however appear never to have been made, in consequence of which, as well as of the gross injustice which her husband had suffered arising from the denial of his legitimacy, (in which she, as his wife had shared,) the title of Duchess was granted to her by patent in 1645, by way of reparation, with the precedence, places and titles of Duke's daughters, for her children, which honour was confirmed by Charles II., in 1660.

In the patent for creating Alice, Lady Dudley, a Duchess, it sets forth "Whereas our dear father, not knowing the truth of the lawful birth of the said Sir Robert, (as we piously believe,) granted away the titles of the said Earldoms to others, which we now hold not fit to call in question, nor ravel into our deceased father's actions; especially they having been so long enjoyed by those families, to whom the honours were granted, (which we do not intend to alter.) And yet, we having

a very deep sense of the great injuries done to the said Sir Robert Dudley, and the Lady Alice Dudley, and their children; and that we are of opinion, that in justice and equity these possessions so taken from them do rightly belong unto them, or full satisfaction for the same; and holding ourselves in honour and conscience obliged to make them reparation now, as far as our present ability will enable us; and also taking into our consideration the said great estate, which she the said Lady Alice Dudley had in Kenilworth, and sold at our desire to us at a very great undervalue, and yet not perform'd, to many thousand pounds damage." &c.

Duchess Dudley seems to have passed the last fifty years of her life at Dudley House, in London, † which stood to the west of St. Giles's Church; here she lived amid great splendour and in the exercise of unbounded hospitality.

Dr. Robert Boreman, Rector of St. Giles's, who preached her funeral sermon, speaks in high terms of her piety, her charity, and her other excellencies. "She was subjected," he says, "to the reproach of being a Papist, because she was loyal to her Sovereign, and abounded in good works. Her strong memory became in her old age a storehouse of knowledge acquired during her long life, and she was a living chronicle of things relating to her parish. After preparing for death, both during the time of her last illness and before it, she asked for the last time for that heavenly food which she desired as the provision of her journey, kneeling, tho' hardly having strength to stand, and

† "Dudley House stood to the west of St. Giles's Church. It originally formed part of the Hospital buildings, and was changed into a Mansion House by Dudley, Lord Lisle, upon the grant made to him at the dissolution of the Hospital, and from whom it probably received the name of Dudley House. Lord Lisle lived there till 1539, when he conveyed it, with the rest of the Hospital site, to Wymond Carne, Esq., as the Mansion and Capital House, late the house of the dissolved Hospital of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. This Lord Lisle was the eldest son of that Dudley who was executed with Empson in 1509, and who afterwards became Duke of Northumberland. This was the residence of the Duchess. The house was not pulled down at her death, but became Lord Wharton's residence for some time, with the grounds about it; it occupied a triangular space, three sides formed by Denmark Street, Hog Lane, and Lloyd's Court. There an obscure thoroughfare inhabited by poor people, called Dudley's Court, said to be named from the Duchess."—*Thomas's Ital. Biog.*

receiving it with the most devout expressions." A few days after, her wish to depart was granted, and saying, "Lord, receive my spirit," she fell asleep. This was in the year 1669, when she was at the advanced age of ninety.

Sir William Dugdale, who attended her funeral as Norroy, in a letter written on the occasion, says, "I believe that the most noble Countess of Pembroke, who exceeds all in her memorable workes of piety and charity, will be well pleased to heare, that there is one in the south, who hath in some sort imitated her in these excellent christian duties."

Duchess Dudley was buried in Stoneleigh Church, where in her life-time, and previous to 1656, she had prepared a monument to her memory, as well as to that of her daughter, Alicia. The effigies of these two distinguished ladies are represented in recumbent postures, on altar tombs, the one elevated above the other. Over the whole is a heavy black canopy with white drapery underneath, supported by small pillars. Above the canopy is the ducal Coronet, and on the facings is a lozenge emblazoned with coat armour of the family of Leigh. Between the pillars a pair of angels are introduced, raising up the drapery and disclosing to view the person of the Duchess, and at the same time blowing the trumpet of her fame. After her interment the present inscription was added in Latin, and is most likely from the pen of Dr. Robert Boreman. He appears by his sermon, and account of her benefactions, to have been well acquainted with inscriptional, or, as it has been called, lapidary Latin.

I append to this memoir of Duchess Dudley's life, an account of her pious and charitable acts and gifts as extracted from Dr. Boreman's sermon, already referred to.

1. "Her charity began at the House of God, which was first in her thoughts, as it is usually the last, or not at all, in others.

When the former Church of St. Giles, which was decayed by age, lay as it were in rubbish, there being a void space at the upper end of the Chancel, which was stored with lumber, as the boards of coffins and dead men's bones; she, being offended at that unhandsome prospect, erected a decent screen, to divide the said Chancel from the forenamed place, and to hide it from the beholders' eyes, which could not but be troubled at it.

2. When the aforesaid Church was fallen, (with the fall whereof that screen was demolished,) God moved the hearts of the Parishioners to erect a new Church in the room or place of the former; which was in a few years effected and finished, many hundreds of good Christians in other Parishes contributing to so good and glorious a work; she most liberally (as she had a magnificent large soul) gave to the advance and finishing of it, together with the wall that encompasseth it, many £100; of which her magnificent bounty the then grateful Parishioners erected a monument, which is placed over the great gate, on the north side of the Church. The words engraven in a large square stone are,

QUOD FŒLIX BONUMQUE SIT.
POSTERIS
HOC TEMPLUM, LOCO VETERIS EX ANNOSA
VETUSTATE
COLLAPSI, MOLE ET SPLENDORE AUCTUM
MULTO, PARŒCORUM CHARITAS
INSTAURAVIT.
IN QUIBUS PIENTISSIMÆ HEROINÆ
D. ALICIÆ DUDDELEY
MUNIFICENTIA GRATUM MARMORIS HUJUS
MERETUR ELOQUIUM.
HUIC ETIAM ACCESSIT ALIORUM QUORUNDAM
PIETAS
QUIBUS PROVISÆ IN CŒLO SUNT GRATES.

3. The Church being finished, (which is a large goodly fabric,) that the inside of it might correspond with that which is without, she gave hangings of watched taffety, to cover the upper part of the Chancel, and those bordered with a silk and silver fringe. For the back of

the Altar, a rich green velvet cloth, with these three letters in gold, I H S, embroidered on it.

Two Service books in folio, embossed with gold.

A green velvet cloth, with a rich deep gold fringe, to cover the Altar on Sundays.

A cambric Altar-cloth, with a deep bonelace round about.

Another fine damask Altar-cloth.

Two cushions for the Altar, richly embroidered with gold.

A large Turkey carpet, to be spread on the week days over it.

A beautiful screen of carved work, which was placed where the former in the old Church stood.

Moreover she gave a neat pair of organs, with a case richly gilded.

Item, Very costly handsome rails, to guard the Altar or Lord's Table from profane abuses.

Item, the Communion Plate, of all sorts, in silver or gilt, for that sacred use, which is as large and rich as any in the city and suburbs.

Besides all this, she was at the charge of paving the upper end of the Church with marble stones.

And gave the great bell in the steeple, which as oft as it rings sounds her praise; and was at the charge of casting and hanging the other five bells.

Only this bell and the foresaid plate excepted, all the forenamed ornaments of the Church (being counted superstitious and popish) were demolished and sold (under a pretence of relieving the poor out of the money received for them) by the deforming reformers (as they were called) in the late bloody rebellious times. But the Church has since been by our care rebeautified, though not in the same high degree and manner as before specified.

4. She gave long since to the Church of Stonely, in Warwickshire, (where her sacred body lies now entombed,) as also to the

Churches of Mancester, Leke Wotton, Ashow, Kenilworth, and Monks Kirby, £20 and upwards per annum apiece for a perpetual augmentation to the poor Vicarages of those respective Churches for ever.

5. Moreover, she bestowed on the same Churches, and likewise upon the Churches of Bidford in the foresaid county of Warwick, Acton in Middlesex, S. Albans in Hertfordshire, Patshill in Northampton, divers pieces of fair and costly plate, to be used at the celebration of the Holy Communion in each of them.

6. And besides all this, she purchased a fair house and garden near the Church of St. Giles aforesaid, and gave it for a perpetual Mansion to the Incumbents, after three lives, whereof two are expired.

7. She also allowed a yearly stipend to the Sexton of that Church, to toll the great bell when the prisoners condemned to die were passing by, and to ring out after they were executed.

8. She likewise gave great sums of money for the repairing of the Cathedral Church at Litchfield, and for the re-edifying of St. Sepulchre here in London.

All these (with many more of a lesser magnitude) were the products or fruits of her great charity whilst she lived; and thereby made (as wise men and women do) her own eyes her own overseers, and her own hands her executors.

At her death she made these following bequests: namely,

1. For the redemption of Christian captives from the hands of infidels, one hundred pounds per annum for ever.

2. To the Hospital situate near the Church here in St. Giles's, four hundred pounds, for twenty pounds a year for ever.

3. For the placing out for ever of poor parish children of St. Giles's apprentices, two hundred pounds, to purchase a piece of land at ten pounds per annum, and two to be put out every year.

4. To the poor of the foresaid Stoneley, Kenilworth, Leke-Wotton, Ashow, Bidford, and Patshill aforesaid, and also of Lichborrow and Blakesley in the county of Northampton, one hundred pounds per annum, to be disposed and distributed among them in such sort or manner, as her Will doth direct her executrix.

5. And upon the day of her funeral, fifty pounds to be distributed among the poor of St. Giles's and other adjoining parishes.

6. She bequeathed to four score and ten widows, (according to the number of years she lived,) to each one a gown and a fair white kerchief, to attend the hearse wherein her body was carried, and one shilling apiece for their dinner after that solemnity was performed, which was on the 16th day of March, 1668.

7. She appointed by her Will, five pounds to be given to every place or town where her corpse should rest in its passage from London unto Stoneley, (as aforesaid,) in Warwickshire, where she hath a noble monument long since prepared by herself.

8. She ordered, that six-pence should be given to every poor body that should meet her corpse on the road.

9. She gave to Blacksley, Lichborough, and Patshill aforesaid, ten pounds apiece, to be distributed among the poor the same day her corpse was interred.

10. To the parish of Stoneley, fifty pounds, which was distributed the same day."‡

‡ In the list of those who in 1660 came forward "to the reparacon of the great ruines of our Cathedrall Church of Lichfield," on the application of the excellent Bishop Hacket, were—

	£	s.
The Lady Duchess Dudley	40	0
Sir Theophilus Biddulph	100	0
Serjeant Newdegate	20	0
Sir Edward Boughton, first time ..	20	0
Sir Edward Boughton, second time ..	20	0
Sir Francis Willoughby	20	0
Sir Clement Fisher	20	0
Lord Chief Justice Bridgeman ..	50	0
Humph. Jennings, a ton of iron, valued at	18	10
Earl of Denbigh	20	0
The City of Coventry	60	0
Lord Leigh	20	0
Lady Leigh	20	0
Sir Richard Newdigate	50	0
Lord Brooke	20	0
Earl of Denbigh, for books	20	0
Viscount Conway	8	0
Mr. Sheldon	8	0
Robert Digby	8	0
Countess of Denbigh	5	0
Lady Digby	20	0

In a Brief taken out of His Majesty's Letters Patents (14 Sep., 1623) as entered in a register book at Stoneleigh, settling the Duchess's landed donations to the Vicars of the six parishes, it is recited:—"And the Patentees are to preach in their several churches every one of them One Sermon upon every Sunday throughout the year, and One Sermon upon every Whitsunday in the forenoon for a Commemoration for ever of the said Lady Dudley, and Alicia her Daughter, who by her last Will and Testament left most of her estate to the said Lady Dudley her mother, to be employed in such uses as she should think fit."

It must be felt that any notice of the life of the Duchess is incomplete without a brief reference to her four daughters, especially to Alicia and Catherine, to whom Warwickshire is so largely indebted.

1.—Alicia Douglassa, eldest daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Dudley, baptized at Kenilworth, 1597, died 1621. The inscription on the Duchess's tomb says *Ante nuptias*, implying that she was betrothed at the time of her death. When she lay upon her death-bed, she presented two thousand pounds to her mother (or as Dugdale says, which is more probable, three thousand pounds,) the portion given her by her grandmother, the Countess of Leicester, widow of Lord Sheffield, and desired her mother to bestow it for pious uses; who accordingly purchased lands in Mancetter, in the county of Warwick, amounting at that time to £124 per annum, for the equal augmentation of six poor Vicarages, giving the surplusage of four pounds to the Church of Stoneleigh, all which was confirmed by letters patent in 1624.

This is the "Lautum patrimonium" referred to on the Duchess's monument.

2.—Frances, second daughter, lived with her mother in Dudley House, till she married Sir Gilbert Knyveton, of Bradley, Derbyshire. Her original monument in the old church of St. Giles's was of the

bedstead kind, as it used to be called, strongly resembling the Duchess's monument in Stoneleigh Church. She died in 1663.

3.—Anne, third daughter, lived with her mother at Dudley House till she married the great lawyer, Sir Robert Holbourne, Solicitor General to Charles I., whose services are particularly mentioned in the patent for creating Lady Alice Dudley a Duchess. She died about 1663.

4.—Catherine, fourth and youngest daughter, married that distinguished Royalist in the time of Charles I., Sir Richard Levison, Knt. of the Bath, of Trentham Hall, Staffordshire. Like her mother, the Duchess, and her eldest sister, Alicia Douglassa, she was distinguished by her multifarious charities, which will be best and soonest attested by copying what Dugdale, in his Baronage, records of her pious and charitable munificence.

"None survived the Duchess but the Lady Catherine Levison, who, imitating her in these blessed works of piety and charity, did, in her lifetime, rebuild that ruinous fabric of the Temple-Church at Balshall, in com. Warr., and beautified it very much, for the use of the inhabitants there, and those neighbouring hamlets which lie far distant from their parish church; assigning fifty pounds per annum for the support of a perpetual Incumbent therein.

"And for the augmentation of the Vicarage of Long-Itchington in the same county, she gave fifty pounds per annum out of the revenues of her said manor of Balshall.

"Moreover, by her last Will and Testament, she hath assigned forty pounds per annum perpetually, to be received out of the yearly revenues of her manor of Foxley, in com. North., for the sufficient support and repairing of that stately Chappel at Warwick, long since founded by the executors of the famous Earl of Warwick, (her noble ancestor,) whose body lieth gloriously intombed in the midst thereof;

wherein also the monuments of Robert, Earl of Leicester, her grandfather, and Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, her great uncle, are placed: appointing that the surplusage thereof shall be disposed of, for an augmentation, to the maintenance of those poor men, who now are, or hereafter shall be, in that Hospital at Warwick, of her grandfather's foundation.

"And by her said Will hath further appointed, that out of the revenues of her Lordship of Balshall, an Hospital shall be founded for twenty poor widows, and not married; to be chosen out of the poor inhabitants of Balshall: and, if not to be found there, to be supplied out of the Lordships of Long-Itchington, in com. Warr., Trentham, in com. Staff., and Lilshull, in com. Salop; each of them for their maintenance therein to have eight pounds per annum, and a gown of grey cloth, with these two letters, K and L, in blue cloth, fixed thereon. As also twenty pounds per annum to a Minister, to read prayers every day in that Hospital, and to teach twenty children.

"To the said town of Trentham, she likewise hath given four hundred pounds, to purchase lands of twenty pounds per annum value, for the support of a Schoolmaster, to teach the poor children of that parish, until they shall be fit to be placed forth for apprentices. Also to the poor of Newcastle under Lime, in com. Staff., ten pounds; to the poor of Stone, ten pounds; to the poor of Eccleshall, five pounds; and for beautifying the Church of Barlaston, (all in that county,) twenty pounds.

"To the poor of Newport in com. Salop, ten pounds; to the poor of Trentham and Lilshull, (to be distributed on the day of her funeral,) fifty pounds to each parish; to the poor of Balshall and Long-Itchington, fifty pounds each parish, for a dole, to be paid out of the first rents after her death.

"She hath also given the yearly rent of one hundred and twenty pounds for the maintenance of twelve poor widows, whereof two of them to be inhabitants of Blakesley, two of Patshull, two of Lichbarow, (all in com. North.); three of Lilshull, in com. Salop, and three of Trentham, in com. Staff.; to be chosen by the Minister, Church Wardens, and Overseers, in every one of those places; and to each of them a gown of grey cloth, with the letters, K and L, in blue cloth, affixed thereto. Likewise one hundred pounds per annum more, to be paid out of the rents and revenues of Foxley, for the placing out of ten poor boys apprentices, six of them to be of the parishes of Blakesley, Patshull, and Lichbarow; two of Trentham; and two of Lilshull. Appointing, that the remainder of the rents of that her Lordship of Foxley, after all these particulars shall be paid, to be to the use of the poor inhabitants of those three parishes of Blakesley, Patshull, and Lichbarow.

"And departing this life at Trentham, in com. Salop, February, an. 1673, was buried at Lilshull, in com. Salop, where her late husband, Sir Richard Levison, lieth interred."

Upon Lady Levison's death, in 1673, without issue, Duchess Dudley's descendants became extinct, and with her the last of a family as remarkable as any that have flourished in this kingdom, and one which has produced as great men, and as good women, as any that are mentioned in History.

Thomas's Italian Biog. of Dudley. Dugdale's Warw. Dugdale's Baronage. Boreman's Sermon. Lives of Englishmen of 17th century. Biog. Brit. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Wilford's Pious Memorials. V. Thomas's Whitsun. Sermon, 1854. Hist. of Stoneleigh Abbey, privately printed.—*(F. L. C.)*

Dudley, Sir Henry Bate, Bart., L.L.D.

Was born in 1745, at Fenny Compton,* of a good Warwickshire and

* John Dod, usually called the Decalogist, from his Commentary on the Commandments, was an eminent Puritan Divine, and a man of undoubted piety. After being suspended by Dr. Bridges, Bishop of Oxford,

Staffordshire family.

His father, the Rev. Henry Bate, held for many years the living of St. Nicholas, Worcester, and being afterwards presented to the Rectory of North Fambridge, in Essex, removed with his family into that county, and took up his abode at Chelmsford. In this latter place his son Henry, who had taken Holy Orders, although he was eminently unsuited for that calling, succeeded him at his death. He became first known to the world by a rather unclerical exhibition of personal prowess in a Vauxhall squabble.

The emoluments of his living being trifling, he turned his thoughts towards the public press, and established the "Morning Post" Newspaper. In consequence of something that appeared in this journal, which was supposed to reflect on Lady Strathmore, he was involved in a duel (or pretended duel,) with Mr. Robinson Stoney, (who soon after married the lady, and took the name of Bowes.) He afterwards quarrelled with his co-proprietors in the "Post," one of whom, Joseph Richardson, he wounded in another duel. In 1780, he set up the Morning Herald, to which he devoted much of his time. He commenced also about the same period the "Courier de l'Europe," a journal printed in the French language; and the "English Chronicle." At this time he was the intimate associate of most of the wits of the day, and was a contributor to the "Probationary Odes," the "Rolliad," and other works of a similar class. In 1781 the advowson of the valuable Rectory of Bradwell-juxta-Mare was purchased in trust for him, subject to the life of the then Incumbent; in consequence of which he is said to have expended during the life-time of the Incumbent, upwards of £28,000,

for nonconformity, he left Hamwell, in Oxfordshire, where he had been for twenty years, and then preached at Fenny Compton, "where he had but small means, but was desirous of doing good," and next at Canons Ashby, in Northamptonshire, where he was again suspended, and during his suspension wrote his Commentary on the Decalogue and Proverbs. In 1624 he was presented to the living of Fawsley, in Northamptonshire, where he continued during the remainder of his days. There is a very interesting memoir of him among Clark's Lives. Fuller says, "with him the Old Puritan seemed to expire, and in his grave to be interred. Humble, meek, patient, charitable as in his censures of, so in his alms to others. Would I could truly say but half so much of the next generation!"

in repairs, embankments, plantations, &c., for the benefit of the living.

In 1784 he assumed the name of Dudley, in compliance with the will of a relation, belonging to that family. In 1797 Mr. Dudley presented himself to the living aforesaid, but doubts having arisen in the Bishop's mind as to the legality of the proceedings, he refused institution, and a compromise was at length effected by the proposed substitution of the Rev. Richard Birch, a brother-in-law of the patron. This arrangement was however made too late, inasmuch as the delay had caused a lapse of the living to the Crown, which bestowed it on Mr. Gamble, Chaplain-General to the army. The case was thought hard, and a petition, signed by Lord Braybrooke, the Lord-lieutenant of Essex, and most of the magistrates and gentry of the county, was forwarded to the Ministers, enumerating the services of Mr. Dudley in his capacity as a magistrate, under very trying circumstances, for which services he had been publicly thanked by Lord Kenyon, when on the Circuit. A favourable answer was returned, and in 1804 he was presented to the living of Kilscoren, barony of Forth, Ireland, to which was soon added the Chancellorship of the diocese of Ferns. In 1807 the Duke of Bedford, then Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, sharing in the sympathy accorded to him by others, gave him the Rectory of Kilglass, in the county of Longford, which he retained till 1812, when he resigned all his Irish preferments for the living of Willingham, in Cambridgeshire; his relation, Mr. Birch, having been in the meantime instituted to the long-disputed Rectory of Bradwell, on the decease of Mr. Gamble. Shortly afterwards Mr. Dudley obtained a Baronetcy; and in 1816, the dignity of a Prebendary of Ely Cathedral, which he retained till his death, in 1824.

To his discriminating patronage the country is mainly indebted for discovering and fostering the talents of Gainsborough, the painter; and he is also said to have been one of the first to appreciate those of

Mrs. Siddons, whom he introduced to Garrick. Sir Henry, at the time of his death, was a magistrate for eleven English counties, and for four in Ireland.

His literary abilities were evidenced in the composition of a variety of dramatic pieces. Among them are—

1.—The Flitch of Bacon—written for the purpose of introducing his friend Shield to the public as a composer; 8vo., 1779. 2.—The Woodman; 8vo., 1791. 3.—The Rival Candidates; 8vo., 1775. 4.—The Blackamoor Washed White; at the representation of which, party spirit ran so high as to produce a serious conflict, in which swords were drawn, &c., among the audience; 8vo., 1776. 5.—The Travellers in Switzerland; 8vo., 1793. &c.

Gorton's Biog. Dict. Gent. Mag. Miller's Biog. Sket. Dict. Living Authors. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Thomas Dugard

Was appointed Master of King Henry VIIIth's School, Warwick,* in 1633, and after remaining there fifteen years, was instituted to the neighbouring Rectory of Barford, where he continued for thirty-five years, dying in 1683, aged 76. There is a monument to his memory in the Church of Barford.

The probability is that he was related to William Dugard, the eminent schoolmaster and author.

* The following account of the foundation of some of our principal Warwickshire Grammar Schools is not without interest:—The earliest date assigned to any Warwickshire school is to that of Coleshill, which was established as a "free school" about 1541, and is now a classical school with £361 a year, and 56 scholars. The King's School at Warwick, comes next in chronological order, having been founded by letters patent in 1545 as a free school. In 1638 a decree in Chancery was obtained by which the Master and Usher were to teach all children born and brought up in Warwick, from the accidence to grammar, and so forwards without taking anything after they were fit to be taught the accidence. Seven years afterwards (1552) King Edward VI. founded the school which bears his name in Birmingham, by letters patent, and the same young monarch re-established the Grammar School at Stratford-upon-Avon in 1553. Prior to that period it had been maintained as a free Grammar School from the revenues of a Guild. The same year witnessed also the foundation of the Grammar School at Nuneaton. The reign of Queen Elizabeth witnessed the foundation of a large number of schools, amongst which those of Rugby, and of Coventry, are conspicuous, and with Laurence Sheriff, and John Hales, must be associated Sir William Devereux, who founded Atherstone school, and Thomas Waringe, and others who in 1602 founded the free Grammar School of Solihull. Hampton Lucy and Monk's Kirby schools date from the reign of Charles I., and by the founder's deed (the Rev. Richard Hill), the master of the first-mentioned school was to instruct the boys of "certain parishes" in grammar, and good learning, and in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English. During the Commonwealth, the school at Priors Marston was founded by Mr. Perkins. Kingsbury dates from 1686. It owes its existence to the beneficence of Thomas Coton, since which time no fresh Grammar School has been founded in Warwickshire.—*Leamington Courier*, 1868.

He published—"Death and the Grave," a Sermon preached at the funeral of "Lady Alice Lucie" (born Spencer,) 1649, 8vo.; likewise, "The true nature of the Divine Law and disobedience thereto;" Lond., 1687. In the 3rd edition of "Clarke's Marow," (1675,) I find some Greek lines addressed by Thomas Dugard to the author, and in the "Ecclesiastical Martyrologie" by the same author, is prefixed a long prefatory poem by Dugard, "on our English Martyrs and Martyrologers, Master Fox and Master Clerk," in which he thus quaintly and enthusiastically pourtrays the Martyrs:—

"Persons that deeply did abhorre
The doctrine of the scarlet whore:
And no less Protestant latitude,
Which holy Fervor doth exclude.
The narrow way they nimbly trod,
Their zeal presented them to God,
An Holocaust continually:
Not then alone when they did fry
In furious flames, and so asserted
God's sacred truth, by most deserted."

Mr. Dugard likewise wrote some eulogistic lines in Greek, Latin and English, to our Warwickshire Worthy, Mr. Trapp, "on the Books of Solomon opened by Mr. Trapp," which succeeded "The Epistle Dedicatory" in Trapp's Commentary on the Old and New Testaments.

Extract from the Registers of Barford:—

Anno Domini 1647.
Baptized,
Octob. 24, Samuel Fairfax, Son of John Fairfax, jun.,
and Elizabeth his wife.
Memorandum.

That now there are four Generations of the Fairfaxes in Barford, and three of them double: viz.,

1. Samuel Fairfax, baptized as above-said.
2. Mr. John, and Elizabeth, his father and mother.
3. Mr. John, and Elenor, his grandfather and grandmother.
4. Mr. Richard, and Alice, his great-grandfather and great-grandmother.

Not one person of these three pairs hath been twice marryed; and every pair of them is an honour to marriage. They all dwell together in one house, and eat together at one table. The like hereunto is hardly, if at all, to be found. So affected with the strangeness of it was the Rector of the place, that he put it into this Epigramme:—

Fairfax the Fourth is born, a gallant Boy;
Father's, grandfather's, great-grandfather's great joy.
Under one roof these dwell, with their three wives;
And at one table eat what Heaven gives.
Our times a sweeter harmony have not known:
They are six persons, yet their Hearts but one.
And of these six as none hath hitherto
Known Marriage twice, so none desires to doe.
Mate is to mate as dearest dove to dove.
Even grandest wrinkles are still full of Love.

In those three Pairs Barford doth greatly glory.
What other place can parallel this Story?

THOMAS DUGARD, *Rector.*
ANDREW FAIRFAX, THOMAS COCKBILL, } *Churchwardens.*

Sir William Dugdale speaks of the above circumstance in his Antiquities of Warwickshire. The house in which this happy family party lived is still standing, though in the last stage of decay.

Dugdale's Warw. Clarke's Marow. Clarke's Martyrologie. Holyoke's Lat. Dict. Gough's Camden. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Samuel Dugard,

Son of Thomas Dugard (Master of King Henry VIIIth's School, Warwick, and afterwards Rector of the neighbouring parish of Barford,) was born in the Borough of Warwick in 1645, entered of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1661, when his father is described as "Rector of Barford," but the date of his election to a fellowship in the same College is not known, as there are blanks in the College books when his election would have happened. Entering Holy Orders, he became eventually Rector of Forton, in Staffordshire, in 1676; in which post he remained till 1691. He published—

1.—The Marriages of Cousin Germans, vindicated from the censures of unlawfulness and inexpediency; 1673; mostly taken, as he said, from Dr. Jeremy Taylor's book, called, Ductor Dubitantium, &c. 2.—Relation concerning a strange kind of bleeding in a little child at Lilleshall, in Shropshire. 3.—The true nature of the Divine Law and disobedience thereunto, in nine discourses, tending to shew in the one a lovelyness, in the other a deformity, by way of dialogue between Theophilus and Eubulus; 1695.

Watt's Bibl. Brit. Antiq. Repert.

Sir William Dugdale.

This great Antiquary and Historian, whose name is almost synonymous with Warwickshire, and who with one exception may be considered the brightest ornament this county has produced, was born

at the impropriate Rectory-house of Shustoke, in this county, in 1605. He was the only son of John Dugdale, of Shustoke, who had migrated from Lancashire in consequence of taking a fancy to the woodland part of Warwickshire. He received his early education under Mr. Thomas Sibley, the Curate of Nether Whitacre, and afterwards under Mr. James Cranford *(see Cranford)* in the Free School at Coventry, where he continued from 1615 to 1620. He received further instruction in Law and History from his father. In 1625, after the death of this parent, who had long been an invalid, he purchased the manor of Blythe, in Shustoke, from Sir Walter Aston, and in the year following sold his neighbouring estate at Fillongley, and went to reside at Blythe Hall.

His natural tastes led him to the study of Antiquities and History, in which he was greatly encouraged by that eminent Antiquarian, Samuel Roper, Esq.,* of Derbyshire. By him he was introduced, about the year 1630, to Sir Simon Archer, of Tamworth, † who lent

* "Mr. Roper was a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Henry Goodere," of Polesworth. "He resided at Monk's Kirby, and our author has thus mentioned him in his account of it, in the Warwickshire, p. 50.—'I am in the first place to take notice of what hath been observed to me by my worthy friend Sam. Roper, Esq. (a gentleman learned and judicious, and singularly well seen in Antiquities, from whom I do acknowledge to have received much light for the furtherance of this work,) *viz.*, certain apparent tokens, that the Romans had some station here; for, by digging the ground near the Church, he hath met with foundations of old walls and Roman bricks.' Before his death in 1658, he removed to Heanor, Co. Derby."—*Note to Hamper's Life of Dugdale.*

Another eminent Antiquary residing at this time in Warwickshire—at Witton, in the parish of Aston-juxta-Birmingham—was William Booth, Esq., "a gentleman," says Dugdale in his Warwickshire, "so well affected to Antiquities, that by his judicious observation of sundry notable things, concerning that part of this Countie, which with much freenesse he hath imparted toward the present work, he deserves a better acknowledgement from me, than by a few words can be expressed." In his monument in Aston Church Mr. Booth is described as "eminent for his great learning in Antiquitys, and his unblemisht integrity in the practice of his profession." He died in 1673. The late Mr. Hamper retrieved a few of Mr. Booth's collections, but says that he sought in vain for one of his volumes, entitled, "Descents of some gentlemen and others, our neighbours, in and about Birmingham," A.D. 1641, which Shaw, the Historian of Staffordshire, found in the possession of Erasmus Darwin, Esq., of Derby, in 1791.

† "To Mr. Fisher Dilke, of Shustoke, Dugdale was indebted for his introduction to Burton, the Leicester Historian, and by that means to the acquaintance of his valuable friend Sir Simon Archer. Mr. Dilke appears to have been a Character, according to the following Anecdote preserved in the Collection of 'Short Stories.' 'One Mr. F. D. of Shustoke, a Phisition of a very sinicall temper, otherwise a good Churchman, had a wife who was the Sister of Sr. Peter Wentworth, Knight of the Bath, and nominated for one of King Charles's Judges, and in the List. She was a frequenter of Conventicles; and dying before her husband, he first stript his Barn-wall to make her a Coffyn, then bargened with the Clerke for a groat to make a grave in the church-yard, to save 8d. by one in the Church. This done, he speaketh about 8 of his neighbours to meet at her house, for Bearers, for whom he provided 3 two-penny cakes and a bottle of Claret; and some being come, he read a chapter in Job to them, till all were there ready; when, having distributed the Cake and Wine among them, they took up the Corps, he following them to the

him collections which he had made from various old manuscripts, and introduced him to the acquaintance of Sir Simon Clerke, of Brome Court, and many other Warwickshire gentlemen; and by their advice and encouragement he undertook his great history of Warwickshire.

In 1638 he accompanied Sir Simon Archer to London, and was there introduced by him to the learned Sir Henry Spelman. During his residence in London he had also an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the most eminent Antiquarians, and among others with Sir Christopher Hatton, afterwards created Lord Hatton. This celebrated man united with Sir Henry Spelman in recommending him to Lord Arundel, then Earl-Marshal of England, by whom he was created Pursuivant-at-arms-extraordinary, by the title of Blanch-Lyon; afterwards, in 1640, he was made Rouge-croix-pursuivant-in-ordinary. His official residence in the Heralds' Office gave him an opportunity of increasing his collections out of the records in the Tower and other places.

In 1641, in consequence of the political storm then threatening, he was employed in taking exact draughts of all the monuments in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, and many other ecclesiastical buildings where monuments were to be found. In 1642 he was summoned in virtue of his office to attend upon the King's Forces, and was present at the battle of Edgehill. In 1644 he was created Chester-Herald; and in the same year, when at Worcester, he collected materials for his "Antiquities of Warwickshire," as he had done while at Oxford with the King, for his "Monasticon." At this time it is supposed that he must have cultivated the acquaintance of Anthony à

grave. Then, putting himself in the Parson's place (none being there), the Corps being layd in the grave, and a spade of mold cast thereon, he said 'Ashes to Ashes, dust to dust; adding 'Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation;' and so returned home. At the time of Pepys's brother, 1664, 'Their Service was six biscuits a piece, and what they pleased of burnt claret.' Mr. Dilke was appointed Registrar of the parish of Shustoke, in 1653, and exercised that office until the Restoration. He seems to have attended to its duties, but his 'Sinicall temper' induced him to scribble sarcastic verses on the vacant pages of the Register, both in Latin and English, with some of a graver and a better taste."—*Note to Hamper's Life of Dugdale.*

Wood, who in his "Fasti" has written a special memoir of Dugdale, evidently dictated by Dugdale himself.

In 1646 our great historian repaired to London, and was allowed to compound for his estate, which had been sequestered. While there, he, in conjunction with Mr. Roger Dodsworth, the Yorkshire Antiquary, collected information for his History of St. Paul's Cathedral, which he published in 1658, and worked hard in gathering materials for his "Monasticon." Shortly afterwards he visited Paris, where, during a residence of three months, he acquired much curious information relating to religious houses in England, formerly called "Priories—aliens," which had been cells to great Abbeys in France, &c.

When the "Monasticon" was ready, the publishers being unwilling to hazard their money upon so great and costly a publication, Mr. Dugdale and Mr. Dodsworth borrowed money to defray the expense; but the care attendant on printing this work rested entirely with Mr. Dugdale, as Mr. Dodsworth died in 1654, before the tenth part of the first volume came forth from the press. The remaining volumes were not published until several years afterwards.

It is remarkable that the publication of the "Monasticon" was productive of many law-suits, by the revival of old writings; and that it gave much offence to the Puritans, who looked upon it as a step towards the re-introduction of Popery.

In the meantime our Author, whose industry and energy never flagged, printed "the Antiquities of Warwickshire" at his own cost, and for nearly a year-and-a-half, while it was printing, remained in London to correct the press. This work was first exposed for sale in 1656. Fuller, in his Worthies, says, in reference to this laborious work, —"I cannot but congratulate the happiness of this County, in having Master William Dugdale, now Norroy, my worthy Friend, a Native thereof, whose Illustrations are so great a Work, no Young Man

could be so bold to begin, or Old Man hope to finish it, whilst one of Middle Age fitted the performance. A well-chosen County for such a Subject, because lying in the Centre of the Land, whose Lustre diffuseth the Light, and darteth Beames to the Circumference of the Kingdom. It were a wild wish, that all the Shires in England were described to an equal degree of perfection, as which will be accomplished when each Star is as big and bright as the Sun. However, one may desire them done quoad specimen, though not quoad gradum, in imitation of Warwickshire." Mr. Hamper, F.S.A., the editor of Dugdale's Correspondence, thus enthusiastically refers to this great undertaking:—"This work is certainly our Author's *chef-d'œuvre*; and, though his humble testimony can add nothing to its reputation, the editor may perhaps be excused observing that after thirty years' acquaintance with its contents, and following Dugdale through most of his authorities, particularly the family documents of the county, he is filled with admiration at the general correctness of its details; the few discrepancies which he has discovered being too insignificant to withdraw a single leaf from the laurels so well earned, and so universally conceded."

On the Restoration, by the recommendation of Lord Clarendon, (who had seen the Illustration of Warwickshire Antiquities, and the first volume of the Monasticon,) Dugdale was made Norroy-king-of-arms. Four years later he published "The History of imbanking and draining of divers fens and marshes, both in foreign parts and in this kingdom;" written at the desire of Lord Gorges and others who were then engaged in this costly and laudable undertaking. About the same time he completed the second volume of Sir Henry Spelman's Councils, and published it in 1644; and shortly afterwards the "Origines Judiciales."

In 1667 Dugdale was appointed Garter-principal-king-of-arms, in the place of Sir Edward Walker (who had been Dugdale's immediate

predecessor through all the gradations of his heraldic promotion,) and on the day following he was knighted, (much against his will, as his estates were small.)

Besides the above-mentioned works, he wrote a variety of others, some of which were never published. His MS. collection for the Antiquities of Warwickshire are now in the Ashmolean Museum, one of his daughters having married Elias Ashmole, the founder, and several of his MSS. are in the Heralds' Office in London, while others are preserved at Merevale. ‡

It is a notable fact that at this time the study of Antiquities was among the most famed branches of literature pursued by men of education in Europe. And when we reflect that Leland, Speed, Stowe, Camden, Cotton, Spelman, Usher, Raleigh, Selden, Drayton, (for he was an antiquary as well as a poet,) our own Dugdale, with many others of similar learning, were all contemporaries, we may well believe that England was at this period among the countries most distinguished in antiquarian research.

> "They were congenial spirits, and they drunk
> Deep from the fount of antiquarian lore."
>
> *Lord Leigh's Poems.*

This great man died at his seat, Blythe Hall, in 1686, and was buried at Shustoke, in a little vault which by his directions had been made in the church of that parish. Over that vault he had erected in his life-time an altar tomb of free-stone, and above it, fixed in the wall, a tablet of white marble, with an epitaph of his own writing, in which he tells us of his ascending gradually through all the places in the office of heralds, till he was made Garter-principal-king-of-arms.

‡ Here likewise may be seen the rough copy of Dugdale's Warwickshire. The price of the book at its first issuing from the Press, appears to have been £1 5s. In 1669 several instances occur of its selling for £1 10s., the destructive fire of London having increased its scarcity; and in 1670, we find the author giving £1 15s. for a copy to accommodate a friend *(see the Diary.)* It now sells for £14 or thereabouts. The second edition, edited by Dr. Thomas, was published in 1730; this edition now sells for £35 or thereabouts. In 1765 an edition of the Antiquities of Warwickshire was published in one large volume in folio, in seventy-six penny numbers, being a strict copy of the first edition of 1656.

We cannot better sum up this memoir than in the words of his friend, Anthony á Wood:—"Had this indefatigable person sequestred himself from worldly troubles, and totally addicted himself to his studies, and had minded the publick, more than his private concerns, the world might have justly enjoyed more of his lucubrations, and those more true and accurate, than such that are already published, especially those in his latter days; yet however what he hath done is prodigious," "and therefore his memory ought to be venerated and had in everlasting remembrance." He was a sincere member of the Church of England in those years, when her ritual and worship were proscribed; and as a necessary consequence there were not wanting those who, after his death, ventured to asperse his memory by insinuating that he was of a different communion to that which he professed. But this aspersion was met as it deserved; for in the MSS. in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, is a letter from his son, Sir John Dugdale, to Dr. Thomas Smith, the learned and famous Scholar of Magdalen College, written not long after his death, and in these words:—

"Coventry, 10th May, 1686.—As to my Father's judgment, I think that no good man that knew him will ever credit that he apostatized, but that he died as he lived, a true son of the Church of England. He had no apprehension of dying, being not sick after the first night he was taken, but talked well, and kept his bed very little more than usual; yet had our Vicar, Mr. Will. Bennett, to pray by him the prayers of our Church, which if need, he will certifie."

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Biog. Brit. Wood's Fasti. Pennant, from Chester to London.
Gorton's Biog. Dict. Netherclift's Autographs. Hamper's Life of Dugdale.
Fuller's Worthies. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Noble's College of Arms.
Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Sir John Dugdale.

Only son of Sir William Dugdale, Garter, of Blythe, was Chief Gentleman of the Chamber to the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of

England. In 1675 he was appointed Windsor Herald upon the resignation of his brother-in-law, Elias Ashmole, and at length in 1685 Norroy-king-of-arms (upon the promotion of Sir Thomas St. George to the office of Garter, in the place of Sir William Dugdale, deceased,) and about the same time he was knighted by King James II.

Sir John Dugdale published—

"A Catalogue of the Nobility of England, according to their respective Precedencies, as it was presented to His Majesty New-year's Day, An. 1684," to which was afterwards added "The Blazon of their paternal Coates of Arms, and a List of the present Bishops, by permission of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal." This was printed at London on a broadside of a large sheet of paper in 1685, and came out again with additions in 1690.

Sir John Dugdale died at his house in Coventry, in 1700, and was buried in the parish Church of Shustoke, leaving two sons, William and John; the latter died single, in 1749; but the former was father of John Dugdale, Mowbray-herald-extraordinary, temp. George I. and II., who died without issue. William Dugdale had likewise four daughters, the third of whom married Richard Geast, Esq., whose son Richard became devisee in possession of his maternal uncle, John Dugdale, and took the name and arms of Dugdale only. He is the ancestor of the present William Stratford Dugdale, Esq., of Blythe Hall and Merivale.

Burke's Landed Gentry. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Hamper's Life of Dugdale. Wood's Fasti. Noble's Coll. of Arms. Warw. Arms and Lineages.

Thomas Edwards, D.D.,

Head Master of the Free School, Coventry,* was born in that city in 1729, being son of the Rev. Thomas Edwards, Vicar of St. Michael's. He was educated at the Free School, and such was his eagerness for

* Sir James Stonhouse, Bart., the eminent Physician and Divine, settled in Coventry for twelve months in the year 1742; when he married the elder daughter of John Neale, Esq., of Allesley, and Member for Coventry; and niece of Joseph Neale, a Captain of the Horse Guards, who was buried at Allesley, with this inscription to his memory:—"Ah! Poor Joe Neale!" After Sir James had practised as a Physician at Northampton for twenty years, and laboured much in the cause of virtue and religion, he entered Holy Orders, and in 1764 he was presented to the living of Little Cheverell, Wilts., and in 1779 to that of Great Cheverell. He died in 1795. He published many tracts, some of which were adopted by the S.P.C.K.—*Stonhouse's Life.*

the acquisition of knowledge, that he seldom engaged in the diversions common to boys. In 1754 he graduated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and ultimately became a Fellow of that society.

In the earlier part of his life, he was a self-taught musician, and became an excellent performer on the spinet and the bass-viol; but finding that this amusement encroached too much upon his studies, he entirely relinquished it.

In 1751 he entered Holy Orders. When not twenty-six years of age, he gave a striking proof of the diligence with which he applied himself to the study of the learned languages, and to the acquisition of sacred literature, by publishing "a new English translation of the Psalms from the original Hebrew, reduced to metre by the late Bishop Hare," &c. The design of this work was to make Dr. Hare's system of Hebrew metre better known, and to prove, that by a judicious application of it, great light might be thrown upon the poetical parts of the Hebrew Scriptures. In 1758 he was nominated Master of the Free Grammar School, and presented to the Rectory of Saint John the Baptist, Coventry.

In 1762 he attacked Dr. Lowth's "Metricæ Harianæ Confutatio," to which strictures the latter replied in a note that elicited from Mr. Edwards his "Epistola ad Robertum Lowthium." The controversy was concluded by Dr. Lowth's "Larger confutation of Bishop Hare's system," which in the opinion of the learned secured the victory.

In 1766 Mr. Edwards was admitted to the degree of D.D., and in 1770 was presented to the Vicarage of Nuneaton. In 1779 he resigned the Mastership of the Coventry Grammar School, together with the Rectory of St. John's, and retired to Nuneaton. There he published some of those learned critical works which reflect honour on the variety and extent of his classical literature, but which we fear must have

deprived his parishioners of much personal intercourse with their Vicar.

This learned Divine died at Nuneaton in 1785, and was interred in the church-yard of Foleshill; in the chancel of that church is a mural monument to his memory, with a short inscription in Latin. "In his temper," says Mr. Sharpe, the historian of Coventry, "Dr. Edwards was sometimes subject to starts of anger, but otherwise he was remarkably mild, benevolent and humane. His generosity was great and extensive; and his dealings with others were conducted on principles of the most rigid honesty and integrity. Such were his assiduity and ability in the instruction of youth, and so conscientious his discharge of his parochial duties, that no praise can exceed his merits. He was fond of retirement, and went seldom from his place of abode; on which account, though he occasionally corresponded with many of the Literati, he was not in the habit of much intimacy with any. The person with whom he had most converse was the excellent and learned Bishop of Carlisle, who like himself was devoted to the prosecution and promotion of sacred literature."

Besides the works already enumerated Dr. Edwards published—

A Sermon preached at St. Michael's, Coventry, in 1756. "The doctrine of irresistible grace proved to have no foundation in the doctrine of the New Testament." Two dissertations on "Bigotry and Persecution," and on the "Qualifications necessary to a correct interpretation of the New Testament." These were followed by two Latin dissertations concerning various readings in the Scripture text, and on St. Paul's doctrine of Predestination. In 1779 he published his last work, entitled, "Selecta quædam Theocriti Idyllia," &c.

Sharpe's Hist of Coventry. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Edward Eglionbie, or Aglionby, M.P.,

Of Temple Balsall, (mentioned by Henry Ferrers, of Baddesley, in his catalogue of residents in the county of Warwick, in the reign of

Elizabeth,) was born at Carlisle*† in or about 1520. He was elected from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, 1536, at which time he was "esteemed a good Grecian and Latin poet;" he proceeded B.A. 1540, and commenced M.A. in 1544. In 1545 he was enjoined to "divert to the study of Theology," and in 1546 he was incorporated M.A. of Oxford.

In December 1569, the treasure, for the supply of the army sent to suppress the northern rebellion, was committed to his charge. He arrived safely with it at Berwick, although delayed by various causes, especially by the severity of the weather.

Mr. Eglionbie was a Magistrate for Warwickshire, and was returned for Warwick in the Parliament which opened on the 2nd of April, 1571. On the 12th of August, 1572, he was made Recorder for that borough, in the room of Sir William Wigston, whose daughter he married. On the same day Queen Elizabeth visited the town of Warwick. She was expected to come, (as the "Black Book" reports) "the direct way from Itchington, leading by Tachebrook, and so through Myton Field; and therefore it was thought convenient by the said bailief, recorder, and burgesses, to expect her majesty at the gate betweene Tachebrook feld and Myton feld. Nevertheless the weather having beene very fowle long tyme before, and the way much stayned with carriage, her majesty was led an other way through Chesterton pastures, and so by Okeley, and by that means came towards the towne by Fourde myll, whereof the said bailief" Robert Philippes "recorder and burgesses having word, they left there place afore taken, and resorted to the said Four Myl Hill." Mr. Griffyn, the first master of the Leicester Hospital, was likewise of the number. These persons received

* Edward Eglionbie was probably nearly related to John Eglionbie, D.D., who was the son of Edward Eglionbie, of Carlisle, commemorated in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." He was Chaplain-in-ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, and Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, in 1601. He had a considerable share in the last translation of the New Testament, in 1604, and died in 1609.

† The Eglionbie pedigree is given in the Visitation of Warwickshire of 1619.

Her Majesty "all reverently kneeling," when the Recorder delivered an "oration," and though he promised to "be short of speche," he was obliged to confess that he had spoken a "lardge one." It was clothed in fulsome language, which was then thought proper in addressing a royal personage, especially one so open to flattery as her Highness the virgin Queen. He shortly detailed the history of the town of Warwick, from early to later times, closing with an acknowledgement of its great obligations to her family, and especially to herself. He then expresses his rejoicing, and that of the whole people of Warwick, "for that it hath pleased her to blesse them with her comfortable presence;" and concludes with offering a small present to her Majesty, which he humbly hopes she would condescend to receive, as Alexander was pleased "to accept a handfull of water from a poore soldier of his." He concluded by wishing her "a long and prosperous reign, even to Nestor's years, if it so please God!"

Mr. Eglionbie, with others, had afterwards the honour of kissing hands; when the Queen thus familiarly replied:—"Come hither, little Recorder; it was soe told me that you wold be afraid to look upon me, or to speake boldly; but you were not so fraid of me, as I was of youe, and I now thank you for putting me in mynde of my duety."

It may be added that Mr. Griffyn (already referred to,) humbly advancing, craved permission to offer to her Majesty a copy of Latin verses *(see Bib. Top. Brit., No. xviii.)* composed by him expressly for the occasion, which were also graciously received. The Queen declined reading them at that time, and handed them over to the Countess of Warwick, who was in the same coach with her.

During the Queen's visit at Warwick the Recorder was the guest of John Fisher, Steward of the Corporation, and the presumed author of the Black Book, "where he was simply lodgid; because the best lodgings were taken up by Mr. Comptroller."

As Member for Warwick, Mr. Eglionbie spoke three times in debates on the Bill for rendering attendance on the Services of the Church of England compulsory. He suggested that the measure should only be temporary. He objected to a proposed exception for gentlemen in their private oratories, because he considered the same laws ought to apply to rich and poor alike. As to the compulsory reception of the Holy Communion, he urged that it was "inconvenient to enforce conscience." "The conscience of man," he said, "is eternal, invisible, and not in the power of the greatest monarchy in the world, in any limits to be straitened, in any bounds to be contained, nor with any policy of men, if once decayed, to be again raised." He contended also that to will and command all men, irrespective of character, to come to the Holy Communion, was "too strange an enforcement, and without precedent."

In November, 1587, he resigned the Recordership of Warwick, "because of his great age and impotency to travel and failing of sight."

Sir William Dugdale frequently names Edward Eglionbie as a purchaser of lands in various parts of Warwickshire.

He is the author of—

Latin Verses in the University collection on the deaths of the Dukes of Suffolk; 1551. Oration to Queen Elizabeth at Warwick; 12 Aug. 1572. "Pedigree of Queen Elizabeth." This he dedicated to her Majesty, for which it is said she granted him £5 per annum out of her lands for ever. Letters, both in Latin and English. He likewise translated out of Latin into English, "A notable and marvailous epistle of the famous doctor Mathewe Gribalde, professor of the law in the Universitie of Padua: concerning the terrible judgement of God upon hym, that for fears of men denyeth Christ and the knowen veritie; with a preface of Doctor Calvine."—Worcester, 8vo., 1550.

Dugdale's Warw. Black Book of Warw. Wood's Fasti. Coll. Top. et. Gen. Ath. Cantab. Hutchinson's Hist. and Antiq. of Carlisle. Field's Warw. Nichols' Prog. Eliz. MSS. Harl. Warw. Arms and Lineages.

John Feckenham (alias Bowman), D.D.,

Rector of Solihull, was so called from his birth-place, Feckenham Forest, in Worcestershire; where, according to all authorities, he was

"born of poor cottagers" (Humphrey and Florence Howman,) his right name being Howman. As he early evinced a great talent for learning, the Priest of the parish educated him, and finally procured him admittance into Evesham Monastery. Thence he proceeded to Gloucester College, in Oxford, a house for poor students of the Benedictine order, where the Monastery, just now mentioned, had an apartment. When sufficiently improved in academical learning, he was recalled to the Abbey, to make room for others. And when the Abbey was dissolved, in 1559, he subscribed to the resignation, along with the rest of his brethren, and had in consequence an annual allowance of one hundred florins during the rest of his life.

Fuller in his Worthies describes Feckenham as "a stout man, of a round visage, fresh colour, affable and pleasant;" and Dean Stanley speaks of him as "one of the few characters of that age who, without any powerful abilities, commands a general respect from his singular moderation and forbearance. Some hasty words against Ridley, and a quarrel with a young man at the Bishop of Winchester's table about fasting, are the only indications that his life furnishes of the harsh temper of those times."

Resuming his studies at Oxford, he became Chaplain to Bishop Bonner, and about the same time was instituted to the Rectory of Solihull (where he took up his residence,) which he held for ten years; all notice of his holding this piece of preferment is omitted in history.

On the accession of Queen Mary he was called to Court, and made one of the Queen's Chaplains. On the day before her coronation, he preached at St. Paul's Cross,* "a godly sermon as was heard in that place." He was elected Dean of St. Paul's in the place of the

* St. Paul's Cross was a small structure on the north side of old St. Paul's Cathedral, London, used for preaching in the open air, to the pulpit of which it was customary, down to the reign of James the First, to call the most learned divines, from various parts of the country, to take their turn of instructing the people. For historical particulars illustrative of the preaching at "Paul's Cross," see Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's Cathedral, edited by Ellis.

martyr, Bradford, and in 1554 was collated to the Rectory of Finchley in Middlesex, which he held for a few months only, and in the same year he obtained the Rectory of Greenford Magna, also in that county. He was deputed by the Queen to endeavour to bring over Lady Jane Grey to the Romish faith. Though acute, eloquent, and of a tender nature, he made no impression on her considerate and steady belief; but she behaved to him with such calmness and sweetness, that he obtained for her a day's respite. He was appointed one of the disputants at Oxford, against Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, when they suffered martyrdom, but said very little against them. Be it added, to his honour, that during the whole of Queen Mary's reign, he was continually doing kind offices to the afflicted Protestants, from the highest to the lowest. Francis, Earl of Bedford, Ambrose and Robert Dudley, Earls of Warwick and Leicester, were benefited by his kindness; as was also Sir John Cheke, whose life he and Sir Thomas Pope (the founder of Trinity College, Oxford,) are said to have saved by a joint application to Queen Mary. Nay, he even went so far as to intercede with the Queen on behalf of the Princess Elizabeth, then in prison, and that so earnestly, that he suffered for some time from the royal displeasure. Indeed so great was the esteem in which he was held for learning, piety, charity, humility, and other virtues, that in 1556 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. The same year the Abbey of Westminster was formally re-established, when Feckenham was installed as Abbot, and "fourteen monks more received with him that day of the order of St. Benet."

In 1557, "the xij day of November ther was a post sett up in Smythfeld for iij that shuld have been bornyd, butt boyth wod and colles; and my lord Abbot of Westminster came to Newgat, and talked with them, and so they wher stayd for that day of bornyng."

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, she, mindful of her obligations to Feckenham, sent for him, and, as it is said, offered him the Archbishopric of Canterbury, if he would conform, but this he refused to do. He was the last mitred Abbot that sat in the House of Peers, and he took advantage of his position to speak against every thing tending to the Reformation. The strong opposition he evinced caused him to be looked upon with suspicion, and he was committed to the Tower in 1560, where he remained until 1563.

After this he was committed to the custody of Horn, Bishop of Winchester, with whom he lived as one of the Bishop's family, but both Horn and Feckenham seem to have been too disputatious to make their intercourse agreeable, and the latter was again committed to the Tower, though not to close confinement. Afterwards he was removed to the Marshalsea, and then to a private house in Holborn. In 1571 he attended Dr. John Storie before his execution; and in 1578 we find him in the custody of Dr. Cox, Bishop of Ely, whom the Queen had requested to use his endeavours to induce Feckenham to acknowledge her supremacy in Ecclesiastical matters; but however gentle in his disposition, in his religion Cox found him obdurate.

After a time, in consequence of discourses held with the Dean of Ely, he was induced to acknowledge the Queen's supremacy, when his liberty was restored to him, but he could never be brought to a thorough conformity. The various attempts however on the Queen's life, and the restless spirit of the Romanists, rendered it expedient that so noted a person as Feckenham should not be at liberty; consequently he was again imprisoned, and on this occasion in Wisbech Castle, in the Isle of Ely, at that time a prison for priests and jesuits, † and which had been appropriated by the Crown, during the

† It may not be out of place to mention here that C. R. Colvile, Esq., M.P. (whose family held estates in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire from the period of the Conquest until 1799,) has in his possession an original seal of Wisbech Castle, of which his ancestor, Sir John Colvile, was Constable from 1410 to 1446. This office appears always to have been conferred upon a person of distinction, who had his Deputy, and held courts—leet, baron, and hundred courts.

vacancy of the See between 1577 and 1599; here he remained a prisoner until his death, which occurred in 1585. He was buried in Wisbech Church.

As to his character: Camden calls him "a learned and good man, that lived long, did a great deal of good to the poor, and always solicited the minds of his adversaries to benevolence." Fuller styles him "a man cruel to none, courteous and charitable to all who needed his help or liberality." Dr. Burnet, "a charitable and generous man, that lived in great esteem in England."

He published several works, among them—

A Conference, dialogue-wise, held between the Lady Jane Grey and Mr. John Feckenham, five days before her death, touching her faith and belief of the Sacraments of her Religion; London, 1554. A Speech in the House of Lodrs, and some Funeral Orations, &c. "Caveat Emptor;" which seems to be a caution against buying Abbey lands.

Among the Parish Documents at Solihull is "A Booke contayning the charitable Almes give by the waye of Lone to the Parishioners of Solyhul with the order of distribution thereof begune by Maister John Howman alias Fecknam, priste and Doctor of Divinitie late parson of Solyhull aforesayde in the yeare of our Lord God M.D.IL.VIII. Among the names of those who gave "to the encrease of this poore menns money thereby to be had in more better remembrance and prayd for," may be found "Humfrey Howman & fflorence his wife both of them naturall parents to the sayde Mr. John Howman and prishioners of ffeckenham XL.s."

Bibl. Brit. Chambers' Biog. Dict. Warw. Antiq. Mag. Chambers's Biog. Ill. of Worcest. Fuller's Worthies. Fuller's Church Hist. Watson's Hist of Wisbech. Annals of Church. Mackintosh's England. Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog. Foxe's Acts and Mon. Machyn's Diary. Aikins' Gen. Biog. May's Hist. of Evesham. Berkenhout's Biog. Dict. Athen. Ox. Stanley's Westminster Abbey. Chronicles of Queens Jane and Mary (Cam. Soc.) Hook's Biog. Dict. Holinshed. Nash's Worc.

Sir William Feilding, First Earl of Denbigh,

Of Newnham Paddox, was the direct descendant of Sir Everard Feilding, K.B., who was Sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester in the 21st of Edward IV., and had a command in the King's army at the battle of Stoke, in 1487. Sir Everard claimed descent from the Counts of Hapsburg, in Germany, whose ancestor, Galfridus, or Geoffry, settled in England in the 12th year of Henry III.

Newnham was in possession of John Feilding in the 12th of Henry VI., who inherited it from his mother, Joan, daughter and heir of William Prudhome.

Waiting on King James I. on his first entrance into this kingdom, William Feilding was knighted at Belvoir Castle, and afterwards made Custos Rotulorum of Warwickshire. In the 18th of James I. he was advanced to the degree of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Feilding, of Newnham Paddox, and also to that of Viscount Feilding; and in the 20th of the same king, he was created Earl of Denbigh. "ob generis claritatem et nuptias admodum honorandas sed præcipue, ob eximiam virtutem et erga nos et coronam nostram fidem," are the words of the patent.

In 1628 a fleet of fifty sail was assembled at Plymouth, and a large body of marines embarked, to fulfil an engagement made by the Duke of Buckingham to the inhabitants of Rochelle; the command of it was given to the Earl of Denbigh, who was brother-in-law to the Duke. On his arrival at Rochelle, he found twenty sail of the French King's ships riding before the harbour, and being much superior in number and strength to the enemy, he sent a message into the town that he would sink the French ships as soon as the wind came west, and made a higher flood. When the wind and tide served accordingly, the Rochellers expected and solicited the promised deliverance; but Denbigh, without embracing the opportunity, weighed anchor and sailed away, suffering four of the French ships to pursue the English fleet, which in due course arrived at Plymouth. A letter was shortly afterwards directed to the Duke of Buckingham, as Lord-high-admiral, to signify the King's pleasure that Lord Denbigh should return to the relief of the town of Rochelle. But, notwithstanding this order, no such return was made, and Lord Denbigh was shortly after sent on an embassy to the Sophi of Persia—a sort of honourable banishment.

The following, in reference to this affair, is from the diary of Walter Yonge, Esq. *(Cam. Soc.)*:—"1628. The King's fleet lying at Plymouth in the Sound, the General, viz.: Lord Denbigh, Sir James Cogg, and others, drank healths a ship board, and the Lord Denbigh scarcely fresh any day after the evening. And it's reported they shot away so much powder in one day, drinking of healths, as is worth £100, besides what powder is consumed other days."

On the breaking out of the Civil Wars, Lord Denbigh adhered steadfastly to Charles I. He served at first as a volunteer in Prince Rupert's Regiment, and, as such, was present at the battle of Edgehill. Clarendon says of him, that "from the beginning of the war, with unwearied pains, and exact submission to discipline, and order, he had been engaged with singular courage in all enterprises of danger."

In 1643, while the treaty was being held at Oxford, Prince Rupert with a party of 1200 horse and dragoons marched towards Lichfield, taking Birmingham on his way, "a town of as great fame for hearty, wilful, affected disloyalty to the king, as any place in England." Here Prince Rupert found a troop of horse belonging to the garrison of Lichfield, who, to his surprise, opposed his far stronger force, but these were soon overpowered, and the Royalists entered the town without much loss; but while so doing, and when too eagerly pursuing the enemy, Lord Denbigh received several mortal wounds from an officer in the service of the Parliament, of whom he was in full pursuit up Shirland Lane, from the effects of which he died two or three days afterwards. His remains were interred at Monk's Kirby.

The grandfather of Lord Denbigh was Basil Feilding, to whom Thomas Becon, the Reformer, dedicated his treatise called "The Sicke Manne's Salve." "The Right worshipful Master Basil Felding, Esq." married Godeth, second daughter of William Willington, Esq., of Barcheston. He was Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1567, and lies buried

by his father at Monk's Kirby, where in the chancel is an altar tomb, on which he and his lady are represented as in a praying posture, with the effigies of their children on the sides. Their eldest son William, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth.

Becon thus concludes his introductory preface:—"This treatise, after that I had finished it, calling to remembrance how greatly I am bound to your right worshipful mastership, considering also your most hearty zeal and fervent affection towards the true and christian religion (all superstition and papistry laid aside), I thought it my bounden duty to send unto you as a testimony of my good-will and thankful heart toward you, most entirely desiring you to accept and take in good part this my little gift, although much more base than it may seem in any part worthy to recompense the lessest point of your unfeigned friendship divers ways heretofore declared unto me. God preserve your right worshipful mastership, with the most virtuous gentlewoman your wife, and all your godly children in continual health and prosperous felicity! Amen."

Lord Clarendon. Collins's Peerage. Lodge's Portraits. Howell's Letters. Dugdale's Baronage. Noble and Gentle Men of England. Hutton's Hist. of Birmingham. Campbell's Lives of the Admirals. England's Black Tribunal. Annals of the Church. Sir John Eliot's Biog. Catal. of Engr. Portr. Parker Society Publ. Dugdale's Warw. Shaw's Stafford. Harwood's Lichfield. Granger's Biog. Hist. Warw. Arms and Lineages. Diary of W. Yonge, Esq. *(Cam. Soc.)* Nichols' Leic.

Lady Mary Feilding, Duchess of Hamilton,

Was the daughter of the 1st Earl of Denbigh, of Newnham, by Mary, sister to George, Duke of Buckingham. While her father, as has been said, spent his fortune, and at last his blood, in the service of his ill-fated Sovereign, the private letters of her mother bespeak not only the qualities of her heart, but testify likewise to her religious excellence.

Lady Mary was betrothed when she was but seven years of age, to James, Marquis (afterwards Duke) of Hamilton (beheaded 1649,) and it is said that when that nobleman was called upon to fulfil his contract, he held back; his own good sense and judgment however finally prevailed, and she became to him a most attached, and devoted wife.

At one period Lady Hamilton was halting between the Church of England and Rome; in reference to which, Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, thus writes:—"And when my Lord Marquis Hamilton told me his lady was disturbed in mind and began to be unsettled in religion, though I could not then attend that business myself (as my Lord well knew,) yet I directed his Lordship what person to use, and what way should be taken. And I thank God it succeeded. Her consumption continued some time, but she lived a settled Protestant of the Church of England, and died in great peace of mind and conscience." It would appear that the Countess of Buckingham, who had passed over to the Romish Church, was at this time exercising a baneful influence over the Protestant principles of her grand-daughter, Lady Hamilton.

In the memoir of the Duke of Hamilton, written by Burnet, her character is thus described:—

"She was a lady of great, and singular worth, and her person was noble, and graceful, like the handsome race of the Villiers's, but, to such as knew her well, the virtues of her mind were far more shining. She was educated from a child in the Court, and esteemed and honoured by all in it, and by none more than the late King (Charles I.,) who, as he was one of the chastest men, not to say princes, so he was a perfect honorer of all virtuous ladies. She was a Lady of the Queen's Bedchamber, and admitted by Her Majesty into an intire confidence and friendship; and not only was her honor unstained, but even her fame continued untouched with calumny, she being so strict to the severest

rules as never to admit of those follies which pass in that style for gallantry. She was a most affectionate, and dutiful wife; and used to say, 'she had the greatest reason to bless God for having given her such a husband, whom, as she loved perfectly, so she was not ashamed to obey.' But that which crowned all her other perfections, was the deep sense she had of religion. She lived and died in the communion of the Church of England, and was a very devout person. Many years before her death she was so exact in observing her retirements to her closet, that, notwithstanding all her avocations, and the divertisements of the Court (as the writer was informed by one who lived with her,) no day passed over her without bestowing large portions of her time on them, besides her constant attendance in the Chapel.

"A year before she died, she languished, which ended in a consumption, of which, after a few months' sickness, she died; so that she prepared for death timeously. About a month before her death she called for her children, and gave them her last blessings and embraces, ordering them to be brought no more near her, lest the sight of them might have kindled too much tenderness in her heart, which she was then studying to raise above all created objects, and fix where she was shortly to be admitted. She died in 1638, and left her Lord a most sad and afflicted person; and tho' his spirit was too great to sink under any burden, yet all his life after he remembered her with much tender affection. She died, indeed, in a good time for her own repose, when her Lord was beginning to engage in the affairs of Scotland, which proved so fatal to his quiet and life."

Edmund Waller's Pastoral, "Thyrsis, Galatea," was in praise of this lady:—

> "The virgin's part, the mother, and the wife,
> So well she acted in this span of life,
> That tho' few years (too few, alas!) she told,
> She seem'd in all things but in beauty old."
>
> *Thyrsis, Galatea.*

Burnet's Life and Times. Inf. Lady Mary Feilding. Archbp. Laud's Life, A. C. L.

Basil Feilding, Second Earl of Denbigh,

Of Newnham Paddox, espoused the opposite side to that of his father in the Civil Wars; and while, at the battle of Edge-hill, the first Earl was a volunteer in the King's Guards of Horse, his son, then Viscount Feilding, had a commission in Essex's army, and was in the right wing of the Parliament horse, which broke the left wing of the King's cavalry.

In 1644, Basil, Lord Denbigh, occupied Russel-house, in Staffordshire, and by that means opened a communication between Coventry and London. He, afterwards, with a small number of men, routed three thousand of the King's forces, sent to the relief of Dudley Castle, which he was then besieging. He took part in the treaty of Uxbridge, and in the succeeding year, he was dispossessed of his military command by "the self-denying ordinance," by which, among other things, no Peer of England was capable of any employment, either military or civil.

He was one of the Commissioners, sent by the Parliament to the King in 1647, for the purpose of obtaining his royal assent to four Acts of Parliament. The King, being advised that the Commissioners had no power to treat with him, and being determined that his answer should not be known until it was delivered to the Parliament, returned it sealed to the Commissioners. Then it was, that, in the words of Clarendon, "the Earl of Denbigh, who was the chief of the Commissioners, and a person very ungrateful to the King, told him, 'that though they had no authority to treat with him, or to do any thing but to receive his answer, yet, they were not to be looked upon as common messengers, and to carry back an answer that they had not seen;' and, upon the matter, refused to receive it; and said 'they would return without any, except they might see what they carried.' Upon this the

King fearing that their return without his answer would be productive of the worst consequences, opened the packet, and read it to them."

The part that Lord Denbigh took against his Sovereign must have been a source of poignant grief to his loyal parents and family, and many letters are extant addressed to him by his mother and sister, imploring him to re-consider the steps that he had taken, and to return to the side of loyalty and order. One of those letters written to him by his mother (sister to the first Duke of Buckingham,) on the death of his gallant father, in 1643, is an interesting specimen:—

My dear Son,

I am much comfortted with the receiving of your kind letters, in this tyme of my great sorow for the los of my deere husband, your deere father, hous memory I ever keep with sorow, and a most tender affection as he did desarve from me and all the whole world, which he did declare to his last our, leveing so much honor to his memory as was possibel to be meryted. God make me able to overcom this my affliction. I begg of you my first-born to give me the comfort of that Son I do so deerly love, that satisfaction which you owe me nowe, which is to leve thoys that murthered your deere father, for what can it be called but so, which when he receved his deths wond but with the saying he was for the King ther was no mercy to his gray hares, but wonds and shottes, a horror to me to think of. Oh! my deere Jesus, put it into my deere Son's hart to leeve that merciles company, that was the deth of his father, for now I think of it with horror, before with sorow. Nowe is the tyme that God and nature clames it frome you, before you wher caryed away with errour, but now it is hiddius and monsterus.

The last words your deere father speake of you was to desire God to forgive you, and to touch your hart. Let your dieng father and unfortunate mother make your harte relent. Let my great sorow receve some comfort. If I receve Joy you shall receve Blesing and Honer. Never can you take so good a tyme as this; you may alege you cannot slepe in quiette as long as you stay with them, and sure it is true. I do beleeve you are not so much recepted by that party as you think you ar, for thea do many things and make many offers to save them sellves. I beleeve it is, but you knowe not, think of it I pray. If I may be so happy as to obtane this my desire of you, let me knowe, and I shall make your way to your best advantage. I do knowe you shall be wellcome. I give you many thankes for the care you take in paying the last wight to your father. I have a longing desire to see you, and if I had any menes, I would venter for to do it. The Queene hath been very kind to me in this tyme of my greefe, and hath sent to the King to stay the Place, that it be not given over to any, but that my Lord's detes may be payd out of it. Besides the Queene did send me mony, or I did not know what I should have done I was in so great want. I thank you for the message you sent me by John Grime, so with my Blesing, I take my Leve.

You. loveing Mother

SU. DENBIGH.

We are not able to say what effect this particular letter had upon the future conduct of Lord Denbigh; it will be sufficient to add,

that he eventually concurred in the restoration of Monarchy; and in 1663, he was created Lord St. Liz, with remainder to the heirs male of his father, in commemoration of his descent from the noble family of St. Liz, Earls of Northampton and Huntingdon.

He died at Dunstable in 1675; and was buried at Monk's Kirby. Leaving no issue, his honours reverted to his nephew, who inherited, as third Earl of Denbigh.

Lord Clarendon's opinion of this eminent Parliamentarian, will have a value in this place:—"The Earl of Denbigh had much greater parts, and saw further before him into the desperate designs of that party that had then the power, than either of the other three" (*i. e.* Earls of Northumberland, Pembroke, and Salisbury,) "and detested those designs as much as any of them; yet, the pride of his nature, not inferior to the proudest, and the conscience of his ingratitude to the King, in some respects superior to theirs who had been most obliged, kept him from being willing to quit the company with whom he had conversed too long. Though he had received from them most signal affronts and indignities, and well knew he should never more be employed by them, yet he thought the King's condition to be utterly desperate, and that he would be at last compelled to yield to worse conditions than were now offered to him. He conferred with too much freedom with one of the King's Commissioners, and spent so much time with him in the vacant hours, there having been formerly a great friendship between them, that he drew some jealousy upon himself from some of his companions. With him he lamented his own condition, and acknowledged his disloyalty to the King, with expressions of great compunction; and protested 'that he would most willingly redeem his transgressions by any attempt that might serve the King signally, though he were sure to lose his life in it; but that to lose himself without any benefit to the King would expose him to all misery; which he would decline, by not separating

from his party.' He informed him more fully of the wicked purposes of those who then governed the Parliament, than others apprehended or imagined; and had a full prospect of the vile condition himself and all the nobility should be reduced to; yet thought it impossible to prevent it by any activity of their own; and concluded 'that if any conjuncture fell out, in which, by losing his life, he might preserve the King, he would embrace the occasion; otherwise he would shift the best he could for himself.' "

The Earl of Denbigh married four times; his second wife was Barbara, daughter of Sir John Lambe. An extract from a letter relating to the death of this lady, which is printed in Stoughton's Church of the Commonwealth, may here be inserted, as affording an idea of Anglican piety in the last hour of life, more vivid than any general description.

"About twelve of the clock this Thursday, the day of her departure, Dr. More being gone, I went to her, and by degrees told her of the danger she was in, upon which she seemed as it were to recollect herself, and desired me to deal plainly with her, when I told her Dr. More's judgment of her, for which she gave me most hearty thanks, saying this was a favour above all I had ever done her, &c.; and when she had, in a most comfortable manner, given me hearty thanks, she desired me to spend the time she had to live here, with her, in praise and prayers to Almighty God for her, desiring me not to leave her, when she could not, and was not able to pray for herself, and not to forsake her until I had commended her soul to God her Creator. After which, some time being spent in praising God for her creation, redemption, preservation hitherto &c., we went to prayers, using in the first place the forms appointed by our Church (a form she most highly approved,) and then we enlarged ourselves, when she added thirty or forty holy ejaculations;—then I read unto her divers of David's Psalms,

after which we went to prayers again; then she desired the company to go out of the room, when she made a relation of some particulars of her life to me (being then of perfect judgment,) desiring the absolution our Church had appointed, before which nurses and others were called in, and all kneeling by her, she asked pardon of all she had offended there, and desired me to do the like for her to those that were not there; and when I had pronounced the absolution, she gave an account of her faith, and then after some ejaculations, she praised Almighty God that He had given her a sight of her sins, giving Him most humble thanks that He had given her time to repent, and to receive the Church's absolution; and then she prayed in a very audible voice, that God would be pleased to be merciful to this our distressed Church of England for Jesus Christ his sake. After this she only spoke to my Lord, having spoke to her father, Sir J. Lambe, two or three hours before, and then at last of all, she only said, 'Lord Jesus, receive my soul;' but this was so weakly, that all heard it not, nor did I plainly, but in some sort guessed by what I heard of it." * † ‡

Lord Clarendon. Collins's Peerage. Granger's Biog. Hist.
Hutton's Hist. Birm. Stoughton's Ch. of Comm. Catal. Engr. Portr.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.

* In the possession of the present Lord Denbigh are two 4to. volumes of holograph Letters addressed to Basil, Earl of Denbigh, Commander in Chief of the Midland Counties Association, arranged by the late Mr. Hamper.

† It may be added that Basil, Lord Denbigh, presented the Altar-piece to St. Bartholomew's Chapel, in Birmingham.

‡ In the year 1664 James Chapman was presented by the Lord Chancellor Hyde to the Vicarage of Kenilworth, but was badly used by the Ladies of the Manor, in the matter of the great tythes, which belonged to him as Vicar, in order to make him amends, Lady Mary Cary, Countess Dowager of Denbigh, took the said James Chapman, then living in the Gate-house of Kenilworth Castle, to be her Chaplain and Tutor to her son Basil, 4th Lord Denbigh, allowed him £20 a year as salary, and gave him besides a Copyhold estate in Kenilworth for the lives of his children. Lord Denbigh married the daughter of the devoted Royalist, Sir Henry Firebrace, who attended King Charles I. to the scaffold, and received from his Majesty, at the moment of decapitation, his miniature set in diamonds in a small ring, which has descended to and is still possessed by the present Earl of Denbigh.

Humphrey Fenn,

Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Coventry, was matriculated a sizar of Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1568, and graduated B.A. 1572. Sub-

sequently he migrated to Peterhouse, and took his degree of M.A. 1576. He became afterwards a Minister at Northampton, and Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coventry, in 1577, where he underwent many troubles on account of his Puritanical opinions. Shortly after the publication of Archbishop Whitgift's three articles in 1583, he was cited to appear at Lambeth; and refusing to subscribe, was immediately suspended. In 1585, he was enabled once more to exercise his ministry at Coventry, through the influence of the Earl of Leicester.

In 1587, he and the celebrated Thomas Cartwright were appointed by the Presbyterian synod, Superintendents for the county of Warwick.

About the middle of the year 1591, an information was exhibited in the Star-chamber against Fenn, Cartwright, and other Puritan divines, charging them with having subscribed the Book of Discipline, attended seditious assemblies, and endeavoured to subvert the established Church. Mr. Fenn appears to have been then, and for some time previously, confined in the Fleet. The defendants appeared and put in their answers, and were then remanded to prison. How long Mr. Fenn remained there we have not succeeded in ascertaining. Certain it is that his imprisonment was not very strict, for he received permission to go out every day on giving a bond to return at night, and he was likewise allowed to attend church on Sundays.

It is supposed that upon his liberation he returned to Coventry, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died firmly attached to those principles for which he suffered. In his Will he made so full and open a protestation against the hierarchy aud ceremonies, that the officers would not suffer it to be put among the records of the Court, when it was tendered for probate.

Humphrey Fenn, junr., who was appointed in 1624 to the Bablake Saturday Lecture in Coventry, is supposed to have been his son.

This Memoir is chiefly from Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, where the following authorities are quoted:—

Strype's Whitgift. Strype's Aylmer. Strype's Annals. Brook's Puritans. Brook's Cartwright. Bancroft's Daungerous Positions. Bancroft's Pret. Holy Discipline. Ayscough's MS. Lansd. Sutcliffe's Answer to Throckmorton. Clark's Lives. Waddington's Penry. MS. Coll. Regin. Oxon. Bruce's Col. State Papers. Hackman's Cat. of Tanner MSS. Sibree and Caston's Independency in Warwickshire.

Henry Ferrers.

Of Baddesley Clinton. "It is a reverend thing," says Lord Bacon, "to see an ancient castle, or building, not in decay; or to see a particular tree sound and perfect; how much more, to behold an ancient family, which hath stood against the waves and weathers of time." This remark very aptly applies to the great House of Ferrers, still flourishing in the male line. Their direct ancestor was one Walchelin, a Norman, whose son, Henry Ferrers, assumed the name from Ferriers, a small town of Gastinois, in France, otherwise called Ferrieres, from the iron mines with which that province abounded; from him descended the Ferrers, Earls of Derby, forfeited in the reign of Henry III. In 1497, Sir Edward Ferrers married the heiress of Brome, of Baddesley-Clinton;* and thenceforth his descendants made Baddesley their principal abode, and continue so to do until the present day.

The subject of this memoir, who was the great grandson of the above-named Sir Edward Ferrers, and the heiress of Baddesley, was educated at Hart Hall, in the University of Oxford (now merged into

* "The Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle" contain some verses "devised and penned by M. (Master) Ferrers, sometime Lord of Misrule in the Court," and these Masques, being preserved in a volume of collections by the above-named Henry Ferrers, of Baddesley-Clinton, his name-sake, if not his relative, it may be reasonably conjectured without disparagement to his literary reputation, that they are from the pen of the well-known and ingenious writer, George Ferrers, whose productions raised him to a conspicuous station among the poets of the Elizabethan age. These Masques, which were printed in 1821, in "Kenilworth Illustrated," were at that time in the possession of Mr. William Hamper.

Exeter College;) afterwards he lived upon his property, and following the natural bent of his genius for the study of Heraldry, Genealogy, and Antiquities, became highly considered for his learning; "whereby," says Anthony à Wood, "he did not only give a fair lustre to his ancient and noble family (whereof he was no small ornament,) but also to the county of his nativity." He was well known and respected by the learned Camden, who, in speaking of the antiquity of the city of Coventry, thus honourably mentions him:—"Yet have you not all this of me, but (willingly to acknowledge by whom I have profited) of Henry Ferrers of Baddesley, a man both for parentage and for knowledge of antiquity very commendable, and my special friend; who, both in this place, and also elsewhere, hath at all times courteously shewed me the right way, when I was out, and from his candle, as it were hath lightened mine." To Mr. Ferrers is due the honour of having been the earliest collector for the history of his native county, with the exception of John Rous, the Antiquary. Mr. Ferrers at one time intended to write a "Perambulation of Warwickshire," after the manner of "Lambarde's Perambulation of Kent," 1596; but this he never carried into effect.

Many of Mr. Ferrers' volumes of manuscript collections are now in the College of Arms, and have been extensively used by Sir William Dugdale for his great work on the Antiquities of Warwickshire. After Sir William Dugdale's death, some of Mr. Ferrers' writings, which had fallen into his hands, were deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford. Wood says, "many of his poems, for which he had a good faculty, were scattered in various books printed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth." Eight volumes, at least, of his manuscripts, are in the library of Mr. Staunton, of Longbridge.

Mr. Ferrers died in 1633, at the venerable age of eighty-four, and was buried in the middle of the chancel of Baddesley-Clinton church,

"leaving behind him" (as Anthony à Wood quaintly writes,) "the character of a well-bred gent., a good neighbour, and an honest man." In Dugdale's Antiquities will be found no engravings of the monuments of the Ferrers; "because," says that historian, "so frugall a person is the present heir of the family, now (1656) residing here, as that he refusing to contribute anything towards the charge thereof, they are omitted."

An old historical document, still preserved in the mansion, written in verse by our author, Henry Ferrers, recounts the history of Baddesley-Clinton:—

"This seate and soyle from Saxon Bade, a man of honest fame,
Who held it in the Saxon's tyme, of Baddesley tooke the name.
When Edward King the Confessour did weare the English Crown,
The same was then possest by . . . . . , † a man of som renowne;
And England being conquer'd, in lot it did alyghte
To Giffry Wirce, of noble birth, an Andegavian Knighte:
A member Hamlet all this whyle, of Hampton here at hand,
With Hampton so to Moulbray went as all the Wirces land.
Now Moulbray, Lord of all, doth part these twoo, and grants this one
To Bisege: in that name it runs awhyle, and then is gone
To Clinton as his heyre, who leaves it to a younger son;
And in that time the name of Baddesley-Clinton was begun.
From them agayne, by wedding of their Heyre, at first came
To Conisby, and after him to Foukes, who weds the same;
From Foukes to Dudley by a sale, and so to Burdet past:
To Mitley next by Mitley's will it came to Brome at last.
Brome honours much the place, and after some descents of Bromes
To Ferrers, for a Daughter's parte of theyr's in match it comes.
In this last name it lasteth still, and so long—longer shall;
As God shall please, who is the Lord and King and God of all."

Having spoken of the "heiress of Brome," I may be permitted to make a slight digression in favour of Nicholas Brome, of Baddesley, father to Lady Ferrers; which Nicholas Brome was a person of some consideration in Warwickshire in his time, and Sheriff of this county, as well as of Leicestershire, in the 26th of Henry VIII. He was the son of John Brome, of Baddesley, who held various public offices in

† A blank in the original.

the county. His family were tanners for several generations, and resided in a house in the suburbs of Warwick, still known as "Brome's Place," when Dugdale wrote his Antiquities. This John Brome was killed by John Herthill, steward to Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick, who sending for him out of the White Friar's Church, in London, where he was then at mass, killed him, after a few angry words, in the porch. The quarrel arose from Brome refusing to accept a redemption from Herthill of a mortgage on the Woodloes property in the parish of Warwick. Nicholas, determining to avenge his father's death, waylaid Herthill in Longbridge field, on his way to Barford, and after a short encounter slew him. Herthill's widow took the matter up, but through the mediation of friends, a dispensation was agreed upon, in consideration of a payment on the part of Nicholas Brome, to say masses for the souls of both John Herthill and John Brome. The widow was to find bread, wine, and wax for the priest, as often as he should say mass.

Of this Nicholas Brome, Dugdale has further handed down, "that coming on a time into his parlour at Baddesley, he found the parish priest chocking his wife under the chin, whereat he was so enraged, that he presently killed him; for which offence obtaining the king's pardon, and the pope's, he was enjoyned to do something by way of expiation; upon this he new-built the towre steeple at Badsley from the ground, and bought three bells for it; and raised the body of the church ten foot higher, and likewise built the steeple at Packwood." He is traditionally reported to have built the old manor-house at Baddesley, though some of it is judged to be of a later date.

Nicholas Brome died in 1517, and was buried within the church of Baddesley, where, once was to be seen his monument, being a "faire portraiture," in brass, of a man in armour.

Athen. Ox. Dugdale's Warw. Dugdale's Life and Diary. Burke's Landed Gentry. Dodd's Ch. Hist. Noble and Gentlemen of Eng. Warw. Arms and Lineages.

William Field.

Of Leam, in the parish of St. Nicholas, Warwick, was born in London, in 1768. His mother, Ann Cromwell, who with her half-brother Oliver Cromwell, were the last two lineal descendants of the Lord Protector bearing the Cromwell surname, about the year 1730 married John Field, a medical practitioner of eminence (descended from an old Puritan family, long resident in Hertfordshire,) by whom she had several children. His birth, parentage and descent are more fully stated in Noble's Memoirs of the House of Cromwell. The fine portrait of Cromwell by Sir Peter Lely mentioned by Noble, descended to William Field, and pointing to it he used to say, "my mother's grandfather was born in Dublin Castle, when that man was Lord-lieutenant of Ireland." Dr. Parr, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship, was fond of bringing his friends to Mr. Field's house to see this picture.

Mr. Field was educated first at the Independent College at Homerton, near London; and afterwards at the Dissenters' Academy founded by Dr. Doddridge, which was then at Daventry. Mr. Cogan, an eminent Greek scholar (under whom the Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli, in after years received his education,) was his classical instructor at Daventry. In common with many others of the students of this academy, and with Mr. Cogan and other professors, he embraced heterodox opinions, and in 1789 he settled at Warwick as pastor of the Unitarian (or as it was then called Presbyterian Dissenters) congregation in that town; and filled that office for the long period of fifty-four years. During twenty-two years of that time he was also pastor of the Presbyterian chapel at Kenilworth, which was re-built during his ministry.

Mr. Field was a friend of Dr. Priestley, who, with the assistance of Mr. Belsham, conducted the service at Warwick on his ordination; on

which occasion Dr. Parr was also present, having, as he himself relates, never witnessed this ceremony among Dissenters. The sermon, afterwards published (by Johnson, of St. Paul's Church-yard) under the title of "A View of Revealed Religion," was preached by Dr. Priestley, and the customary charge or exhortation to the young pastor, then scarcely twenty-one years of age, (which comprised a summary of the duties of a minister, and of the temper and spirit by which he ought to be actuated in the discharge of his duties) was delivered by Mr. Belsham.

Mr. Field was a vehement Liberal in politics, and was present at the dinner of sympathisers with the French revolution, which led to the celebrated Birmingham riots. After the destruction of Dr. Priestley's house and library, Mr. Field himself had good grounds for fearing similar treatment. At this time public meetings were held at Warwick, denouncing the schools established in connection with the chapel, which schools, Mr. Field was imperiously required to close. This led to his first literary production, intituled "Letters to the inhabitants of Warwick." This publication was marked with much of that vigour of thought and elegance of style, which characterised his subsequent productions, and was followed at intervals by—

"Letters to the Calvinists of Warwick;" in reply to a Pamphlet by a Baptist Minister of that town. "An Historical Account of the Town and Castle of Warwick;" published in the year 1815. "Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Parr," 2 vols.; published in the year 1826. An elementary work on "Scripture Geography." A work on the "Use of the Globes"; which went through nearly if not quite twenty editions. A great number of occasional Sermons, Controversial Tracts, and Letters; and a series of vigorous and ably written Political Pamphlets, chiefly published at the time of the memorable struggle for the Reform Bill of 1832.

Referring to his literary acquirements Dr. Parr said of him, that he was "a dwarf in stature, but a giant in literature."

Mr. Field was actively interested in all efforts for the improvement of the town of Warwick and its inhabitants. Among his many useful labours, we may mention that he was one of the founders of the

"Warwick Advertiser" newspaper; and in its early career superintended its literary department. The public library at Warwick also owes its origin chiefly to his active exertions, and every movement which tended to promote political freedom, religious liberty, or social well-being, found in him a zealous advocate and efficient supporter. Although frequently engaged in theological controversy, he lived on terms of intimacy with many of the more liberal clergy and churchmen of the neighbourhood; and notwithstanding the asperities of religious and political warfare, he enjoyed the respect of all generous minds of every party, for his undaunted devotion to what he believed to be truth, and his unwavering and consistent profession of an unpopular creed.

Mr. Field formed an extensive library, the biblical and theological portion of which is now dedicated to the use of the minister of the Unitarian chapel at Warwick.

He died in 1851. In the chapel is a tablet to his memory. His portrait was painted by Mr. Henry Wyatt, a pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1838. It was engraved the following year in large quarto by Turner.

This Article has been obligingly supplied by A. S. Field, Esq.

Thomas Fisher, alias Hawkins, M.P.,

Of the Priory, Warwick, was a man of obscure origin, and usually known by the name of Fisher, from the circumstance of his father having been engaged in selling fish, in the "mercate crosse" at Warwick. He was originally servant to John, Duke of Northumberland, and accumulated a vast estate in monastery and church lands, the greater part of which was wasted by his son. Among other employments he was Secretary to the Duke of Somerset, Protector of England; afterwards he entered the army; and as Colonel at the head of an

English regiment, obtained high distinction at the battle of Musselborough Field, in Scotland. In this battle, Fisher, taking the colours of some eminent person, in which a griffin was depicted, was permited by the Duke to bear this animal in his arms within a *Border verry*; which augmentation, the Duke added in reference to one of the quarterings in his own coat.

It is generally believed, that the Duke of Northumberland, anticipating want of money to pay the force, which would be required, in the event of his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, being proclaimed Queen; entrusted a large sum of money to the hands of Fisher (in whom he reposed great confidence,) which was hidden by him in Bishop's Itchington Pool. After the attainder and execution of the Duke, Fisher was questioned about the treasure by orders from Queen Mary, but he sturdily refused to deliver it up, and even suffered his fingers to be pulled out of joint, and himself to be otherwise tortured, rather than discover it.

In the 38th of Henry VIII. he obtained the site of the Priory of Warwick, with the lands adjacent, and being immensely rich, he proceeded to pull to the ground this monastery, and in Dugdale's words, "raised in the place of it a very fair house as is yet to be seen, which being finished about the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth, he made his principal seat." He gave it the name of "Hawkins' Nest," and "its situation," says Dugdale, "in the midst of a grove of loftie elmes, rendered the name not inappropriate." However, its old designation of the "Priory," if discontinued at all, was soon revived, and finally prevailed.

Shortly after this purchase, in the year 1571, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, gratified his piety, or vanity, by the celebration of the Order of St. Michael in the Collegiate Church of Warwick. On this occasion, the Bailiff and the Burgesses, were invited to attend the Earl

from the Priory, where, at that time, he lodged for six or seven days, and from thence he went in grand procession to the Church.

Immediately on the conclusion of this splendid ceremony, at which he had assisted, died suddenly at the Priory, "giving up the ghost, very Cristianly, by all reaport," William Parr, Marquis of Northampton,* the brother of Catherine Parr, the last of the numerous consorts of Henry VIII. He was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's, at the Queen's charge, and the account of his funeral, which is extremely circumstantial and interesting, forms the second article in the "Black Book." †

When Queen Elizabeth was for several days at Warwick Castle in 1572, three years prior to her famed entertainment at Kenilworth, Thomas Fisher received the distinguished honour of a royal visit at the Priory. Returning from an excursion to Kenilworth viâ Goodrest and the Woodloes, this being then considered "the farest way" to Kenilworth, the Queen arrived late in the evening at Warwick; and because, says the author of the Black Book of Warwick, "she woold see what chere my Lady of Warwik ‡ made, she sodenly went into Mr. Fisher's house," where she found a party at supper. With great condescension, the Queen immediately sat down amongst the company; and, after a slight repast, with still greater condescension, withdrew for the kind purpose of visiting "the good man of the house, who was at that tyme grevously vexid with the gowt." Apprised of the intended honour, the sick gentleman was lifted from his chamber into the adjoining gallery, where he was met by his gracious Sovereign. He would fain,

* In 1626 the body of Lord Northampton being exhumed was found perfect, the skin entire, though dried to the bones; and the rosemary and bag lying on the coffin, fresh and green.

† The John Fisher, who wrote the Black Book of Warwick, is sometimes erroneously mistaken for Fisher of the Priory, but though the author has never been clearly ascertained, he may be fairly conjectured to be John Ffyshere, Bailiff of Warwick, in 1565. This book is a curious MS., in the possession of the Corporation, consisting principally of the proceedings of the Bailiff and Burgesses, transcripts of deeds and leases connected with the borough property, as well as records of events of local interest, chiefly during the reigns of Elizabeth and James.

‡ Mrs. Fisher is probably so called as being the wife of the principal inhabitant of Warwick.

as duty and gratitude prompted, "have knelid, or rather fallen downe, before her feet; but Her Majesty would not suffer it." A conversation ensued, in which "with most gracious words" the royal visitor "did so comfort him," that the sick man, "forgeten his payne," resolved "with more haste than good spede, to be on horseback next tyme of Her Majesties going abrode;" and though his resolution was put to the trial so early as the second day afterwards, yet he actually accomplished it—attending her Majesty, on her return to Kenilworth, riding in company with the Lord Treasurer Burleigh—and conversing with that great personage, apparently with more freedom than discretion.

Mr. Fisher represented Warwick in the second Parliament of Queen Mary, and in the first, second, and third, of Philip and Mary.

He died in 1576, and was buried at the upper end of St. Mary's church. His tomb was engraved by Holler in Sir William Dugdale's great work on the county. It was a high tomb, with escutcheons on the side, bearing the recumbent sculptured effigies of himself and his wife Winifred, who died in the same year. This monument perished no doubt in the great fire in 1694.

His son and heir, Edward, § was then thirty years of age. His inheritance, Dugdale informs us, was then worth £3000 per annum, a large income in those days; but this large property, raked together by so much care and industry by his father, was soon wasted by the son, who finally, betaking himself to the course of spendthrifts, hastened his ruin by making a fraudulent conveyance to deceive Serjeant Puckering, to whom, in the 23rd of Elizabeth, he sold the Priory and lands adjoining.

§ This was the Edward Fisher, of Bishop's Itchington, with whom Queen Elizabeth dined on her way to Kenilworth, on the occasion of the visit just referred to. His father completely depopulated Nether Itchington, and pulled down the church for the purpose of building a large manor-house in its place. And with the view of perpetuating his own memory, he changed the name of it from Bishop's Itchington to Fisher's Itchington.

The Serjeant commenced a prosecution against him in the Star Chamber, and if the Earl of Leicester had not interposed, his fine would have been very severe. He ultimately consented that an Act of Parliament should be made to confirm the estate to the said Serjeant Puckering (then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal); but being encumbered with debts, he was after all committed prisoner to the Fleet, where he spent the rest of his life.

Warw. Churches. Dugdale's Warw. Field's Warw. Warw. Arms and Lineages. Black Book of Warwick.

Jane, Lady Fisher,

Of Packington Magna. This heroic lady was born of an ancient Staffordshire lineage, though grafted by marriage into a Warwickshire family. She was the daughter of Thomas Lane, of Bentley,* a gentleman universally respected in his own county, and who himself suffered severely for his attachment to the royal cause. She was employed by her gallant brother, Colonel William Lane, described by Clarendon as "a man of fearless courage, and an integrity superior to any temptation," in saving the life of King Charles II. (1651). The King, personating an attendant of Mrs. (at that time the title of a spinster) Jane Lane,† rode in her company from Bentley to Abbotsleigh, near Bristol, the residence of her cousin, Mrs. Norton, and afterwards proceeded in disguise, with the same companions, to Colonel Wyndham's, at Trent, near Sherborne.

* Bentley Hall, in Staffordshire, was about twelve miles from Boscobel Wood, where the King was concealed in an oak. "Richard Lane was possessed of it in the 6th of Henry VI. The Lanes can be traced to Adam de Lone de Hampton, grandfather of Richard de le Lone de Hampton, in the 9th of Edward II. (1315.) The three last Lanes of Bentley each lessened the estate, mainly from their devotion to the ill-fated house of Stuart; and the fourth sold Bentley in 1748." "King's Bromley was inherited from the Newtons about the end of the last century."—*Noble and Gentle Men of England.*

† Her sister, Mrs. Lettice Lane, was blind many years before she died in 1709. She assisted her sister Jane in polishing pebbles, by rubbing them one against the other.—*Nash's Worc.*

Lord Clarendon speaks of Mrs. Jane Lane as "of a very good wit and discretion, and very fit to bear part in such a trust." Indeed her brother would hardly have conceived the idea of so employing her, if he had not had the highest opinion of her courage and prudence. For safety, the travellers formed two detachments: the one, which comprised Colonel Lane and Lord Wilmot, lodged for one night in Warwickshire, at Sir Clement Fisher's house at Packington; the other, in which were the King (who acted as groom, and assumed the name of Will. Jackson), and Mrs. Jane Lane, pursued a different route through the county.

The following account of the royal passage through Warwickshire as far as Long Marston, or Marston Sicca, in Gloucestershire, deserves to be recorded in this place; it is taken from a notice of the Boscobel Tracts, in the Westminster Review, 1858:—

"The party proceeded safely as far as Wootton, some six or seven miles from Stratford-on-Avon. Here, however, they are met by a troop of horse, through which the King would pass, but Mr. Petre refuses. Jane Lane, who seems to have possessed courage equal to her tact, in vain remonstrates, and the party went into Stratford another way. Very curious is this, as it shews how accurate at times is popular tradition. The country people in the neighbourhood still say that Charles came to Wootton, and turned off at a spot called Bearley Cross, although the name of King's-lane has been given to a modern road, only a portion of which can claim that appellation. The old lane can still be traced, along which Charles rode that September afternoon, although in places it is quite overgrown with underwood. It ran where Bearley-green now stands, along the ridge-top, and so into the Wootton-road again. The one elm in the Wootton-road has only within a few years been cut down, under which Charles must have passed that day, for we know from parish documents that it was standing in Shakespeare's time, as a boundary tree; but the peasant has his revenge, and can show you

the oak under which the King took shelter in a storm. At Stratford, Mr. and Mrs. Petre, ignorant of who Will. Jackson might be, went on to Buckinghamshire. What Charles's thoughts were as he passed along, who shall say? In sight of him were the Edge-hills, where his father first fought the Houses; beside him there ran the river Avon, which flowed from the fatal field of Naseby, where his father for the last time encountered the same foe. In the town, too, he passed not very far from where his mother, Henrietta Maria, had kept court—New Place—where a greater than she had once lived, even William Shakespeare. The royal party now keep on for Long Marston, or Marson, as the King writes it, and still so pronounced by the peasantry to this day, the same 'dancing Marston' in Shakespeare's well-known rhyme. Here Jane Lane puts up at the house of Mr. Tombs: and here it was that the well-known attempt of the King to wind up the jack really occurred."

It will not be necessary to enter further into the circumstances connected with this remarkable flight and escape, for it is familiar to all readers of the History of England. Suffice it to say that our heroine herself did not return into Staffordshire, until she had conducted the King amongst old and faithful friends, and her active service was no longer needed. It is well known, how Charles in the course of two or three weeks effected his escape to France, and Mrs. Lane and her brother, fearing discovery, thought it necessary to take refuge there also; accordingly they travelled on foot in disguise to Yarmouth, and there took ship for France. She was honourably conducted to Paris, the King himself, with the Queen, his mother, and the Dukes of York and Gloucester, going out to meet her. The former graciously took her by the hand and said, "Welcome, my Life." With no less respect and honour did the French Court receive these devoted servants of the exiled Monarch—all which was due to their eminent courage and loyalty.

It is supposed that Mrs. Jane Lane remained in France until after the Restoration; shortly after which, she married her brother's friend, Sir Clement Fisher, second Baronet, of Packington Magna. She died in 1689, leaving no issue. The last representative of the Fisher family wedded Heneage Finch, 2nd Earl of Aylesford, and she conveyed the manor of Packington to the family of her husband. ‡ §

For their signal services to royalty, pensions were granted after the Restoration to the Colonel, to his brother, who was a Groom of the Bedchamber, and to his sister; which were continued, with arrears constantly owing, to the time of Queen Anne. The family was also dignified with an augmentation to their coat armour. These favours were enhanced, in the case of Mrs. Jane Lane, by the gift of a gold watch from the king, as well as his miniature, the former of which, by express request, was to descend by succession to the eldest daughter of the house of Lane for the time being. This relic came into the possession of the late George Lucy, Esq., of Charlecote Park, in right of his mother, who was a Miss Lane of Bentley, and with other valuable property was stolen from Charlecote, when this house was entered by burglars some few years back, and never recovered.

Tales of Female Heroism. Memorials of Lucy Family. Burke's Landed Gentry. Noble and Gentle Men of England. Burke's Ext. Baronetages. Gent. Mag., vol. 92. Boscobel Tracts. Bromley's Catal. of Engr. Portr. Lord Clarendon. Secret Services. Charles II. James II. *(Cam. Soc.)* Granger's Biog. Hist. Life of Major Bernardi. Catal. Engr. Portr. Warw. Arms and Lineages.

‡ I am not aware that any Artists of note have been connected with Warwickshire by birth or continued residence; but in 1810, John Francis Rigaud, R.A., a distinguished historical and portrait painter, several of whose pictures are engraved in Boydell's splendid illustrations to Shakespeare, died at Packington, the seat of the Earl of Aylesford. And Mrs. Mary Beale, who learned the rudiments of painting from Sir Peter Lely, and painted portraits in oils, water colours, and crayons, was residing in Coventry in 1632, and died in London 1697.—*Catal. Engr. Portr. Granger's Biog. Hist. Anecdotes of Painting.*

§ King Charles I. slept for one night at Sir Robert Fisher's, at Packington, Oct. 18, 1642, on his road from Aston, Sir Thomas Holte's, to "Killingworth."—*Iter Carolinum.*

Samuel Frankland,

For forty years Head Master of the Free Grammar School at Coventry, was a native of Tamworth, and educated at St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, where he afterwards graduated. He was originally a Schoolmaster at Lichfield, and being well recommended, was appointed in 1651 to Coventry. In 1671 we find him petitioning for further assistance, and shewing that there was too much pressure upon the Headmaster and Usher, in consequence of the great number of scholars in the school. The petition appears to have been granted, and nothing further occurs respecting Mr. Frankland until 1685, when an order was made to the effect that the new arrangement had not produced the desired result, and that the Master's conduct was unsatisfactory to the Visitors; and accordingly that neither he, nor his assistant, should be continued after Lady-day. This order, as far at least as applied to Mr. Frankland, was certainly not enforced, for he continued to hold the situation until his death, which occurred in 1691.

Amongst other charitable bequests, he gave to the Masters and Fellows of his old college £600, for the following purposes, viz.:—£20 per annum towards the maintenance of one Fellow, to be sent out of the Free School in Coventry. He likewise purchased a chamber, for the use of a Fellow, at a cost of £60. The Fellowship was to be called the *Frankland* Fellowship, and the *Nomination* and *Election* were to belong to the Masters and Fellows, who were however to have a careful regard to the recommendation of the Mayor and Aldermen of Coventry. He also gave £10 a year for ever to a scholar, educated in Tamworth School; and £10 to the Vicar of Trinity for a sermon to be preached yearly on the 5th of November.

Humphrey Wanley, in his Diary, gives the following interesting account of Mr. Frankland's death and funeral:—

"July 22. Between two and three o'clock in the morning died Mr. Frankland, the School-master of this City, and was burried July 23, at night. Mr. Kimberley *(see Kimberley)* preached his Funeral Sermon, and took his text GEN. XV. 15—'And thou shalt go to thy Fathers in peace, thou shalt be buried in a good old age.' Mr. Kimberley had orders to preach, given after two o'clock in the afternoon, so that he had but four hours to compose it in. That night, before he died, he gave one of his Scollars a great deal of good advice, such as he thought might be fit for his age (for he was at man's estate) and at last said to him 'Cibum capias alienis manibus'; intimating, as I suppose, that although he was departing, yet he would have a successor who would teach him. And to another young gentleman, who came to see him as soon as the other was gone, he said (after some good counsel given him,) 'Oportet Episcopum mori prædicantem'; meaning, I believe, that it was fit a School-master should die teaching. He always, in his private prayers, used to beg of God Almighty, if it was His blessed will, that he might have (to use his own words,) 'a quiet and easy passage to eternity,' and his petitions were fulfilled, for he fell asleep, and hoped he would be better. He said he was 'pretty well;' they asked him how he did again: 'pretty well;' and afterwards fell asleep (having, before some things given him by the physician's appointment), and in his sleep breathed shorter and shorter; then one of the watchers called in two or three of the neighbours, and he quickly expired in that sleep, before they were well come to him. He was above 73 years old."

He was buried in the Church of Holy Trinity. An inscription over his grave records his principal benefactions, concluding with the following summary of his character:—"He was industrious, and very usefull in his place, charitable to the poore, upright and religious in his conversation."

Sharpe's Hist. of Coventry.

John Freeth.

A rare and probably unique example of a publican poet, was born in 1730. He kept a "Coffee-house," in Bell Street, Birmingham, for forty-eight years.

About 1750, he began to write jovial and social rhymes, and his first publication was a volume, (now extremely scarce,) printed by Baskerville, in 1771, as the Poems of "J. Free." His numerous poems were written in an easy fluent style, and generally related to the topic of the day. In his own words, he "made songs, found tunes, and sung them too;" versifying all the latest news brought down by the London coach.

In the preface to an edition of his songs and poems, Mr. Freeth writes, "My hobby-horse and practice for thirty years past has been to write songs upon the occurrence of remarkable events, and nature having supplied me with a voice somewhat suitable to my style of composition, to sing them also, while their subjects were fresh upon every man's mind; and, being a publican, this faculty, or rather knack of singing my own songs, has been profitable to me; it has in an evening crowded my house with customers, and led me to friendships which I might not otherwise have experienced."

The club, which was in the habit of meeting nightly in his house, was nicknamed from its political bias "the Jacobin Club" and "the Twelve Apostles." A remarkable historical painting by John Ecketein, (which was lithographed a few years ago,) represented John Collard, author of several works on logic, and other celebrities, assembled at Poet Freeth's table, engaged in discussing the politics and literature of the day. At the Minerva Tavern in Peck Lane, kept by Joe Lyndon, over the fire-place in the room in which the opposite or Tory party were in the habit of assembling, was printed in large clear type, "No JACOBIN admitted here."

Most of Mr. Freeth's published poems closely resemble Dibdin's popular songs. They display much political feeling, acute observation, generous satire, humour and wit, together with considerable mastery of verse; and like the author's personal character, they are wholly free from stain.

The landlord poet died in 1808, in the 78th year of his age. He was buried at the back of the old Meeting-house, Birmingham. Over his grave is the following humourous inscription, evidently written by himself:—

"Free and Easy thro' life 'twas his wish to proceed,
Good men he revered be whatever their creed;
His pride was a sociable evening to spend,
For no man loved better his Pipe and his Friend."

The following song, numbered xxiv, in Freeth's (or "Free," as he there styles himself,) "Warwickshire Medley," has been selected, not perhaps as the chief in point of merit, but as connected with local interests:—*

THE WARWICKSHIRE MILITIA,

Written in the year 1761.

TUNE. '*The Glorious First of August.*'

Strike up the song, my jovial lads,
In strains both loud and noble!
For what have we from foes to fear,
Invasion's all a bubble;
Not all the power of France and Spain
One foot of British land shall gain,
For love and courage still remain
In England's brave Militia.

No sooner were the tidings spread,
That many counties round us
Were arm'd for King and country's right,
In readiness they found us.

* Much of the same turn of mind was the lately deceased humourist of Oxford, Mr. Plowman; who, by his extempore songs amused and enlivened his audiences at many a social public table in the city and its neighbourhood. He was occasionally called upon, and responded with much humour, at the hunting dinners.—*Inf. Sir J. B. East, Bart.*

Heedless of danger, life, or toil,
Warwickshire boys, to guard their isle,
Ran from the plough, the barn, and file,
To join the brave Militia.

What can those counties have to say,
Who seem so slack in joining?
How great would Britain's bulwark be,
Were all the shires combining.
The noble conquests we enjoy
To this day might unconquer'd lie,
Had not our coasts been guarded by
Old England's brave Militia.

He was the author of :—

I.—The Political Songster, addressed to the Sons of Freedom and Lovers of Humour, by J. Free (Freeth,) Birmingham ; printed for the Author, by John Baskerville, and sold by S. Aris and M. Swinney, 1781. II.—The Political Songster, or a Touch on the Times on various Subjects, and adapted to common tunes, (The Sixth Edition with additions,) by John Freeth, Birmingham. Printed by Thomas Pearson, for the Author, 1790, (Pp. xvi. 220, and eleven pages of Subscribers names). III.—A collection of New Songs on the Present Times, adapted to common tunes, by J. Freeth, Birmingham ; Printed by T. Chapman, 1793, Ph. 18. IV.—New Ballads to Old Familiar Tunes, by J. Freeth, Birmingham ; Printed for the Author, at Knott and Lloyd's Office, 1805, (Pp. 24.)

For this Memoir I am indebted to Samuel Timmins, Esq., of Birmingham, editor of "The Resources, Products, and Industrial History of Birmingham, &c."

Daniel Gaches

Was for thirty-eight years Vicar of Wootton Wawen, having been presented to that benefice in 1766, and there he died at an advanced age in the year 1805. His father, having somewhat extravagantly wasted a large property, called his children, of whom he had several, together, and informed them, that of the wrecks of his fortune, the portion which remained for each, amounting to a small sum, should, at their option, be devoted to the expense of a learned education, or be put out to interest; the whole, when they came of age, to be at their own disposal. His son Daniel fixed his choice on the former of these alternatives; and was accordingly sent first to Eton, and then to Cambridge. He passed through the whole course of his studies with

honourable distinction, and was in due time presented by his College to the living of Wootton Wawen.

Though somewhat stern in his manner, and severe in his reproaches, when he thought reproach deserved, Mr. Gaches was a kind friend, a hospitable neighbour, and an agreeable companion. Among his intimate associates were the late Sir Vicary Gibbs and Sir James Mansfield. In the general intercourse of society he appeared the polished gentleman; and in the discharge of his official duties, he approved himself the exemplary Clergyman. For many years he was an able and active Magistrate of the county; clear in discerning the nicest distinction between right and wrong; prompt in explaining, and impartial in applying the maxims and rules of law, in all cases submitted to his decision.

Among classical scholars, Mr. Gaches might have claimed a place in the first rank; a retentive memory, well fraught with all that the Grecian and Roman writers could teach, was accompanied with much of that critical taste and judgment, which qualify for the perusal of their inestimable works with the truest relish and the greatest advantage. It remains, however, to be lamented, that from his learning, extensive as it was, and from his talents, considerable as they were, the public have reaped no benefit, in any literary production, which might have transmitted his name with honour to posterity.

In about the thirtieth year of Mr. Gaches's secluded life, Dr. Parr settled at Hatton. The pleasure of two great scholars, meeting for the first time, as country neighbours, may easily be conceived. They shook hands, and without loss of time, began to engage in a sort of literary contest; Parr, with the aid of smoking,* and Gaches, who never smoked, without it. "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug

* Dr. Parr loved his pipe—no man was more happy than he was with "His calumet of peace and cup of joy."
—*Notes to Lord Leigh's Poems.*

of war." English was almost despised; even Latin was lightly regarded. Greek they spoke, and Greek they quoted, one passage in succession after another. In this emulative display of their literary hoards, the generous strife was kept up with a great spirit, and with various success, to a very late hour, when the Vicar of Wootton was forced to yield, confessing himself out-talked and out-quoted, in that language which most he loved; adding by way of apology, that he had lived in a retired village so long as to have become *βάρβαρος μετὰ βάρβαροὶς*. Without the smallest hesitation, and without a moment's pause, Dr. Parr consoled the vanquished Grecian, by quoting from a passage in Menander these words:—

'Εύγε βάρβαρος;
Εἴθεν γενοίμην αὐτὸς, οὕτω βάρβαρος.'

On Mr. Gaches' death, Dr. Parr expressed his sense of his friend's merits in a Latin epitaph, which was written in Roman capitals, with a period between each word. The monumental tablet is on the south wall in Wootton Wawen Church, near the spot where Mr. Gaches was buried. The inscription is introduced as a specimen of the learned Warwickshire Doctor's Latinity:—

Daneli Gaches A.M. Collegii Regalis in Academia
Cantabrigiensi quondam Socio, Ecclesiæ hujusce
per ann. 38 mens. 9 Ministro, Irenarchæ de
Comitatu Varvicensi optime merito; Siquidem
æqui et boni peritissimus fuit, et ad nodos
legum solvendos quam maxime expeditus;
Viro non solum litteris Græcis atque
Latinis apprime docto, sed etiam vi
quadam ingenii, quæ ad excogitandum
acuta et ad memoriam firma atque
diuturna erat, egregie predito. Qui vixit
ann. 72 mens. 6. Decessit 4 Id. Sept.
Anno Sacro 1805. Maria Gaches, conjux
ejus superstes. H. M. P. S. P. C.

Extracted from Field's Life of Parr. Churches of Warw.

Mary Anne Galton, (Mrs. Schimmelpenninck),

Was the daughter of Samuel Galton, F.R.S., (eldest son of Mr. Galton, of Duddeston,) and was born at Birmingham, in her grandfather's house, in 1778. Her family were of some antiquity in the County of Dorset, whence they had migrated into Somersetshire and afterwards into Warwickshire, in 1730, or thereabouts. They were nominally of the Quaker sect, to which Miss Galton adhered for some years of her life. Her father was a man of superior intellectual endowments. Her mother was remarkable, not only for her taste in the arts, but for her keen perception of the beautiful in literature and poetry; and while her father took every opportunity of instructing his daughter's mind, her mother proved most instrumental in forming her character. Both parents, however, impressed upon her the necessity of being deeply earnest in whatever she undertook, and of giving her whole mind to it; and those who knew her in later life saw the effect of this teaching in the habitual industry, which so remarkably characterised her, and in the ardour with which she pursued whatever she had in hand.

In her early years she was associated with persons of high mental qualifications; many members of "The Lunar Society," (already referred to in the memoir of Boulton), were constant visitors at her father's house. It was thus that she became acquainted with the celebrated Dr. Priestly, whose simplicity, gentleness and kindness of heart she greatly admired, but whose religious teaching she considered highly dangerous. "The principles of his writings she said," "produced on me at this time an evil effect, which total infidelity had never fully achieved." "I was wholly perplexed amidst intricate doctrines and teaching which I was unable to ravel, and precepts which I could not definitely understand." In short, as it would appear, Miss Galton was dissatisfied with her position as a Quaker, but could not make up her mind where the truth was to be found, and wanting a sure guide and

counsellor she had well nigh, with all her devout aspirations, become an infidel, but from this she was mercifully preserved.

From early life the tastes of this lady were always of the intellectual order; she was familiar with some of the dead, and many of the modern languages, and conversant with authors of the highest calibre; Pope's Homer was her inseparable companion. Her reflections while pursuing an employment, to which she early showed a partiality, are well and naturally expressed:—

"I loved to assist my grandfather in arranging old letters and papers from friends of his youth, or of his ancestors. Many of these old letters were so worn with time that they scarcely hung together, and my grandfather often read me some of their contents. I can well recall the feeling of awe with which I touched these papers, and looked upon the very handwriting and familiar expressions of daily life of those who had slept so long in the grave. I felt they were my relations, and my own flesh and blood; they were once mirthful and cheerful, and talked as we talk, and now where are they? Where we shall soon be. Who will look over our letters, as we look over theirs? Will our souls be with God in happiness, or shall we be blotted out? And will the letters we leave behind speak a blessing or a curse from the dead to the living? These feelings sunk deep into my mind."

From early childhood the subject of slavery awakened considerable interest in Mary Anne Galton's mind, an interest probably awakened or fostered by the frequent visits of Mr. Clarkson to Duddeston. The active exertions of future years corresponded with her early horror at the iniquities of the slave trade, and by unwearied counsel and sympathy she gave most efficient support and help to the abolitionists of Bristol, and her labours were highly estimated.

In 1806, she married Mr. Schimmelpenninck, of Bristol, a mem-

ber of an old Dutch family, who was amiable, sensible and well read, but not of the same brilliant parts as his wife. He died in 1840.

"Previously to this time" writes her biographer, "Mrs. Schimmelpenninck" now a great invalid, "had consulted the well-known Dr. Jephson, and had passed some weeks of the winter of 1836, under his medical care, at Leamington; and the discipline of walking before meals, and his peculiar regimen, proved extremely useful to her. I have often heard her and the dear friend who was her companion at Leamington, speak of sallying forth by lamplight in the early winter mornings, to carry out the wishes of her doctor and kind friend. In the present serious illness, Dr. Jephson was again applied to; and, ere very long, Mrs. Schimmelpenninck undertook the journey to Leamington, again to be under his care. His advice was very valuable; and some of the habits which she adopted, at first in compliance with his desire, were continued with advantage and comfort through the rest of of her life. She often spoke of Dr. Jephson with lively gratitude. She found this justly-celebrated man more than a skilful doctor; he proved himself a disinterested friend."

Mrs. Schimmelpenninck, having quitted the Society of Friends, joined the Methodists, but the *form* of Methodism is not known. In 1818, with an unfixedness, doubtless arising from the early education received from her mother, who believed that the field of free enquiry was open to all, and that so long as people were sincere, they were acceptable to God, as well as from constant association with friends of different religious persuasions, she passed over to the Moravians; in which communion, (although at one time she was very near becoming a Romanist,) she continued until her death, which occurred at Bristol in 1856.

Among Mrs. Schimmelpenninck's works were—

"Memoirs of Port Royal," 3 vols, 1829.—Writing on this subject Mrs. Hannah More

says: "I am glad to see you have so much contributed to make Port Royalism known in this country. Even religious readers are in general ignorant of the treasures of religion and learning possessed by these devoted people. I was even at an early period of my spiritual reading, so warm in their praise, that Dr. Johnson used to call me the Jansenist."

In 1815 appeared in 4to, "The Theory of the Classification of Beauty and Deformity," and their correspondent physiognomic expression exemplified in various works of art and natural objects. --"It was the opinion of some competent judges, that this work showed more of her original talent and genius than any other of her published writings, but it did not prove popular. It was encumbered by most voluminous notes, containing a mass of information not likely, perhaps, to be generally interesting, though testifying abundantly to the author's rare and extensive literary research."

"Essays on the Temperaments, on Gothic and Grecian Architecture, and other subjects."—"With Durandus and others, she believed that ecclesiastical buildings were intended not only to afford the means for the performance of religious rites, but likewise in a measure to supply the want of books in an age when printing was unknown; hence the construction of ecclesiastical edifices, both in their general forms, and in their particular details, was designed to exhibit a typical or symbolic representation of Divine truth, and consequently to form a series of religious instruction to those versed in its silent but eloquent language."

Hankin's Life of M. A. Schimmelpenninck. Inf. Miss Emma Galton.

John Garbett,

For nearly thirty years Rector of St. George's, Birmingham, was born at Hereford in 1791, and educated at the College School in that town, and at All Souls' College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1817 by Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln, to the curacies of Cardington and Cople in Bedfordshire.

Mr. Garbett came to Birmingham in the year 1822, as Curate to Mr. Curtis, the Rector of St. Martin's, (then, with the exception of St. Philip's, the only parish in the town,) and discharged his various duties so ably, that on the ground of character alone, he was appointed the first Rector of St. George's. In that position he enjoyed the confidence of three successive Bishops, by the second of whom, Dr. Carr, he was appointed to the Rural Deanery of Birmingham. Under his auspices, and with the advantage of his constant superintendence and fostering care, the movement for erecting new churches in Birmingham was eminently successful. Indeed every institution for the spread of

the Gospel at home and abroad met with his active and steady support; while his kindness of heart and his willing co-operation with men of other sentiments softened hostilities, and tended to draw into one common focus of usefulness those who were inclined to stand aloof in ignorance and mistrust.

As a Governor of King Edward's School, Birmingham, (which post he occupied for twenty-four years,) he was extremely useful. He became the personal friend of the Head Master, Dr. Francis Jeune, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, and of Dr. James Prince Lee, the present Bishop of Manchester.

At the Hospital Board, though his other avocations prevented his very frequent attendance, his advice in emergencies was eagerly sought; and his large acquaintance with books, (for throughout his life he was a great reader,) made him a valuable member of the Library Committee.

His stores of theological learning were very considerable, and his reverence for the Word of God profound. Few men more constantly or more urgently impressed on others the supreme importance of the study of the Holy Scriptures. To Romanizing and rationalistic teaching he was firmly opposed; as well as to the too prevalent tendency to elevate matters of ecclesiastical order and dress into undue prominence.

As a parochial Minister Mr. Garbett was distinguished by assiduity in the ordinary duties of his profession. His preaching is represented as always instructive, but possibly more calculated to confirm and comfort than to arouse and alarm. It was as a counsellor, for which office his remarkable sagacity and kindness of heart (somewhat concealed under an apparent *brusquerie* of manner,) peculiarly qualified him, that he was most highly valued, not only by his congregation, but by the members of the various institutions with which he was connected, and especially by his clerical brethren.

In 1851 failing health induced his acceptance from his intimate friend, the late Archdeacon Hodson, of the Vicarage of Harborne, in Staffordshire, not far from Birmingham, where his influence was much felt; for he restored peace and unity to a parish which was then disturbed in consequence of the perversion to Rome of the preceding Vicar, the Honble. and Rev. W. T. Law. The project which he set on foot of a new district church at Harborne was warmly seconded by his parishioners, and the consecration of this church formed the last subject of his earthly thoughts and words. Mr. Garbett held this Preferment for seven years, when he finally succumbed to a disease from which he had been long suffering. His death occurred in 1853; and he was interred in Harborne church-yard.

Besides being Vicar of Harborne, Mr. Garbett was Honorary Canon of Worcester, and examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester, as well as Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, to which he was elected in 1833.

He published "The Nullity of the Roman faith, being a practical refutation of the doctrine of infallibility;" 1 vol., 8vo.; Murray, 1827; dedicated to Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury; as well as some Sermons and Lectures.

Local Press of the period. Inf. J. O. Bacchus, Esq.

Charles Gibbes, D.D.,

The sixth son of Sir Ralph Gibbes, who was knighted by the King at Whitehall in 1603, and grandson of Robert Gibbes, who purchased the manor of Honington,* where he was born in 1604. In 1622 he was chosen Probationer Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and became a

* In the Lives of Eminent Antiquaries is the following entry from the Diary of Anthony a Wood:—"Oct. 16, 1678. I dined with Mr. Henry Parker at his house in Honington in Com. Warwick, and after dinner he shewed to me a cabinet of rarities, most collected at Constantinople, and other eastern parts of the world, such curiosities that my eyes never beheld the like, all sorts of shells, divers sorts of natural stones, medals, gold and silver, coins, gold and silver, Turkish pictures, and others of England in miniature, all sorts of looking glasses, a piece of Dido's tomb, and many other things; they were valued at £500 besides the cabinet, but at last sold for little more than one hundred." The Parkers possessed Honington after the Gibbes'.

noted disputant, orator and preacher. He was presented to the Rectory of Gamlingay, in Cambridgeshire, which (being involved in great troubles on account of his loyalty,) he resigned in 1647; he then taught a private school in Canterbury. After the King's Restoration he was made Rector of Stanford Rivers, in Essex, and two years afterwards Prebendary of Westminster. In 1662 he was created Doctor of Divinity by the University of Oxford.

He published a volume of thirty-one sermons, preached to his parishioners at Stanford Rivers, (4to., 1677,) and dedicated to them. He also collected and prepared for the press several sermons and discourses written by Dr. Walter Raleigh, who married his sister; but before they were printed, his death took place in 1681, at Stanford Rivers, in the church of which place he was buried. †

Athen. Ox. Walker's Sufferings of Clergy. Dugdale's Warw. Warw. Arms and Lineages.

John Glover

Was the eldest son of Mr. John Glover, who owned Baxterly Hall and Mancetter House, and another residence near Sheepy, in Leicestershire. A Mr. Glover purchased the manor house of Mancetter about the year 1432, and from that period to 1677, the Glover family made it their chief abode. It appears from Dugdale that Mr. Glover, the father, was a retainer to Lord Ferrers, and the arms and badges of that nobleman were carved on the timber of Baxterley Hall; but previously he was in the service of the Abbots of Westminster. With his two brothers, Robert, the martyr, and William Glover, he not only em-

† I am induced to digress a little, in order to record a singular circumstance in connection with the Gibbes family at a later period in time. Sir Thomas Temple, who was knighted in 1613, married Hesther, daughter of Miles Sandys, of Latimer, in Bucks, by whom he had four sons and nine daughters, of whom one was Lady Gibbes, of Honington. They all lived to be married, and multiplied so exceedingly, that Lady Temple, who survived Sir Thomas, saw seven hundred descendants from her, besides a new generation of marrigeable females, just at her death, which is affirmed by Dr. Fuller, in his Worthies of England; who relates that he bought the truth of it by a wager he lost on it. The last of these, the wife of Sir Henry Gibbes, of Honington, died in 1737.—*English Comp. or Ruds of Honor.*

braced, but carried out the Truth in his life and practice. And although John did not suffer the pains of the outward fire, as was the case with his brother and many of his friends, yet he may well be counted as a martyr *in will* at least, when we consider his great personal trials, and his readiness to endure death for the sake of his religion. The sufferings of Robert, in prison and in the flames of martyrdom, were soon over, but the mental agonies of his brother proved almost more bitter than the fire and the sword.

When Mr. Thomas Riley, the Mayor of Coventry received the Bishop's warrant for the apprehension of John Glover, the Mayor immediately sent him a private notice, that he might make his escape. Scarcely had John Glover, with his brother William, left the house, than the searchers rushed in to secure him, according to the Bishop's direction; but though disappointed in the object of their search, they apprehended Robert, the martyr, who was sick in bed, and who was accordingly put into prison until the Bishop's arrival. When John heard that his dear brother had been apprehended in his place, he had little comfort in life, and would willingly have given himself up for his brother, had not his friends dissuaded him.

About the latter end of Queen Mary's reign, there was a fresh order given for his apprehension, and in the course of their search, the Sheriffs, with their under officers and servants, came into the house where he and his wife were living; but it so happened that they only found his wife, who was taken to Lichfield, "where after much ado she was constrained to give way to their tyranny." In the meanwhile John Glover, partly through his great anxiety and concern for his wife, and partly in consequence of a cold which he had caught during his concealment in the woods, was seized with ague, and died. This occurred at Mancetter, in 1558.

Six weeks after he had been buried, Dr. Draycot, the Chancellor of the diocese, having heard of his interment, sent for the Vicar of Man-

cetter, and demanded how it happened that Glover was buried in the church-yard. The Vicar answered that being ill at the time, he did not know of it. Upon which, the Chancellor desired him to return home, and direct Glover's body to be exhumed, and thrown over the wall into the highway. To this he replied, that having been buried six weeks, it was now in such a state of decomposition that it could not be done. "Well then," said Dr. Draycot, "take this writing" (a copy of the sentence or curse against heretics,) "and pronounce him from the pulpit a damned soul; and twelve months after, take up his bones, and cast them over the wall, and then I will come and hallow again the place where he was buried."

His brother, William Glover, who, in life suffered the same persecutions, was called, nearly at the same time, to enter into that "rest which remaineth for the people of God." He died at Wem, in Shropshire, where he had retired, to find if possible, some escape from these persecutions, from which his family had been such grievous sufferers. The well-disposed people of Wem brought his corpse to the parish church for interment; but his Protestant principles were not unknown; and one Bernard, the Curate of the parish, would not suffer his body to be buried in consecrated ground, and, in his unrighteous zeal, rode off to the Bishop, Dr. Ralph Bayne, the very man who had condemned Robert to the flames, who forthwith forbade it the rites of Christian sepulture. Accordingly the body, now become offensive, was drawn by a horse into a field, and there buried.

Riching's Martyrs of Maneetter. Foxe's Book of Martyrs. Dugdale's Warw. Athen. Cantab. Warw. Arms and Lineages. Clarke's Martyrologie. Publ. of Parker Society. Harwood's Hist. of Lichfield.

Robert Glover,

The martyr, was a younger son of Mr. John Glover, of Mancetter, and brother to the subject of the preceding memoir. In 1533 he was

elected from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, became B.A. in 1538, and M.A. in 1541. He seems to have led a studious and retired life at his home in Warwickshire, and to have received spiritual instructions from Bishop Hugh Latimer, (whose niece he had married,) and who occasionally resided at Merevale Abbey, close by, as well as at Baxterley Hall,—a place well calculated for privacy and retirement, situated as it was in the dense part of the Forest of Arden.

When the Mayor and Sheriffs of Coventry were searching the house for John Glover, upon a charge of heresy, they found Robert Glover ill in bed, and accordingly apprehended him in the stead of his brother. He was removed from Coventry (to which he was first taken,) on horseback to Lichfield; There he "inned at the sign of the Swan," and was treated "friendly and gently." After supper he was removed to the church-prison by one Jephcot; where he was confined in a dark, narrow room, adjoining the dungeon, with straw instead of a bed, and allowed no chair, stool, or anything else to sit on.

"Shortly after, the Bishop (Bayne) coming to Lichfield, sent for him, who, when he came and saw none but the Bishop and his Chaplains and officers, he was somewhat amazed, wherefore he lifted up his heart to God for His merciful assistance. The Bishop persuaded him to return to the Church of Rome, telling him, that his Church was not known till lately in King Edward's time: to which he answered that he was a member of that Church which is built upon the foundation of the Prophets and Apostles, Jesus Christ Himself being the Head Corner Stone, and this Church, said he, hath been from the beginning, though it bear no glorious shew before the world, being usually under the Cross and affliction, contemned, despised and persecuted."

"The Bishop was so nettled at this, that he commanded him upon his obedience to hold his peace," upbraiding him with the name of "proud arrogant heretic." "Then did Master Glover desire him to

convince him by the Scriptures; but he, instead thereof, propounded sundry questions to him, which he refused to answer in private, but told him that he was ready to answer in publick. 'If thou wilt not now answer,' said the Bishop, 'thou shalt to prison again, and shalt neither have meat nor drink till thou hast answered me.' Then Master Glover, lifting up his heart to God, desired that he might be enabled to answer according to the truth. And so they fell into a disputation about the Sacraments, how many they were, and whether Christ was really in the Sacrament of the Altar. After which he was returned to prison, where he had divers conflicts with the Bishop's Chancellor, and at last was brought out and condemned by the Bishop." We are further told "as Master Glover went to martyrdom, and was now come within sight of the stake, although all the night before, praying for strength and courage, he could feel none, yet suddenly he was so mightily replenished with God's holy comfort, and heavenly joys, that he cried out, clapping his hands together; 'Oh Austin,' (for so was the Minister called,) 'He is come, He is come,' &c. And so went on with such joy and alacrity, that he seemed rather to be one delivered from some deadly danger to life, than one that was passing out of the world by a painful death. In the same fire there was burned with him one Cornelius Bongey, a Capper, of Coventry, condemned by the same Bishop for the Truth, which he cheerfully sealed with his blood."

This occurred at Coventry, without the City, in the little park, called "the hollows," on the 14th of September, 1555, and the venerable Bishop Latimer was martyred at Oxford, on the 16th of October following, when in the 85th year of his age. So that these friends and relatives nearly finished their course together,being called to endure the same sufferings, and to receive almost simultaneously the same reward.

Hugh Glover, the son of Robert, inherited the family estates in Warwickshire, as heir to his uncle John."

In a Poem by Thomas Bryce, called "The Regester," written in 1555, and printed among the Select Poetry of the Parker Society, is the following reference to Glover:—

"When Glouer and Cornelius
Were fiercely brent at Coventree;
When Wolsey and Pigot for Christ Jesus
At Ely felt like crueltie;
When the pore bewept master Glouer's death,
We wisht for our Elizabeth."

The following letter, from Bishop Nicholas Ridley to Mrs. Robert Glover, who died, and was buried at Mancetter, in 1594, may appropriately be inserted here:—

To Mistress Glover, a woman zealous & hearty in the cause and furtherance of God's gospel.

MISTRESS GLOVER,

I wish you grace and peace; and although I am not acquainted with you, yet nevertheless, hearing that your husband, Master Glover, is in prison for God's word's sake, and also that you are a woman hearty in God's cause, and, thirdly, that old father Latimer is your uncle or near cousin, whom I do think the Lord hath placed to be his standard-bearer in our age and country against his mortal foe antichrist, I was thus bold to write unto you in God's behalf, to do according to the report which I hear of you; that is, that you be hearty in God's cause, & hearty to your Master Christ, in furthering of his cause & setting forth his soldiers to his wars to the uttermost of your power. Let no carnality nor worldly regard of any thing let* you to declare your true heart, which you are said to bear to your Master Christ above all other things. Be hearty now also to your husband, & declare yourself to love him in God, as the true faithful christian woman unto her husband is bound to do. Now, seeing your husband, which is set by God's ordinance to be your head, is ready to suffer and abide in adversity by his Master's cause, & to cleave to his head Christ, see likewise that you do your duty accordingly, & cleave unto him your head: suffer with him that you may further his cause. His cause now I understand to be Christ's cause; and therefore beware, good sister in Christ, that in no wise ye hinder it. Love so his body, & the ease and wealth thereof, as your love may further him to the winning both of body & soul unto everlasting life. And this love shall both God allow, your husband shall have just cause to rejoice thereof, and all the godly to command you therefore, & to number you, for the same, among the godly and holy women of God. To your husband I have written more. And thus fare you well now, good dear sister in our Saviour Christ. I was the bolder to write unto you, for that I understood my dearly beloved brother Austin,† whom I call Faustus, should‡ be the carrier; a man whom I think God hath appointed to do much pleasure for his prest§ servants to his wars.

Your's in Christ,
N. R.

The Letters of "Master Robert Glover" were published in black letter, by Day.

Foxe's Book of Martyrs. Clarke's Martyrologie. Riching's Mar. of Mancetter.
Athen. Cantab. Harwood's Hist of Lichfield.

* Hinder. † Augustine Bernher (see his Life.) ‡ Would. § Ready, zealous.

Sir Henry Goodere, M.P.

How many there are, whose names have been preserved from oblivion, solely from having extended their liberal patronage to men of letters and genius, who, in their turn, have made grateful acknowledgements of the same in their works.

Among those to whom this observation applies, may be enumerated Sir Henry Goodere, son of Francis Goodere, (one of a family of ancient lineage and great possessions in Hertfordshire,) who, at the dissolution of the Nunnery of Polesworth, purchased that religious house, together with the lordship of Polesworth.

"A gentleman," writes Dugdale of Sir Henry Goodere, in his Antiquities of Warwickshire, "much accomplisht, and of eminent note in this countee, whilst he lived, having suffered imprisonment on behalf of that magnanimous Ladie Marie, Queen of Scotland, of whom he was a great honorer."

Sir Henry was Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1570, and knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1599. He was likewise a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and a Trustee of Rugby School, and represented Coventry in one Parliament. In 1604, he was a combatant at the Hymenæi or Solemnities of Masques and Barriers, performed at Court at Christmas, to celebrate the marriage between Robert, Earl of Essex, and Frances, second daughter of the Earl of Suffolk. Sir Henry was the early friend and patron of Michael Drayton, and assisted in maintaining him while a student at Oxford, and was no less kind to him in his poverty, resulting from an imprudent marriage. He was the means of procuring for the poet the much-coveted patronage of Lucy Harington, Countess of Bedford; as will appear from the following letter (without a date,) written by Drayton, to Edward, Earl of Bedford.

'Thrice noble and most gracious Lord,

The love I have ever borne to the illustrious house of Bedford, and to the honorable family of the Harington's; to the which, by marriage, your Lordship is happily united, hath long since devoted my true and zealous affections to your honourable service, and my Poems to the protection of my noble Ladie, your Countesse; to whose service I was first bequeathed by that learned and accomplished Gentleman, Sir Henry Goodere, not long deceased; whose I was, whilst he was; whose patience pleased to beare with the imperfections of my heedless and unstayed youth. That excellent and matchless gentleman, was the first cherisher of my muse, which had been, by his death, left a poor orphan to the world, had he not before bequeathed it to that Ladie, whom he so dearly loved," &c.

As might have been expected, Drayton appears to have spent many of his younger years at Polesworth, in the family of Sir Henry Goodere, to whom he addresses his Odes:—

These Lyric pieces, short and few,
Most worthy Sir, I send to you,
To read them be not weary;
They may become John Hews his lyre,
Which oft at Polesworth by the fire
Has made us gravely merry."

Sir Henry Goodere was in constant correspondence with the poet Donne; and many of Donne's letters, addressed "to the honourable Knight, Sir Henry Goodere," and in some cases signed "your very affectionate lover and servant," are found printed among Donne's works. They are supposed to have been written in and before 1619. On one occasion the poet appears to have incurred the worthy knight's displeasure, in consequence of the name of the latter being used, without permission, to the King, in Dr. Donne's behalf. This excellent person wrote a very penitent letter to Sir Henry, whom throughout he now addresses in formal terms as "your lordship," and adds, "I humbly entreat to be restored to your favour, giving your lordship my faith in pawn that I will be as wary of forfeiting it by any second occasion, as I am sorry for this." It appears from subsequent letters that the breach was only temporary.

The following lines addressed to Sir Henry by Dr. Donne have considerable merit:—

DR. DONNE TO SIR H. GOODERE.

Who makes the past, a pattern for next year,
  Turns no new leaf, but still the same thing reads,
Seen things, he sees again, heard things doth hear,
  And makes his life, but like a pair of beads.

A palace, when 'tis that, which it should be,
  Leaves growing, and stands such, or else decays,
But he which dwells there, is not so ; for he
  Strives to urge upward, and his fortune raise.

So had your body her morning, hath her noon,
  And shall not better ; her next change is night ;
But her far larger guest, to whom sun and moon
  Are sparks, and short lived, claims another right.

The noble soul by age grows lustier,
  Her appetite, and her digestion mend,
We must not starve, nor hope to pamper her
  With women's milk, and pap, unto the end.

Provide yr. manlier diet, you have seen
  All libraries, which are schools, camps, and courts ;
But ask your gamers if you have not been,
  In harvest, too indulgent to your sports.

Would you redeem it ? then yourself transplant
  A while from hence. Perchance outlandish ground,
Bears no more wit than ours, but yet more scant
  Are those diversions there, which here abound.

To be a stranger hath that benefit,
  We can beginnings, but not habits shake,
Go, whither? hence ; you get, if you forget ;
  New faults, till they prescribe in us, are smoke.

Our soul, whose country is heaven, and God her father,
  Into this world, corruption's sink, is sent ;
Yet so much in her travels she doth gather,
  That she returns home, wiser than she went.

It pays you well, if it teach you to spare,
  And make you ashamed, to make your hawk's praise yours,
Which when herself she lessens in the air,
  You then first say, that high enough she tow'rs.

However, keep the lively taste you hold
  Of God, love Him as now, but fear Him more,
And in your afternoons think what you told
  And promised Him, at morning prayer before.

Let falsehood like a discord anger you,
  Else be not froward ; but why do I touch
Things, of which none is in your practice new,
  And tables or fruit-trenchers teach as much?

But then I make you keep your promise, sir ;
  Riding I had you, though you still stayed there,
And in these thoughts, although you never stir,
  You came with me to Mitcham, and are here.

Ben. Jonson was likewise a friend of Sir Henry, and a visitor at Polesworth, as may be gathered from these lines addressed to Sir Henry Goodere.

LXXXV.

Goodyere, I'm glad, and grateful to report,
Myself a witness of thy few days sport ;
Where I both learn'd, why wise men hawking follow,
And why that bird was sacred to Apollo :
She doth instruct men by her gallant flight,
That they to knowledge so should tower upright,
And never stoop, but to strike ignorance ;
Which if they miss, yet they should re-advance
To former height, and there in circle tarry,
Till they be sure to make the fool their quarry.
Now, in whose pleasures I have this discerned,
What would his serious actions me have learned?

LXXXVI.

When I would know thee, Goodyere, my thought looks
Upon thy well-made choice of friends, and books ;
Then do I love thee, and behold thy ends
In making thy friends books, and thy books friends :
Now I must give thy life and deed, the voice
Attending such a study, such a choice ;
When, though 't be love that to thy praise doth move,
It was a knowledge that begat thy love.

I have not been able to ascertain the date of Sir Henry's death, but it certainly occurred before 1627. It will be interesting to trace the descendants of Sir Henry Goodere, two of whom, like himself, resided at the family Seat at Polesworth. His nephew, another Henry Goodere, his eldest brother's son and heir, was knighted by James I, when paying a visit to Sir John Gerrard, at Lamer, in Hertfordshire. He married his uncle's only daughter and heiress, and resided for a time at Baginton, but afterwards moved to Polesworth, probably on the death of his father-in-law.

To the younger Sir Henry, one of Drayton's Heroical Epistles is dedicated.

"Till such time as I may, in some more large measure, make known my love to the happy and generous family of the Gooderes, to which I confess myself beholding for the most part of my education, I wish you all happiness·—"

Sir Henry Goodere wrote some lines on the death of Henry, Prince of Wales, in the "Lacryma Lacrymarum," 1612.*

His three eldest daughters, and co-heirs, married men of some mark. The eldest, Lucy, inherited the ancestral estate at Polesworth, and became the wife of Sir Francis Nethersole, a Kentish gentleman, who made Polesworth his residence.†

"He was," says Dugdale, "of an ancient house, sometime Orator for the Universitie of Cambridge, and at the time of his marriage, Agent for James, with the Princes of the Union in Germany, (of whom the King of Bohemia was chief,) as also Secretarie to the Queen of Bohemia, and by them often imployed back again to the Court of England, where he was of note by his actings and sufferings in their Majisties service."

Nethersole was knighted by the King at Theobalds, in 1619, on his appointment to be Secretary to the Queen of Bohemia.

As Public Orator, Sir F. Nethersole was called upon to address Henry, Prince of Wales, which he did as follows:—(The "Egerton Papers," however, record that he addressed the Heir of Royalty as "Jacobissime Carole," which created much merriment at the time.)

"O Princeps sanctissime, sanctissime Princeps, etiam nunc mihi scripti sunt illi in animo, quos vidi postremos, vultus tui. Habuit tum

* One Thomas Westley, a Warwickshire man by birth, and Vice-President of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1621, was the author of Latin verses, on the death of Prince Henry, published in the Luctus Posthumus, 1612. Also "In nuptias Com. Palatini et Eliz. Jacobi, Regis fil., 4to., Oxon, 1613.

† "Sir F. Nethersole got Mr. Bell to be the Pastor of Polesworth, where he himself resided. Mr. Baxter says of Mr. Bell that he needed no other testimonial of his loyalty, than that he was Pastor to this Sir Francis, and this is equally a proof of his learning also."—*Nonconf. Mem.*

concionem præsul amplissimus, is qui potest optimè. Fortè aderam. Ambitio me tenebat magna (fatebor enim) a principe coram præsente etsi indignum aspici, aliqua tamen spectari. Sistebam me ex adverso; expectabam quam mox me cum turbà intueretur. Ille uni dicenti intentus ex oculis episcopi oculos nusquam dimovit suos. Mirabar; astantes rogo quid esset: respondent morem. Gaudebam; sperabam claudente saltem concione fore ut circumspiceret. Ibi vero ille, prono in terram genu, sublatis manibus, oculos in cœlum fixit; quales, Deus bone! quales nequeo dicere; hoc tantum ex illis migrantem in cœlos animam manifeste cernebam. Hæc si quis veras an sint ambigat, testes mihi esse possunt e vobis sexcenti, qui aut illic, aut alibi tantum viderint."

Sir F. Nethersole was the author of "Memoriæ Sacræ Henrici Walliæ Principis de Laudatio funebris." Sm. 4to., 1612.

He resigned his post as University Orator, in 1619, on account of his business abroad in the King's service, and was succeeded by his "ancient acquaintance," the wise and virtuous George Herbert.

According to Symond's Notes in the British Museum (Harl. M.S.S., 911,) Sir Francis was a prisoner to the Parliamentarians at "Kellingworth Castle," in 1645, at which time his estate was valued at £400 per annum.

Sir Francis Nethersole died at Polesworth in 1659, from whence several of his letters, (printed in Hamper's Life of Dugdale,) are dated.

At the especial instance of Lady Nethersole, who had a great affection for Polesworth, as having been the home of her youth, and for some time in the possession of her family, Sir Francis was induced to build and endow schools for the benefit of the parish.

Lady Nethersole was buried in Polesworth church, where there is a monument to her memory; the Latin inscription on which is recorded in Dugdale.

Elizabeth, the second daughter of Sir Henry Goodere, was married to Mr. Roper, of whom a notice has been given in page 254.

The third daughter, Mary Goodere, married Mr. Samuel Hildersam B.D., sometime Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, son of the famous Mr. Arthur Hildersam, of Ashby, who was great-nephew to Cardinal Pole, and whom Elizabeth herself vouchsafed to greet as her "cousin Hildersam." After Samuel Hildersam's ejection for nonconformity, he lived privately with a relation at Erdington, in the parish of Aston-juxta-Birmingham, where he quietly ended his days in 1674, aged 80; and was buried "decently" in the churchyard, "without any funeral sermon, according to his order." He printed nothing but two epistles before his father's sermons, but furnished Mr. Clarke with the materials for writing his father's life.

The manor house at Polesworth, where the Gooderes resided, was formed out of the old conventual buildings. The Refectory, with the old fire-place, and the dais for the chair of the Lady Abbess, still remain, together with the drawing room of the manor house, now used as a malthouse. In the garden there is a curious sun-dial, with the motto, "Hortus utramque tulit, nos et meditemur in horto."

Dugdale's Warw. Nichols' Progresses, James I. Hamper's Life of Dugdale.
Biog. Brit. Lloyd's Memorials. Rugby Register. Diary of Richard Symonds, (Cam. Soc.)
Herbert's Life and Letters (Pickering). Drayton's Works.
Camden's Annals of Queen Elizabeth. Donne's Works. Gent. Mag., vol. 61.
Birch's Life of Henry, Prince of Wales. Lipscomb's Bucks. Inf. Rev. Nigel Madan.
Inf. C. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Relations between Eng. and Ger. (Cam. Soc.)
Marsden's Hist. of Early Pur. Clarke's Lives. Egerton Papers, (Cam Soc.)
Nichol's Leic. Warw. Arms and Lineages.

Bertie Bertie Greatheed.

Bertie Bertie Greatheed, of Guy's Cliffe, (only surviving son of Samuel Greatheed, by Lady Mary Bertie, daughter of Peregrine, Duke of Ancaster,) was a gentleman of considerable literary and scientific ac-

quirements, and of cultivated taste. Of the former he gave evidence by a translation in verse of Boccaccio's "Lisabetta and her Brothers," and a translation from the German of the life of Heyne, the celebrated savant; as well as by his tragedy of "the Regent," founded on a Spanish story, published in 1788, with a dedication to Mrs. Siddons, who sustained her part in it, when it was acted at Drury Lane, with considerable effect. This Lady, when Miss Kemble, resided for a year with Lady Mary Greatheed, at Guy's Cliffe; and after her success on the stage, as Mrs. Siddons, became an intimate friend and honoured guest of Lady Mary's successors. Mr. Greatheed, thus expresses his admiration of this greatest of tragic actresses. "Would there were some language sacred to sincerity, in which I might express without suspicion of compliment the true sense I have of your perfections, but there is none. Thus much, however, I must say, your talents were in my view, while I composed the poem, which I here lay before my country; to draw a character worthy of you was my ambition; and, if I have succeeded, I am perfectly satisfied. I have only to add the wish, that, united in future fame, as in present friendship, my name may descend with your's to posterity."

When in Italy, in 1785, he was one of the contributors to the "Florence Miscellany,"* unsparingly attacked by Gifford in his "Bæviad and Mæviad."

Mr. Greatheed was a Whig of the school of Grey and Fox, and, with them, an ardent admirer of the French revolution in its earlier stages. These political opinions were shared by Mr. Greatheed's neighbours and intimate friends, the Rev. Edward Willes, of Newbold Comyn; the Rev. J. H. Williams, of Wellesbourne, and Dr. Samuel Parr, of Hatton.

* The Florence Miscellany was privately printed at Florence, in 1785. It comprised a series of poems, to which, besides Mr. Greatheed, Mrs. Piozzi, R. Merry, and W. Parsons contributed. Mrs. Piozzi presented a copy on large paper to Queen Caroline. A copy on small paper sold at Roscoe's sale, for £4 16s.

"Who, boldly speaking what they strongly felt,
With Tories waged interminable war."—*Lord Leigh's Poems.*

This political and unpopular fraternity gave occasion to a medal, which was issued as a squib by the opposite party.

Of Mr. Greatheed's architectural and picturesque taste, he left a specimen, in the additions and embellishments, executed under his own eye, at Guy's Cliffe, without the assistance of any professional architect. The variety of styles is there so harmonized as not to offend the eye, while the whole is rendered impressive, and suitable to a situation and accompaniments which are thus quaintly described by Camden. "This place is the seat of pleasure itself: there is a shady grove, crystal springs, mossy caves, meadows ever green, a soft and murmuring fall of waters under the rock; and to crown all, solitude and quiet, the greatest darling of the muses." Here tradition says that Guy, Earl of Warwick, after he had finished his warlike achievements, led a hermit's life, and here found burial. At Guy's Cliffe too, John Rous, the celebrated Warwickshire Antiquary, resided for many years as Chantry priest, during the latter part of the 15th century.†

Mr. Bertie Greatheed died in 1826, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary's, Warwick. He left behind him many individuals, distinguished in art, literature, and science, to lament his loss, who had been his friends and intimate associates, in his hospitable home in Warwickshire, where neighbours and friends, (and they were the *same*,) were always sure of a warm and affectionate welcome. A long resid-

† In that retirement he devoted himself to the study of Antiquities, especially of his own county. Of his works the greater part is lost, and of the following, nothing is now known, but the titles, though Leland states that he saw and read them:—Antiquitates Warwicens; De Episcopis Wigorniœ; Vetustates Clivi Guidonici; De Comitibus Warwicens. There remains, however, a highly interesting heraldic roll in his hand-writing, of the Earls of Warwick from the earliest time; it is now in the College of Arms, but in Dugdale's time was in the possession of Robert Arden, Esq., of Park Hall. Also among the Cotton M.S.S., in the Brit. Mus., (Julius E. IV,) is the history of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, illustrated with fifty-three drawings, all by his hand; these have been published in the 2nd vol. of Strutt's Horda-Angel-Cynnan. His remaining works that exists is "Historia Regium Angliæ," which was first published at Oxford, by Hearne, in 1716; prefixed to which vol. is a collection of extracts from different authors on the subject of his life and writings. Rous died at Warwick, in 1491, and was buried in Saint Mary's Church. —*Churches of Warwickshire.*

ence at Dresden, and frequent intercourse with the celebrities of that capital, had rendered him an accomplished German scholar. And his forcible detention in France and Italy, by the first Napoleon, gave him opportunities, which he did not neglect, for improving his acquaintance with French and Italian literature and art. His only son, who displayed proofs of extraordinary genius in painting, died in Italy, in 1804, in the 23rd year of his life.

From private Information. Miss Berry's Jour. and Corresp. Annual Register. Biog. Dram. Camden's Brit. Brewer's Warw. Warw. Arms and Lin.

Thomas Green,

A celebrated comedian, was a native of Stratford-upon-Avon, as we may gather from some lines in "A Poet's vision and a Prince's glory," 4to, 1603, (sometimes erroneously ascribed to Robert Green,) in which he thus speaks of himself:—

> "I prattled poesie in my nurse's arms,
> And, born where late our swan of Avon sung,
> In Avon's streams we both of us have lav'd,
> And both came out together."

Chetwood quotes the above passage in his "British Theatre," as from the comedy of "The two Maids of Moreclack;" it is probable however that he had met with these lines in their right place, though he had forgotten the name of the piece from whence he transcribed them.

Thomas Heywood says of Green, "There was not an actor of his nature, in his time, of better ability in the performance of what he undertook, more applauded by the audience, of greater grace at the Court, or of more general love in the City." He is believed to have introduced Shakespeare on the London boards, in 1586.

There is a witty comedy called "Green's Tu Quoque," or "The City Gallant," not written by Green, but by one John Cook, and edited

by Thomas Heywood. (4to., no date; 4to., 1599: 4to., 1614). It passed the test of the stage with great applause. It was at first performed under the latter title only; but the inimitable acting of Green in the part of "Bubble," "the City Gallant," who in answer to every compliment, comes out with the words, "Tu Quoque," occasioned the author, out of regard to him, to add to it the present title. Both editions of it had portraits of Green, with a label out of his mouth, bearing the words, "Tu quoque;" and this portrait is enumerated in Sharp's Catalogue of Engraved Warwickshire Portraits. The piece itself is published among Dodsley's Old Plays.

Besides the "Poet's vision," already referred to, there are some verses of Green's prefixed to a collection of Drayton's poems, published in the year 1613.

Neil's Mem. of Shakespeare. Stevens's Shakespeare. Biog. Dram.
Skottowe's Life of Shakespeare. Collier's Annals of the Stage. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Valentine Green, F.S.A.

This eminent engraver and antiquary, was born at Salford Priors, in 1737, being, (it is supposed,) the son of a dancing master. He was originally intended for the profession of the Law, and, with that view, was articled to Mr. Phillips, the town clerk of Evesham. In 1760, however, he changed his mind and left his home abruptly, without the knowledge of his father; and having a natural turn for drawing, entered himself as a pupil to Mr. Robert Hancock, a line engraver, resident in Worcester. Not succeeding to his wishes in that study, and feeling his time sacrificed to a hopeless pursuit as an artist, he amused himself in compiling a history of the City of Worcester, which was published in 1764, with sixteen copper plates, from drawings of his own.

* "*A* Thomas Greene, clerk of the Corporation of Stratford, who speaks of "my cosen (*i.e.* kinsman), who is called Shakespeare," is also known; unless they were both the same person. The Thomas Greene, gent., in articles of agreement between William Shakespeare and William Repingham, may have been *his* son; and Joseph Greene (see his life) may have been the son or grandson of either of these persons."—*Neil's Mem.*

On his arrival in London, in 1765, he commenced his career in the department of mezzotinto engraving, in which he was his own preceptor, and in which, for the space of forty-four years, he pre-eminently excelled.

In 1789, the reigning Duke of Bavaria conceded to him the exclusive privilege of engraving and publishing prints from all or any of the pictures in the gallery of Dusseldorf. In 1795, the whole number of engravings published by him from that collection, amounted to twenty-two plates.

This magnificent work had already become firmly established in reputation in every quarter of Europe, when the siege of Dusseldorf by the French, occasioned the removal and dispersion of the pictures, and the loss of much of Mr. Green's valuable property. These misfortunes, together with failures in other speculations, obliged Mr. Green to throw himself on the mercy of his creditors. But although without fortune, Mr. Green was not without honour. After being elected, in 1767, a Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain, he, in 1773, was appointed mezzotinto engraver to the King, and in the ensuing year was elected one of the six Associate Engravers of the Royal Academy, and shortly afterwards a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Green was scarcely less distinguished as an author. His History of Worcester has already been referred to; it is rich in embellishment, and the copiousness of its antiquarian research will ever render it interesting to the topographical reader. The author presented it to the King, in 1796, when he was introduced by Lord Coventry. In 1782, Mr. Green printed a letter to Sir Joshua Reynolds, entitled "A Review of the Polite Arts in France, at the time of their establishment under Louis XIV, compared to their present state in England." London, 1782, 4to. His next work was "Acta Historica Reginarum

Angliæ." This is interesting for the many rare portraits it contains of the ancestors of the first families in Great Britain. Lastly, he published "An account of the discovery of the body of King John, in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, 1797."

In 1804 Mr. Green was chosen keeper of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom. In this situation he endeared himself to his pupils by the impartiality of his conduct and the amenity of his manners; and he received a piece of plate from the Institution as a testimony of its attachment.

The following are among Mr. Green's engravings of Warwickshire portraits :—

	Painted by—
Louisa, Countess of Aylesford	*Reynolds.*
Shakespeare from Monument	
Valentine Green	*Abbot.*
Mary Anne Yates	*Romney.*
Rev. W. Thomas, the Continuator of Dugdale	

Mr. Valentine Green died in St. Alban's Street, London, in 1812. He was father to Rupert Green, the "dramatic infant," who, before he was nine years old, produced a tragedy, called "The Secret Plot," 12mo., 1777.

Chamber's Biog. Illus. of Worcestershire. Rose's Biog. Dict. Biog. Dram. Watt's Bibl. Brit. May's Hist. of Evesham. Gent's Mag., vol. 88. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Joseph Greene.

About a century after the death of "world famous" Shakespeare, who, as a boy, with "his satchel and shining morning face," received his education at the Grammar School of Stratford-upon-Avon, under the tutelage of Thomas Hunt,—presided over the same school, Joseph Greene, a scholar and an antiquary. While the reputation of the former arises entirely from the reflected lustre of his pupil, that of the latter is based on his own personal merits, for which we accede him a place in this volume, among the Worthies of his adopted county.

Mr. Greene was born about the year 1711, in the neat little market town of Shipston-on-Stour, in Worcestershire. His primary education was acquired at Merchant Taylor's School, whence he went to Lincoln College, Oxford. His first appointment after Ordination seems to have been to the curacy of Stratford-upon-Avon. In 1735, he was presented to the Vicarage of Weston-upon-Avon, as well as to the Mastership of the neighbouring Free-School at Stratford, both of which he retained until he removed from that town. In the year following, the Perpetual Curacy of Preston-upon-Stour was given to him, by his neighbour, James West,* Esq., of Alscot, President of the Royal Society.

He removed from Stratford, in 1772, to the Rectory of Welford, in Gloucestershire; and in 1782, he was presented by an old pupil to the Rectory of Miserden in the same county, when he resigned the curacy of Preston. He died in 1790; and was buried in the chancel of Miserden church; but there is no monument to his memory.

Besides being an accomplished scholar, and a skilful antiquary, Mr. Greene has left behind him the character of a good parish priest and of regularity in the discharge of his scholastic duties.

By his friend and patron, Mr. West, whose extensive library he arranged, he was held in great estimation; and from that celebrated bibliomaniac, he received many valuable works, of which duplicates had been obtained. He transcribed several interesting manuscripts for Mr. West, particularly from the Burleigh collections. For such purposes his hand writing was well calculated, being nearly as close,

* James West, Esq., of Alscot, near Stratford-on-Avon, (whose house is, as I am informed, built on the borders of this county,) was educated at Baliol College, Oxford, and took his degree of M.A., in 1726. He had an early love for Antiquities, and was elected F.S.A., in 1726, being one of the Council on the first incorporation of the Society, in 1751, to which he likewise acted as Vice-President. He was first Treasurer and afterwards President of the Royal Society; M.P. for St. Alban's, in the Parliaments of 1741, 1754, and 1762. He was likewise Recorder of Poole, and High-Steward of St Alban's. His curious collection of M.S.S., were sold to Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, and are now in the British Museum. He died in 1772.—*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors. Nichol's Lit. Anec. Burke's Land. Gen.*

and quite as legible, as small print. He was a frequent contributor to the early numbers of the Gentleman's Magazine; and of his poetry, a few specimens remain.

Mr. Wheler, of Stratford, had in his possession Mr. Greene's MS. translation of "An essay on the improvement of the revenue of the State of Athens; from the Greek of Xenophon; to which is prefixed some account of his life from the Latin of Leunclavius." This was apparently intended for the press, and in the dedication is "respectfully submitted to the Honourable James West."

Translation seems to have been Greene's amusement in his leisure hours; for Mr. Wheler likewise possessed a "Treatise, physical, anatomical, and medicinal, on Respiration, and the use of the lungs," translated by him from the original Latin of Dr. John Swammerdam, of Amsterdam, 1697. Most of Greene's books were purchased by Mr. Sharp, of Warwick. In the Museum, at Stratford, is a volume of Original pencil drawings, made by Mr. Greene, of buildings erected at the Spa of Stratford-on-Avon, taken on the spot, in 1744, 8vo.

But although it does not appear that Greene caught the love of publication, yet he possessed the "cacoëthes scribendi" in an eminent and peculiar degree. His compositions, his sermons, and his very numerous memoranda are generally written upon the backs of letters, his pupils' Latin exercises, and other scraps of paper. The margins of most of his books were filled, frequently with interesting observations. Even the Master's old desk, which is considered to have been there in Shakespeare's time, and is now in the Shakespeare Museum, had not escaped the persevering pen of this indefatigable writer, who entirely covered its upper part with quotations and remarks.

There is a portrait in oils of Mr. Greene, preserved in the same Museum.

In 1748, the monument to Shakespeare in Stratford Church was carefully repaired by the receipts arising from the performance of the play of Othello. To give encouragement to the performance for so laudable a purpose, the following lines were composed by Mr. Greene, and spoken in an admirable manner by Mr. Ward, (Grandfather of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons,) manager of the company of comedians, then performing in the town :—

"To rouse the languid breast by strokes of art,
When listless indolence had numb'd the heart ;
In Virtue's cause her drooping sons t' engage,
And with just satire lash a vicious age ;
For this first Attic theatres were rear'd,
When Guilt's great foe in Sophocles appear'd :
For this the Roman bards their scenes display'd,
And Vice in its own vicious garb array'd ;
Taught men afflicted Innocence to prize,
And wrested tears from even tyrant's eyes.
But, to great Nature to hold up the glass,
To shew from her herself what is and was,—
To reason deeply as the Fates decree
Whether 'tis best "*to be, or not to be,*"
This, *wondrous* SHAKSPEARE, was reserv'd for THEE !
Thou, in thy skill extensive, hast reveal'd
What from the wisest mortals seem'd conceal'd ;
The human breast from ev'ry wile to trace,
And pluck the vizard from the treach'rous face ;
Make the vile wretch disclaim his dark designs,
And own conviction from thy nervous lines ;
Reform the tempter, surly, rough, and rude,
And force the half-unwilling to be good :
In martial breasts new vigour to excite,
And urge the ling'ring warrior still to fight.
Or, if a state pacific be his view.
Inform'd by thee, just paths he dares pursue,
And serves his Maker and his neighbour too.
Ask by what magic are these wonders wrought?
Know, 'tis by matchless words from matchless thought,
A ray celestial kindled in the soul,
While sentiments unerring fill'd the whole.
Hence his expressions with just ardour glow'd,
While Nature all her stores on him bestow'd.
Hail, happy STRATFORD ! envi'd be thy fame !
What city boasts than thee a greater name?
"Here his first infant lays sweet SHAKESPEARE sung :
"Here the last accents faulter'd on his tongue ;"

His honors yet, with future time shall grow,
Like Avon's streams, enlarging as they flow;
Be these thy trophies, Bard, these might alone,
Demand thy features on the mimic stone:
But numberless perfections still unfold,
In every breast thy praises are enroll'd:
A richer shrine than if of molten gold!

Wheler's Guide to Stratford. Wivell on the Portr. of Shakespeare.

William Greenwood, D.D.,

Was appointed Vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick, in 1713; and of St. Mary's in the same borough, in 1724.

A curious account is preserved, in the hand writing of the Doctor himself, of what occurred on his presentation to the last-mentioned Vicarage. The Patronage of St. Mary's was then supposed to be in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, at that time the Earl of Macclesfield; but Lady Torrington, on making the proper application to the Chancellor, was informed that the gift was in the Crown, and not in himself. The application was therefore next made, through the Secretary, Lord Townshend, to the King; the living was immediately given as desired; and yet, when the instrument was presented to the Chancellor, he refused to affix the seals; alleging that, on further enquiry, he found the gift was really in himself, and not in the Crown. At the same time, however, he made an offer of it, on his own presentation, to Doctor Greenwood, who very properly refused to accept it from him without the previous consent of the King. But on a second application for that purpose, the King insisted on *his* right; long delays and disputes ensued; till, after the Doctor "had been tossed a good while" (as he himself expresses it,) "from pillar to post between Lincoln's Inn Fields and St. James," the Chancellor at length yielded, and the presentation passed the Great Seal.

In the year 1739, Dr. Greenwood * obtained the Rectory of Solihull, when he resigned the Living of St. Mary, but retained that of St. Nicholas. He died in 1750, and was buried at the entrance of the church of Leamington Priors.

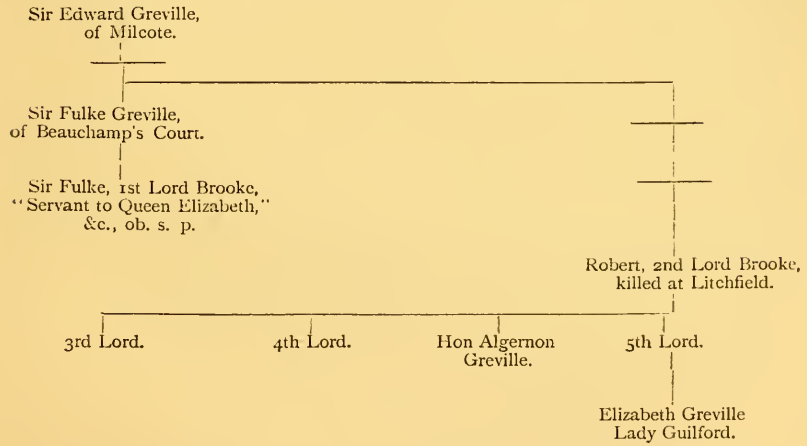
Amongst other works, he published :—

In 1763, "Essays on the Creation, or an Attempt to explain upon rational principles the first chap. of Gen.," and this was followed in 1765, by a "Harmony of the Gospels after the plan of Dr. Macknight, with slight deviations," and to which a preface is prefixed. He likewise published an "Exposition of the 15th of the 1st Cor.," and supplied Bishop Newton,† to whom he was related, with Notes on "Paradise Lost."

Churches of Warw. Field's Warw.

Family of Greville.

The annexed Pedigree will explain the degrees of kindred between the members of the Greville Family, here recorded :—



* Dr. Greenwood was immediately preceded in the Vicarage of St. Mary's, by Moses Hodges, D.D., who published a sermon, entitled, "God, the Author of Peace," preached 1711. Worn out with indefatigable pains in the discharge of his parochial duty as Vicar of St. Mary's, he retired to Harrington, in Worcestershire, of which he was appointed Rector. He died in 1724.

† John Newton the favoured friend of Cooper, and in himself no ordinary man, was for a time Minister of the Independent Chapel, in Warwick, in 1759, but afterwards, entering Holy Orders in the Church of England, he settled at Olney in Bucks, where his intimacy with the Poet commenced, He died in 1806.—*See his Life by Cecil.*

Sir Edward Greville.

The family of Greville was founded by successful wool trade in the fourteenth century. William Grevel, "the flower of the wool merchants of the whole realm of England," died and was buried at Campden, in Gloucestershire, in 1401. He it was who purchased Milcote, * in Warwickshire, long the seat of the elder line of this family, who, after a succession of crimes, the particulars of which may be seen in Dugdale's Antiquities, became extinct in the reign of James I.

The direct descendant of William Grevel, Sir Edward Greville of Milcote, was in the commission of Peace for Warwickshire in 1509. Five years later he was present at the siege of Terouenne, and at the battle that ensued, called by historians "the battle of Spurs," from the swiftness of the French in running away; and having afterwards in 1513, assisted at the storming of Tournay, he, in reward for his valiant behaviour, received the honour of knighthood. In 1521, he was one of the knights appointed to attend the King and Queen to Canterbury, and from thence to Calais and Guisnes, to the meeting with the French King; on which occasion every knight had a chaplain, eleven servants, and eight horses. In 1522, he obtained the wardship of Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heirs, (and at last the sole heir) of Edward Willoughby, only son of Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke. She was then one of the greatest heiresses in England, and ultimately married Sir Edward's second son, Fulke Greville, whereby he became possessed of Beauchamp's Court, † in the parish of Alcester.

Sir Edward departed this life in 1529, and was buried in St. Anne's

* Milcote House in the parish of Weston-upon-Avon, on the borders of Warwickshire, was eventually burnt by the Parliamentary troops from Warwick Castle, to prevent the King's forces from making it a garrison.

† Beauchamp's Court, situated about half-a-mile west of Alcester, on the Arrow road, was the ancient seat of the Beauchamps, from which family it derived its name. The old mansion has now entirely disappeared, and its site is occupied by a substantial modern farm house and buildings.

chapel, in the church of Weston-upon-Avon, according to the appointment of his Will.

Collins' Peerage. Edmondson's Hist. of Greville family. Noble and Gentle Men of England. Dugdale's Warw.

Sir Fulke Greville, M.P.,

Of Beauchamp's Court, was grandson of the subject of the preceding memoir. On the death of his mother, he succeeded to his property, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in the fourteenth year of his age. According to Camden, "he was a person no less esteemed for the sweetness of his temper, than the dignity of his station." We have the following account of him in a manuscript, entitled, "The Genealogie, Life and Death of Robert, Lord Brooke," written in 1664, and now in the possession of the Earl of Warwick. "He was a Gentleman, full of affabilitie and courtesie, and much given to hospitalitie, which got the love of the whole countree. For in his time no man did bear a greater sway in the countie of Warwick than himselfe. He was evermore attended with a brave companie of gentlemen. Upon the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth, he being at Warwicke at the great assize, came down from the bench, and with some of his friendes, proclaimed King James, which the Judges of the circuit refused to doe."

He was Custos Rotulorum of the county of Warwick; and one of the Knights of the Shire in the 28th of Elizabeth, and in four other Parliaments. He died in 1606, and left, besides Fulke, his son and heir, one daughter, who married her cousin, Richard Verney, of Compton Murdack, ancestor to the present Lord Willoughby de Broke.

Collins' Peerage. Noble and Gentle Men of England. Dugdale's Warw. Lodge's Illustrations. Camden's Brit.

Sir Fulke Greville, First Lord Brooke, K.B.

There are few names in Warwickshire, which have descended to our time with a brighter lustre than that of Fulke, Lord Brooke, of Warwick Castle, son to the subject of the preceding memoir. He was born at Beauchamp's Court in 1554, and educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School; he afterwards passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, which University he quitted for Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A., in 1588.

Having made "the grand tour," he was in due time presented at Court by his uncle, Robert Greville, and soon rose high in the favour of Queen Elizabeth, as much by his literary attainments, as by his skill in all accomplishments suitable to his rank and position.

From this Sovereign he received in early life the honour of knighthood, as well as the valuable appointment of Clerk of the Signet in Wales, to the reversion of which he succeeded in 1581; this is said, almost incredibly, to have produced him in fees the annual income of £2000.

Lloyd in his "State Worthies" writes of Lord Brooke—"His soul had the peace of a great fortune, joined to a greater mind: his worth commended him to her majesty; his affableness endeared him to the popularity: his mornings were devoted to his books, his afternoons to his knowing friends, his nights to his debonair acquaintance: he was the Queen's counsellor for persons, as others were for matters and things: sweet was his disposition, winning his converse, fluent his discourse, obliging his looks, gestures, and expressions; publick his spirit, and large his soul."

The passion of that age was to go to foreign courts in the trains of Ambassadors, to assist in sieges or battles, or to sail to the East Indies, with the view of making discoveries of new countries, or con-

quests upon the Spaniards. These irregular sallies of ambition the maiden Queen was in the habit of discouraging, as she considered them detrimental to the public welfare at home. Sir Fulke Greville, shared in these chivalrous aspirations, but unable to obtain the Queen's permission to indulge them, he was bold enough on several occasions to attempt to go without it, but each time he was obliged to return home, and suffered from the royal displeasure.

On one occasion Sir Philip Sidney formed a design with his cousin and school-fellow Fulke Greville, of attacking the Spaniards in America, and of laying the foundation of an English settlement in that Continent. He secretly concerted the execution of this scheme with Sir Francis Drake, and when the Fleet was ready to sail, Sir Philip and Sir Fulke made a pretext for leaving the Court, and went to Plymouth, there to await a favourable wind. But some delay having arisen, in consequence of Sir Francis Drake's resolution failing him, the Queen became aware of the project, and despatched a messenger to Plymouth, to stop their departure. Sir Philip Sidney was forthwith sent abroad with his uncle, the Earl of Leicester, then going out as General into the Low Countries; and Sir Fulke, disappointed, returned to Court, leaving Sir Francis Drake to pursue his voyage alone.

"The universal fame" as Greville himself tells us, "of a battle to be fought between the forces of Henry III., of France, and those of Henry IV., then King of Navarre, lifting him yet once more above this humble earth of duty, made him resolve to see the difference between Kings present and absent, in their martial expeditions." And accordingly without mentioning the matter to any one, with the exception of Lord Essex, he left the country, and on his return, was banished the Queen's presence full six months, and on the expiration of that time was but coldly received at Court.

After these fruitless attempts to follow his own inclination, Sir Fulke very wisely remained quiet at home, and enjoyed his leisure

hours in the amusement of writing, while he became a patron of learning and of the fine arts, the bent of his own genius leading him especially to the study of poetry and history. Sir William Davenant, Spencer, Jonson, Shakespeare, Speed, and most of the master-spirits of the age in which he lived, enjoyed his friendship. For Camden he obtained the post of Clarencieux King-at-Arms, and this learned man in his "Britannia," tells us of Sir Fulke that he "doth so entirely devote himself to the study of real virtue and honour, that the nobleness of his mind far exceeds that of his birth; for whose extraordinary favours, though I must despair of making suitable returns, yet, while speaking or silent, I must ever preserve a grateful remembrance of them." Speed in his "Theatre of Great Britain," speaking of Warwick Castle, thus expresses himself:—"The right worthy knight, Sir Fulke Greville, in whose person shineth all true virtue and high nobility; whose goodness to me-ward I do acknowledge, in setting this hand free from the daily employments of a manual trade, and giving it full liberty thus to express the inclination of my mind; himself being the procurer of my present estate." Through Sir Fulke's exertions too, it may be added, was Dr. John Overall raised to the Deanery of St. Paul's, and Coke to be Secretary of State. Sir Fulke likewise founded a History Lecture at Cambridge, and left a salary for the Professors.

He continued in the service of Queen Elizabeth during her lifetime, and filled many important stations. Neither was her Majesty unmindful of his services, for she granted to him, having already become possessed of a small portion of Wedgenock Park* by purchase, the whole of the remainder of that ancient and spacious park for himself and his heirs.

* "Wedgenock is expressly mentioned by John Rous, the antiquary, in his History of the Kings of England, as having been made by Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, after the example of the Park of Woodstock, imparked by King Henry the First. It still exists, though greatly reduced in size, containing at present but forty-five acres, with a herd of seventy fallow-deer, and is the property of the Earl of Warwick. During the middle ages, in consequence of the frequent forfeitures of this earldom, Wedgenock was often at the disposal of the Crown. In the twenty-first year of Richard II, it was granted to Thomas, Earl of Kent, on the attainder of the Earl of Warwick. In the first year of Edward VI, it was granted to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, on whose attainder it came again to the Crown."—*Shirley's Deer and Deer Parks.*

At the coronation of King James, he was made a Knight of the Bath, and shortly afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the second year of this King's reign, he obtained a grant of Warwick Castle, with all its demesne; on the repair of which, (being then in a most ruinous condition, the only habitable part of it being used as the common gaol of the county), he expended, according to Dugdale, £20,000, "beautifying it with the most pleasant gardens and plantations and walks, and adorning it with rich furniture, that, considering its situation, no place in England can compare with it for stateliness and delight." He made a purchase of the Temple grounds adjoining, intending to carry out an original design of George, Duke of Clarence, forming them into a park under his windows, a design subsequently carried out.

The Monarch would in all probability have still further distinguished Greville with his favour, had not the jealousy of Cecil taken alarm, which induced Greville to take the more prudent course of retiring from public life, until the death of that statesman enabled him to return with safety to the court. From that period he rose rapidly, filling in quick succession the posts of Under Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer. In short, as Wood says, he had "the longest lease of any of the Queen's favourites," and "the smoothest time without a rub."

Lord Bacon also testifies, that he "had much, and private access to the Queen, which he used honorably and did many men good: yet he would say merrily of himself, that he was like Robin Goodfellow; for when the maids spilt the milk-pans or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin: so what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad office that they did, they would put it upon him." He was many times elected member for Warwickshire, with Sir Thomas Lucy,† and it was said the county could not make a better choice, both

† Sir Thomas Lucy was member for Warwickshire in six successive Parliaments. He was grandson to the Sir Thomas Lucy who is believed to have prosecuted Shakespeare for deer stealing. D'Israeli writes in his "Curiosities of Literature," "In the time of Lord Brooke, the press was often severely dealt with. In his poems we find a lacuna of the first twenty pages, it was a poem on religion, cancelled by the order of Archbishop Laud."

"being learned, wise, and honest."

In 1617, King James honoured the town of Warwick with his presence, and Sir Fulke Greville with his company. On this occasion Sir Fulke gave a magnificent entertainment in the hall of Lord Leicester's Hospital, in Warwick, but of this visit few particulars are now known.

Sir Fulke Greville had, in his own person, an hereditary right to a peerage, being, by his grandmother, heir-at-law to Robert Willoughby, Lord Broke. But as it was not then probably a clear point in law, that when a peerage had been for some time in abeyance in the female line, it could afterwards be claimed by the heir-at-law, he accepted a new Barony in 1620, by the title of Lord Brooke of Beauchamp's Court, with limitations to his cousin, Robert Greville, of Thorpe Latimer in the County of Lincoln.

He then settled the whole of his large estates, free from all encumbrances, on his aforesaid relative, with remainder to the heirs male of Sir Edward Greville, of Harrold Park, the third branch of his family.

In 1621, Lord Brooke resigned his ministerial posts, and was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the King's bed-chamber.

The end of this accomplished nobleman was sad. He was murdered at Brooke House, Holborn, by his servant, one Ralph Heywood, who thought himself aggrieved by his name not being mentioned in his Will; of which fact he became aware by his being desired to act as a witness to his master's testamentary attestation. The murderer immediately afterwards committed suicide with the same weapon. This event occurred in the year 1628, when Lord Brooke was in his 75th year.

Lord Brooke never married, though, as Anthony á Wood says, "he lived and died a constant courtier of the Ladies." He was buried with great solemnity in his own vault, in the Chapter House of St. Mary's,

Warwick, twenty-seven days after his death, under a monument which he caused to be erected in his life-time, occupying the whole interior of the building.

The remarkable inscription, penned by himself, conveys a far nobler and more comprehensive idea of his character than a detailed or fulsome panegyric.

"FULKE GREVILLE,
Servant to Queen Elizabeth,
Councillor to King James,
And Friend to Sir Philip Sidney.
Trophæum Peccati."

Lord Brooke was the author of:—

"Certaine learned and elegant workes of The Right Honourable Fulke, Lord Brooke; written in his youth and familiar exercise with Sir Philip Sidney," 8vo., 1633, comprising:—"A Treatise of humane learning." "An enquisition upon fame and honour." "A treatie of Warres." "The Tragedie of Alaham." "The Tragedie of Mustapha." "Cælica," containing CIX Sonnets. A letter to an honorable lady, &c." "A letter of travell."

The following sonnets, from "Cælica," numbered XXII and XCIX, may be taken as specimens of the collection:—

I, with whose colors Myra drest her head,
I, that ware posies of her owne hand making,
I, that mine owne name in the chimnies read
By Myra finely wrought ere I was waking:
Must I looke on? in hope time comming may
With change bringe backe my turne againe to play.

I, that on Sunday at the Church-stile found,
A Garland sweet, with true-loue knots in flowers,
Which I to weare about mine arme was bound,
That each of vs might know that all was ours:
Must I now lead an idle life in wishes?
And follow Cupid for his loaues and fishes?

I, that did weare the ring her mother left,
I, for whose loues he gloried to be blamed,
I, with whose eyes her eyes committed theft,
I, who did make her blush when I was named;
Must I lose ring, flowers, blush, theft and go naked,
Watching with sighs, till dead loue be awaked?

I, that when drowsie Argus fell asleep,
Like Jealousie o'rewatched with desire,
Was euen warned modestie to keepe,
While her breath speaking kindled Nature's fire:
Must I looke on a-cold, while others warme them?
Doe Vulcans brothers in such fine acts arme them?

Was it for this that I might Myra see?
Washing the water with her beauties, white,
Yet would she neuer write her loue to me;
Thinks wit of change while thoughts are in delight?
Mad girles must safely loue, as they may leave,
No man can print a kisse, lives may deceiue.

SONNET XCIX.

Downe in the depth of mine iniquity,
That ugly center of infernall spirits;
Where each sinne feeles her own deformity,
In those peculiar torments she inherits,—
Depriu'd of human graces, and diuine,
Euen there appears this sauing God of mine.

And in this fatall mirrour of transgression,
Shewes man, as fruit of his degeneration,
The errours ugly infinite impression,
Which beares the faithless down to desperation;
Depriu'd of human graces and diuine,
Euen there appeares this sauing God of mine.

In power and truth, Almighty and Eternall,
Which on the sinne reflects strange desolation,
With glory scourging all the spr'its infernall,
And uncreated hill with unprivation,
Depriu'd of human graces, not diuine,
Euen there appeares this sauing God of mine.

For on this sp'rituall Crosse, condemned, lying,
To paines infernall by eternall doome,
I see my Saviour for the same sinnes dying,
And from that hell I fear'd, to free me, come;
Depriu'd of human graces, not diuine,
Thus hath his death rais'd vp this soule of mine."

"A letter of travell," dated "Hackney, 1609," was written to his "cousin Greuill Varney, residing in France," who was the eldest son of Sir Richard Varney, Knt., of Compton Murdack, in Warwickshire, in which these two pieces of counsel are singled out as worthy of imitation. "My hope and request is to you, that your principall care be

to hold your foundation, and to make no other use of informing your selfe in the corruptions and superstitions of other nations, then onely thereby to engage your owne heart more firmely unto the truth." "Straine your wits and industry soundly to instruct your selfe in all things between heauen and earth which may tend to virtue, wisedome, and honour, and which may make your life more profitable to your country, and yourself more comfortable to your friends and acceptable to God."

Lord Brooke likewise wrote :—"The first five years of King James I; or the condition of the State of England and the relation it had to other provinces." 1643. It should be added that there is considerable misgiving as to this book being really the composition of this nobleman. (See Sir Egerton Brydges' Memoirs of the Peers of England.) "The life of the renowned Sir Philip Sidney," &c., 1652. "The Remains of Sir Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke; being poems of monarchy and religion; never printed before." 1670.

After the death of Queen Elizabeth he resolved to write her life, but finding he could not have the use of the papers required for the purpose, the design was relinquished.

Collins' Peerage. Lodge's Portraits. Dugdale's Baronage. Dugdale's Warw. Lord Clarendon. Life of Lady Brilliana Harley (Cam. Soc.) Biog. Brit. Camden's Brit. Bigland's Observations. Lloyd's State Worthies. Edmondson's Hist. of Greville Fam. Noble and Gentle Men of England. Brewer's Warw. Athen. Ox. Obit. of Richard Smyth (Cam. Soc). Biog. Dram. John Chamberlain's Letters, tem. Eliz. (Cam. Soc.) Watt's Bibl. Brit. Pennant from Chester to London. Publ. Parker Society. Notes and Queries. Life of Marmaduke Rawdon of York (Cam. Soc.) Selec. Harl. Mis. Warw. Arms and Lin. Catal. Engr. Portr. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Clutterbuck's Herts. Walpole's Roy. and Nob. Authors. Memorabil. Cantabrig. Hacket's Sel. and Ren. epitaphs. Hearne's Antiq. discourses. Lodge's Illustrations.

Robert Greville, Second Lord Brooke.

"Fanatic Brooke
The fair cathedral stormed and took;

But, thanks to Heaven, and good Saint Chad,
A guerdon meet the spoiler had!"—*Scott's Marmion.*

At the age of twenty-one, and when Member for Warwick, Robert Greville succeeded to the title of Lord Brooke, pursuant to the limitation in the patent. From four years of age, Robert Greville had been in a manner adopted by his cousin, Fulke Greville, first Lord Brooke, and educated with a view to his future position; first by being sent to the University of Cambridge, and afterwards by travelling on the Continent. He married a daughter of the Earl of Bedford, and his alliance with the Russell family doubtless confirmed him in those political opinions which so materially shaped his after-course in life.

So deeply was Lord Brooke affected with the grievances complained of in the beginning of the reign of Charles I., that he made an arrangement with that eminent Parliamentary leader, William Fiennes, Viscount Saye and Sele, to quit England and settle in some part of the world where Kings and Courts should be unknown.

Accordingly, these two noblemen procured from Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, an assignment of a large tract of land in North America, (now part of New England,) of which Lord Warwick had procured a grant from the Crown in 1635. George Fenwick was sent over to plant a settlement in that country, and here a town soon rose up, which bore the name of Saybrook. When, however, a general spirit was suffused throughout England in opposition to the measures of the government, Lord Brooke abandoned his intention of emigrating, and was one of the first to make an open declaration of his political views.

On the breaking out of the Scotch rebellion in 1639, the King summoned the Nobility to meet him at York, calling upon all men to profess their loyalty and deny any connection with the rebels. In the words of Lord Clarendon:—"No man imagined it possible that any of the English would refuse to make that protestation; and they who

thought worst of the Scots did not think they would make any scruple of doing the same, and consequently that there would be no fruit or discovery from that test; but they were deceived. The Scots indeed took it to a man, without grieving their conscience, or reforming their manners. But amongst the English nobility the Lord Say, and the Lord Brook, (two popular men, and most undevoted to the Church, and, in truth, to the whole government,) positively refused, in the King's own presence, to make any such protestation. They said, 'If the king suspected their loyalty, he might proceed against them as he thought fit; but that it was against the law to impose any oath or protestation upon them which were not enjoined by the law; and, in that respect that they might not betray the common liberty, they would not submit to it.' This administered matter of new dispute in a very unseasonable time; and though there did not then appear more of the same mind, and they too were committed, at least restrained of their liberty; yet this discovered too much the humour and spirit of the court in their daily discourses upon that subject; so that the king thought it best to dismiss those two lords, and require them to return to their houses."

The determined spirit, evinced in Lord Brooke's refusal, recommended him to the opponents of monarchy, who at that time stood in need of bold men with motives above suspicion, and he was accordingly looked upon as well qualified to be their leader.

In 1640, the King, who acted under advice in selecting those who were likely to be approved of by the Scotch, and who was perhaps anxious that Lord Brooke should think that his conduct at York had not been unfavourably interpreted, chose him as one of those commissioned to treat with the Scotch at Ripon. It must not, however, be assumed from this circumstance that this nobleman's political views had undergone the slightest change in favour of monarchy. He continued on the contrary steadily to adhere to his party; and when

the war broke out, and all the great men of England ranged themselves on one side or the other, he, with an earnest endeavour to crush the whole fabrick of Church and State, adhered to the side of the Parliament, and, as Lord Clarendon observes, "They" (the Parliament) "had scarce a more absolute confidence in any other man than in him."

Having in 1642, received a commission from the Parliament to array and arm the Militia of Warwickshire and of Staffordshire, Lord Brooke proceeded likewise to fortify his Castle, and repairing to London to procure artillery and military stores, left Sir Edward Peto, of Chesterton, as Governor. On his return with suitable artillery, he met that staunch royalist, Lord Northampton, in command of a considerable body of troops, about four miles from Banbury, when, with a laudable anxiety to delay the first effusion of blood, it was mutually stipulated that Lord Brooke should return to Banbury, and that neither of them should fetch their ordnance from thence without giving the other, three days notice. However, on Lord Brooke's return to the Parliament in London, Lord Northampton appeared before Banbury with a powerful force, surprised the Castle, and carried off the ordnance. Proceeding to Warwick Castle, he twice called upon Sir Edward Peto to surrender, and, upon his refusal, Sir William Dugdale proclaimed Lord Brooke and his adherents rebels at the castle gates, in pursuance of His Majesty's warrant. The siege of the Castle accordingly commenced; Lord Compton began the attack from the town-side, whilst his father Lord Northampton, and Lord Dunsmore, threw up a battery in the park. On the third day of the siege Lord Compton placed a battery on the tower of old Saint Mary's Church, from whence, however, he was dislodged by the fire from the Castle, which brought down the pinnacles. The besiegers now trusted to the hope of starving the garrison out, and sat down with that intention before the Castle; and then it was that Sir Edward "with grim Puritan resolution," hoisted the quaint device

of a Bible and winding sheet, implying, that, as he put his faith in the one, he was not afraid of the other. At last the Cavaliers in despair raised the siege and joined the King's forces.

On Lord Brooke's return into Warwickshire he heard, when at Southam, that Lord Northampton's troops, spent and weary with a long march, were halting between that town and Itchington (August 22, 1642); "Whereupon" says the quaint author of Vicars's Chronicle, this noble Lord, being most vigilant and watchful over his enemy's proceedings, forthwith left his intended supper and repose, and made proclamation throughout the army with the beating up of drums, that every soldier should prepare to stand to his arms. Upon hearing whereof, of such magnanimous spirits were the soldiers possessed, and their hearts filled with such an extacie of joy and gladness, that their enemies the Cavaliers were so near them, that they instantly gave great shouts, with flinging up their hats and clattering their arms, that the town rang again with the sound thereof; and casting aside all their desire of meat and lodgings provided for them, they were cheerfully conducted by their noble general and his brave commanders into the field, and led up to the top of a hill, and there put in a posture of battalia, and so lodged all that night in the field not far from the town, being all in their arms ready for battle, where they continued till the morning, the ground, I say, being their best bed; and though it was a sharp cold night, yet it nothing daunted them, but rather animated and quickened their courage with joy at the approach of their adversaries, who indeed next morning appeared in sight; whereat our infantry was so overjoyed, in the hope of an encounter with the Cavaliers, that they put their hats on their pikes and musket-rests, and held them up for joy, and made such another terrible shout, as could not choose but much daunt and amaze the Cavaliers, Atheists, and Papists in their enemy's army."

In this battle the Parliamentary army had doubtless the advantage;

"and thus," continues our partisan chronicler, "those insulting Braggadoshioes, the Cavaliers, who ere while boasted they would prepare rods to whip our young soldiers' breeches, were now glad to enjoy the benefit of a flight from their fury."

After this victory the siege of Warwick Castle being raised, Lord Brooke entered it to the great joy of the garrison, who had bravely defended it for fourteen days. Shortly afterwards, Lord Essex with the Parliamentary troops, arrived at Warwick, where Lord Brooke was then passing his time; when, receiving intelligence that the King's army lay near Worcester, he (Essex) proceeded in company with Lord Brooke towards that city; but finding, on his arrival, that the King had filed off in the direction of Warwickshire, Lord Essex prepared to follow him, Lord Brooke going to Warwick for supplies of ammunition to meet the army on their march.

The ammunition came up with the Parliamentary army at Kineton, two miles from Edgehill, where the royal troops were encamped. Lord Brooke, who was following with some of his troops, was just in time to join in the important battle which took place in this locality, (23d September, 1642)* when his regiment was one of those which fought in the right wing, and entirely broke the left of the King's army. The victory however was doubtful, but it appears on the whole that the advantage lay with the Parliament.

There is a somewhat humorous story related of Lord Brooke (as occurring about this time) in the life of Lord Clarendon. Having been reproached with being the author of an "unchristian speech against peace," which had appeared in print, he (Lord Brooke) shewed the speech to Lord Portland, when in the House of Peers, and desired he would move the house, that it might, by their order, be burned by the

* The gallant Earl of Lindsay received his death wound at the battle of Edgehill, 23 October, 1642, where he was taken prisoner, and carried to Warwick Castle, but died that night, aged 60 years, and was buried at Edenham, in the County of Lincoln.

hand of the hangman; by which means the nation would understand that it had never been spoken by him. Portland said he would willingly oblige, but unfortunately his speeches were so printed that they could not be destroyed without destroying those portions of Lord Pembroke's own speeches, which were printed on the same leaf, and which were in favour of an accommodation. Lord Pembroke, being referred to on the subject, declined to assent, as in consequence of his printed speeches he was now well spoken of, as being favourable to a peace. Upon this, reproachful words were exchanged, and much anger displayed on both sides, to the infinite amusement of those present.

Lord Brooke was now appointed General and Commander-in-Chief of "the associated counties of Warwick and Stafford and the parts adjacent;" and having cleared Warwickshire of all serious opposition, advanced into Staffordshire with 1200 men. Hearing that Lord Chesterfield was in possession of Lichfield with about 300 men, he resolved in the first place to dislodge them. Advancing before the town, he obliged Lord Chesterfield to retire into the close or yard, belonging to the minster, which, owing to the strength of the walls and to its situation, was much more defensible. While his soldiers were assaulting this locality, and particularly St. Chad's Church, adjoining, Lord Brooke, then residing in the house of Mr. Michael Biddulph, (ancestor of the present Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., of Birdingbury,) was desirous of viewing the attack in person. For this purpose he entered the house of one Walter Franceyes, in Dam Street, in which was a long passage, and opposite to which his piece was mounted.

But it so happened that Matthew Dyott (usually called "Dummy Dyott"), one of the six sons of Sir Richard Dyott, of Freeford, in Staffordshire, had taken a large gun, called a "wall piece," up to the cathedral, and placed it between the battlements of the high tower. Seeing an officer, who proved to be Lord Brooke, with his beaver lifted,

reconnoitring with a spy glass, Dyott fired and shot Lord Brooke, who immediately died, (2nd March, 1642,) being then in the thirty-sixth year of his age. † His body was interred at Warwick.

This nobleman's death created a great sensation, for his frank and noble bearing rendered him beloved and respected, even by his opponents.

"A person he was (says Dugdale) who for the nobleness of his extraction, and many personal endowments, deserved a better fate; at least, to have fallen in a better cause, who, had he lived (it is believed by his friends) would soon have seen through the pretences of that faction." On the other hand, Lord Clarendon writes:—"They who were acquainted with him believed him to be well-natured and just; and rather seduced and corrupted in his understanding, than perverse and malicious. Whether his passions, or conscience, swayed him, he was undoubtedly one of those who could have been with most difficulty reconciled to the government of Church or State: and therefore his death was looked upon as no ill omen to peace, and was exceedingly lamented by that party, which had scarce a more absolute confidence in any man than in him."

Archbishop Laud, when a prisoner in the tower of London, made the following entry in his diary, under the year 1642, relative to Lord Brooke's death:—"Thursday, March 2, S. Cadd's day, the Lord Brooke shot in the left eye, and killed in the place at Lichfield, going to give onset upon the close of the Church, he ever having been fierce against Bishops and Cathedrals. His beaver up and armed to the knees, so that a musket at that distance could have done him but little harm. Thus was his eye put out, who about two years since said, he hoped to

† In Dam Street, Lichfield, upon a small house, distinguished by a pavement of white pebbles, Mr. Richard Greene caused a marble tablet to be set up, in commemoration of Lord Brooke's death on the spot. The wall piece with which Lord Brooke was shot hangs up at Freeford, Colonel Dyott's residence, three miles from Lichfield; and his armour and doublet, the latter sprinkled with his blood, are still preserved at Warwick Castle.

live to see at St. Paul's not one stone left upon another, &c." But whatever views may be taken of his character by partisans, there is no doubt that Lord Brooke took part against his sovereign's arbitrary proceedings, from motives of pure patriotism, though from the honourable feelings, that always marked his character, he would probably (in common with his intimate friend and relation, the Earl of Bedford,) have warmly opposed the head-strong course of fanaticism, which was afterwards pursued by the followers of Cromwell. Singular to relate, his second son Robert, who became fourth Lord Brooke, was instrumental in the restoration of King Charles II, and was one of the six lords sent by the House of peers to Holland, with twelve of the House of Commons, to present the humble invitation and supplication of the parliament, "That His Majesty would be pleased to return and take the government of the kingdom into his hand." His son, Fulke, fifth Lord Brooke welcomed his Sovereign to Warwick Castle, in 1695. On this occasion Guy's Tower was illuminated; an hundred-and-twenty gallons of punch were drunk to His Majesty's health; and a mighty pile of faggots blazed in the middle of the spacious court, whose walls were clothed with the ivy of centuries. The next morning, the King, accompanied by a multitude of Warwickshire gentlemen on horseback, proceeded to the borders of the county.

After Lord Brooke's death, the Parliament, by an ordinance, settled the wardship of the young Lord Brooke, his son, upon Catherine, Lady Brooke, his widow. A few years after, the Commons, on a message from the Lords, voted £5000, for the use of his youngest and posthumous son, who ultimately succeeded as fourth Lord Brooke.

Robert, Lord Brooke's works are:—

"The nature of truth, its union and unity with the soul, which is one in essence, faculties, acts, one with truth." London, 1640, 12mo. This was an address in a letter to his friend J. S. who published it with a preface. It was answered in 1643, by John Wallis, a minister in London, afterwards professor of geometry at Oxford."

"A discourse opening the nature of Episcopacy, which is exercised in England." London, 1641. Anthony Wood says that Lord Brooke was assisted therein by some Puritanical ministers. Milton, commends it for breathing the spirit of toleration.

"Two speeches spoken in the Guildhall, London, concerning His Majesty's refusal of a treaty of peace." London, 1642."

"Answer to the speech of Philip Earl of Pembroke, concerning accomodation, in the House of Lords, December 19, 1642." In one sheet, qu., printed by order of the House; reprinted in the collection of Lord Somers's tracts."

Collins' Peerage. Dugdale's Warw. Dugdale's Baronage. Lodge's Portraits. Jackson's Hist. Lichfield. Harwood's Hist. Lichfield. Lord Clarendon. Biog. Dram. Edmondson's Hist. of Greville Fam. Athen. Ox. Beasley's Hist. of Banbury. Lloyd's State Worthies. Walpole's Catal. of R. and N. Authors. Inf. Colonel Dyott. Macaulay's England. Catal. Engr. Portr. Salmon's Chron. Historian. Warw. Antq. Mag. Fuller's Church History. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Shaw's Staff. Hanbury's Hist. Memorials. Lodge's Illustr. History. Granger's Biog. Hist. Bramhall's works. Somers's Tracts.

The Hon. Algernon Greville,

Third son of Robert, second Lord Brooke, who was killed at the siege of Lichfield, and brother to the third Lord Brooke. He died at Magdalen College, Oxford, July 21, 1662, and was buried at Warwick, on the 6th of the month following.

A Sermon was preached at the funeral of this amiable and excellent youth, which was afterwards printed and dedicated to his mother, "The Right Honourable the Lady Katherine Brooke," by Dr. Ezekiel Hopkins (Chorister of Magdalen College in 1645, and afterwards Usher of the school), who in 1681, was raised to the Episcopate, and died Bishop of Londonderry. Dr. Hopkins lived and was educated under Presbyterian and Independent discipline, and became a celebrated preacher among the Puritans. Hence probably the bond of union between himself and the family of Robert, Lord Brooke.

"This noble person," the preacher says in his Sermon, "whose Reason had as fleet a wing, and could soar as high a pitch as any of their's who pretend to nothing above it, yet saw it Reason to give his Faith the precedency, and always found more acquiescence in a *Thus*

saith the Lord, than in the most critical researches, and positive conclusions of his Reason. So reverend an esteem had he for those sacred dictates of Scripture, that though his Wit and Parts shone forth to admiration, in whatsoever he pleased to employ them about, yet he never presumed to exercise them on that common place of abusing Divine Verities; he was not ambitious to commence a Wit by blasphemy, nor did he pretend to ingenuity by being impious; but whereas too many use their Wit in jesting at them, he shewed his holy wisdom in believing and obeying. Other books he made the ornament of his mind, this the guide of his life; he knew what others, but did what God spake."

"Next to his absolute subjection to God, was his obedience unto his honourable and now disconsolate mother, wherein he was to such a degree punctual, that as her wisdom commanded nothing but what was fit, so his duty disputed not the fitness of things beyond her command. His demeanour towards her was most submissive, towards all obliging, that 'twas but the same thing to know and admire him."

"Never did vice in youth find a more confirmed goodness. So impregnable was he against the temptations that gain an easie access to those of his rank and quality, that they could neither insinuate into him by their allurements, nor force him by their importunities. Nor did he think it enough to secure his mind from the infection of vice, unless also he secured his fame from the suspicion of it. Some indeed owe their innocence to their dulness and stupidity, and are only not vicious, because not witty enough to be talking, and handsomely wicked. His vertue was of choice and the severest exercise of it mingled with such charms from his parts and ingenuity, that his very seriousness was more alluring that those light divertisements in others which intice only because they please."

"After all this, there can be nothing wanting to make up a most

complete and absolute person, but only industry to quicken his parts, and time to ripen both to perfection. His industry was remarkable in the assiduousness of his studies, where he spent not his hours in plays or romances, those follies of good wits, but in the disquisition of solid and masculine knowledge: in which he out-stript even those who were to depend upon learning for their livelihood, and had no other revenue than what arose out of their fruitful and well cultivated brains. And as for that other, I mean time to maturate these growing hopes, that sad Providence which hath called us together to this mournful solemnity, hath denied it, by a sudden and surprizing stroke, cutting off his days, and thereby rendering that vertue, those parts, that industry, useless to us in any thing but the example, and I should say unprofitable to him too, but only, that which he never had opportunity to employ in this world, hath, I doubt not, fitted him for a better."

Hopkins' Works. Wilford's Memorials. Edmondson's Greville Family. Bloxam's Magd. Coll. Reg. Hook's Biog. Dict.

Elizabeth Greville, Lady Guilford,

Third daughter of Fulke Greville, fifth Lord Brooke, of Warwick Castle, and the first wife of Francis, second Lord Guilford (son to the Lord Keeper North), by whom she left no surviving issue. Born of parents who were likely to bestow more than common care upon the education of their children, it was said by one of them in speaking of this daughter in after years, "That through her whole life-time she had scarce done anything to offend them."

In early life (as we learn from the Sermon preached at her funeral, by John Knight, D.D., Rector of Broughton, in Oxfordshire;) she had no relish for any thing which could taint her imagination, or stain the purity of her mind, nor was she disposed to books of idle entertain-

ment; she chose for her diversion instructive histories, but gave her serious attention to such books as taught her what was her duty, or quickened her zeal to fulfil it. "For this purpose, she very early began to use the best arts of conversing with God, and her own soul; in the splendours of a court (for such was her father's house,) she constantly spent one day in the week in the retirements of her closet; and in conformity to the discipline of the Church, her stated day was either Wednesday or Friday, which of them she foresaw she might be best permitted to make her own, and observe our Lord's direction, in fasting at a time when she should least appear unto men to fast."

She was accustomed in her youth to rise early every day, "when the first thing she did, was devoutly to acknowledge the mercy of God, Who had watched over her while she slept; thus seasoning her mind betimes in the morning, she seemed to have a grateful savour of it all the day after; and when it could be without observation, she retired to her closet at noon, that no distinct period of her time might escape her consecration of herself and it, to God's honour and glory.

"She was diligent in her preparations for the Lord's Supper, which she would never omit but when she thought she had not timely notice of the day of its administration. The hunger and thirst she had after this heavenly food was always more eager than her appetite to her meals; and at the approach of death that desire remained when all others failed, the ardour of her spirit seeming to actuate her body to bear its share of reverence and worship on that occasion.

"She was discreet as well as liberal in her charity, and being persuaded that there was a giving which was not charity, she governed her charity as she did her whole behaviour, with prudence.

"She owed much to the gifts of nature, though more to those of grace; for her high birth, being dignified by a holy calling, gave her great advantages for commanding and improving her time, and set her

above the necessity or temptation of wasting it in idle visiting. Her form was beautiful, and that being suitably animated by a devout soul, raised her to the height of Solomon's character, for as her Lord was her head, so was she His 'crown.'

"Her aversion to whatever was dishonourable gave occasion to her sometimes being considered stately in her behaviour, for she could not bear the faults or follies of the absent to be brought forward for the amusement of the company, nor could she hear any affront offered to God or religion without showing her resentment of it; such indignation could not but preserve her the esteem of persons of worth, whatever she might lose of outward compliment from others.

"She was trained up for the duties of her life by bodily suffering, which she endured most patiently, and died regretted by all who knew her intimately, for her tenderness and affection."

Lord Guilford requested the preacher to declare that it was his wife's exemplary life, exhortations, and persuasions, that induced him to change the whole course of his life, which was before in great danger of being led astray; and as an evidence that Lord Guilford's time was hereafter, in part at least, *profitably* employed, we find that he was one of the five persons who met together in March, 1698-9, "to consult under the conduct of the Divine Providence and assistance, how they might be able, by due and lawful methods, to promote Christian Knowledge"; in short, he was one of the first who founded and fostered "the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge."

English Ch. Women of XVII. century. Wilford's Memorials.
Edmondson's Hist. of Greville Fam.

Obadiah Grew, D.D.

This "painful divine and worthy parish priest" was born at Atherstone, in 1607. He was educated under the care of his Uncle, Mr.

John Denison, and, in 1624, he was admitted a Student of Baliol College, Oxford, and ordained when twenty eight years of age. In 1632, we find him Master of the Free Grammar School in his native town.

Having, in the begining of the Civil-Wars, joined the Parliament, and taken the Covenant, he was invited by the Corporation of Coventry, (of which Colonel William Purefoy was at that time the Recorder), and some of the principal citizens, to become Minister of St. Michael's in that City; in which situation (having resigned the School at Atherstone) he became distinguished for his conscientious discharge of his ministerial duties.

Although an Act had been passed in 1650, by the Parliament, "For the more frequent preaching of the Gospel, and better maintenance of the Ministers in the city of Coventry," Dr. Grew experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining his stipend. Two years later, Purefoy, the Recorder, wrote to the Corporation in behalf of "their worthy ministers," who, he hears, are much neglected in the payment of their small allowance. Notwithstanding the Recorder's benevolent interference, the Ministers of the two parishes found it necessary to plead for themselves in the following letter, which may be advantageously read by those who uphold the superior merits of the voluntary system. The duty of providing for their ministers was evidently a source of much difficulty and trouble to the city rulers.

"MR. MAJOR & GENT.

We have long refrained from expressing a deep sense of yo'r strange neglect of us: but fearing that longer silence may be o'r sinn, we must deal faithfully. You consider not ye greatness of ye sinn, nor the very great danger of thus witholding your minister's maintenance. For besides your breach of covenant with us, and promise to us (and how great this sin you may see, Ps. xv.) it is a robbing of God; Mal. iv. 8. 9. If you think to qualify ye case, because this was the ministry of the Old Test.. you can'ot be ignorant that the Lord hath taken the same care for his ministers in the New. 2 Cor. ix. If you make yor being in straits an excuse, we say this is the way to increase them, and to intangle you more; Prov. xx. 25. It is a snare to ye men, and if the hire of labourers in yor harvest, being witheld, cryes, and the cry enter into ye eares of ye Lord of Sabaoth; James, v. 4.—you may judge what noise the cry of the hire of labourers in ye Lord's harvest being kept back, makes. Truly Mr. Major & Gent. we may say, as sometimes St. Paul did

to ye Gal., we are affray'd we have laboured amongst you in vaine. For did or ministery effectually work upon yor hearts, they could not be so straightened towards or persons. We beseech you judge not or pen rash in these hints: for we are serious: and we beseech ye Lord to perswade yor hearts to more serious thoughts of ye case, wch though it be ours, yet not so much ors as ye Lord's. He yt despiseth you, despiseth me: we hope you will not put us to further complaints: but lessen our burdens, by enlarging your due care for those who take care of yor soules; and are in the Lord.

S're yor humble Servants for your eternall good,
JOHN BRYAN.
OBADIAH GREW.

In 1654, Dr. Grew (for he had now taken his degree of D.D.) was appointed one of the Assistants to the Commissioners of Warwickshire for the ejection of so called "scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient Ministers and Schoolmasters." Eight years later, when by the Act of Uniformity, all Parsons, Vicars, and Curates, were obliged to declare and subscribe their assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer, before the Feast of St. Bartholomew, upon pain of losing their ecclesiastical preferments, Dr. Grew (together with Dr. John Bryan, Vicar of the Holy Trinity, and Mr. Basnet, Lecturer of both these churches,) was ejected. Dr. Hacket, the pious Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, took great pains to persuade Dr. Grew and Dr. Bryan to conform, and gave them a month, in which to reconsider their decision, but they persevered in their original intentions; and Dr. Grew having delivered his farewell sermon, threw up his preferment.

In the year 1665, when Coventry was alarmed by the plague, Dr. Grew began to preach at open meetings, but was compelled by the Oxford Act to remove. Returning in 1672, he took out a license, during the liberty granted by King James to Nonconformists, and held public meetings in St. Nicholas Hall, (commonly called Leather Hall, in West Orchard,) now taken down. He continued to take advantage of this liberty until the year 1682, when he was again deprived of it.

At this period, although blind, and enfeebled by age, he suffered imprisonment for six months, on account of his Nonconformity. After his release, he was forced a third time to quit Coventry. But

to make up for his absence, and loss of eye-sight, he kept an amanuensis, and every week dictated to him a sermon, which he sent to be read to four or five more writers in shorthand, each of whom read it to four others, who also transcribed it. By these means, the same sermon was read at twenty different meetings in Coventry, where, according to law, only four or five persons were permitted to assemble together in one house. This practice Dr. Grew pursued until the Revolution, when he returned once more to Coventry, and resumed his public preaching, continuing it until within a month of his death, which occurred in October, 1689. He was buried in the chancel of St. Michael's church, Coventry.

Dr. Grew is represented by his biographers as beloved by all parties. He displayed singular courage and integrity in remonstrating with Cromwell when he was at Coventry, in 1648, respecting the design against the Sovereign's life, and he obtained a promise from Cromwell, that he would use his influence in favour of the Monarch's personal safety, of which promise the Doctor afterwards reminded him by letter.

A pleasing instance is likewise on record of Grew's great generosity. When Mr. Panton, a minister of the cavalier party was necessitated to sell his library, the Doctor bought some of the books; but the vendor being afterwards desirous to repurchase them, made application to the Doctor, who readily returned the books, but refused the proffered money; feeling that Mr. Panton had more need of it than himself.

He published two volumes of sermons (delivered at Coventry) by the request of his quondam parishioners; as well as "Meditations upon our Saviour's parable of the prodigal son." 4to., 1678. *

Athen. Ox. Biog. Brit. Sharpe's Illus. of Coventry. Bartlett's Hist. of Mancetter. Nonconf. Mem. Noble. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Catal. Engr. Portr. Gough's Camden.

* There is an engraving of Mrs. Helen Grew, wife of Obadiah Grew—an extremely rare plate—beneath it, "The true effigies of Mrs. Helen Grew, a great example of piety and virtue, lately the wife of Obadiah Grew, D.D., Minister of Coventry, who dyed, 19 October, 1687, aged 85.

Nehemiah Grew, M.D., F.R.S.,

Esteemed the first and most eminent vegetable Anatomist and Physiologist of this country, was the son of Dr. Obadiah Grew, of Coventry. He was born in 1644, probably at Atherstone, and received Baptism at the adjoining church of Mancetter.

Some Biographers represent him as a Nonconformist, and educated at a foreign University; but the probability is, that he was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, since one bearing both his names took his degree of Bachelor of Arts when a Member of that society, in 1661. His *medical* education was received in one of the foreign Universities; where, having taken a Doctor's degree, he returned to England, and settled in Coventry. It was from this city, in 1671, that he dedicated the first book of his "Anatomy of Plants" to John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester.

Removing to London, in 1672, he was immediately chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society; and on the death of the Secretary, Mr. Oldenburgh, in 1677, was appointed to succeed him in that office. In this capacity, pursuant to an order of Council, he drew up a catalogue of the natural and artificial rarities belonging to the Society, under the title of Musæum Regalis Societatis, &c. 8vo., 1681. He was admitted an Honorary Member of the College of Physicians in 1680. Little more, if anything, is known of his private life. He died suddenly in London in 1712.

Dr. Grew's library was sold at the Rose Tavern, without Temple-bar. It contained a curious collection of many valuable books in Divinity, Medicine and History, as well as a quantity of stitched pamphlets and MSS. His collection of stones, mounted in gold and silver, were disposed of at the same time.

His publications all breathe a spirit of sincere piety and goodness,

and are calculated to promote the glory of God, and the good of mankind. Among them may be enumerated—

1.—"The Anatomy of Vegetables begun, with a general account of Vegetation founded thereon;" 1672. 2.—"Anatomy of Plants;" 1672. 3.—"An idea of a Phytological History of Plants, together with a Continuation of the Anatomy of Plants prosecuted upon roots;" fol., 1673. 4.—In 1701 he published his "Cosmologia Sacra, or a discourse of the Universe as it is the creature and kingdom of God, chiefly written to shew the truth and excellency of the Bible, which contains the laws of His kingdom in this lower world." This book was universally read, and gave rise to controversy.

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Bartlett's Hist. of Mancetter. Athen. Ox. Nichol's Lit. Anecd. Aikins's Gen. Biog. Encycl. Brit. Manning and Bray's Surrey. Thomson's Hist. Roy. Soc. Gough's Camden. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk.

This distinguished historical personage was the owner of Astley, and, we have reason to think, made it an occasional residence, although he lived chiefly at Richmond, in Surrey. He was the great-grandson of John de Grey, of Astley, whose ancestors, on the female side, had been Lords of Astley from the time of King John. He married for his second wife, Frances, the eldest daughter and eventual co-heir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary, Queen Dowager of France,* in whose right he was afterwards, in 1551, raised to the Dukedom of Suffolk.

As the lands belonging to the collegiate church of Astley were granted to Henry Grey, and other monastic property to his father-in-law, they were both naturally suspected to be interested in the overthrow of Church property in the country.

In the foregoing year we find from a letter of John ab Ulmis to Henry Bullinger, that Suffolk, then Marquis of Dorset, went into

* On an engraving by Vertue, of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and his royal wife, is the following inscription:—

"Cloth of Gold, do not despise,
Tho' thou be match'd with cloth of frize:
Cloth of frize, be not too bold,
Tho' thou be match'd with cloth of gold."

Scotland "with three hundred cavalry and some good preachers; with the view, principally, of faithfully instructing and enlightening in religion that part of the country, which has been subdued during the last few years."

He had been admitted into the number of the early companions of Prince Henry (afterwards Henry VIII.), and is said to have been brave and generous. He left the Court, however, soon after his second marriage, and repaired to his great estates, where he remained in comparative retirement for many years. The circumstances which brought him into public notice are well known. His eldest daughter, Lady Jane Grey (who had been educated with great severity by her parents,) married Lord Guilford Dudley, a son of the Duke of Northumberland, and, on the death of Edward VI., the Duke of Suffolk united with Northumberland in an endeavour to seat this daughter on the throne. On the failure of this enterprise, Northumberland was beheaded,—a fate which his accomplice at that time escaped, the former having been considered the prime mover in the conspiracy.

During the reign of Queen Mary, the Duke of Suffolk was in constant correspondence with the exiles for religion, by whom he was held in high estimation. Bullinger dedicated to him a volume of his Decades, in 1551. The letter, in acknowledgment of this courtesy, addressed to "my very dear Bullinger," shews the Duke's appreciation of Bullinger's excellent qualities, and the gratitude he felt to him for having always "exhorted" his daughter, Lady Jane Grey, in his "godly letters to a true faith in Christ, the study of the Scriptures, purity of manners and innocence of life." And he earnestly requests Bullinger to "continue these exhortations as frequently as possible."

A letter written by John Banks to Henry Bullinger, dated "London, 1554," is likewise preserved, in which the former speaks of the

"ruin of the illustrious family" of Grey, and makes especial allusion to the ill-fated Lady Jane, and her father, the subject of this memoir.

In 1554, the Duke of Suffolk, hearing of Queen Mary's intention to marry Philip of Spain, issued proclamations in Warwickshire and in Leicestershire, tending to incense the people against that union. The Earl of Huntingdon was sent with a superior force against him, and the Duke, forsaken on all sides, is reported to have put himself under the care of one Underwood, a keeper of his park at Astley, who hid him for a few days in a large hollow tree, which stood at a short distance south-west from the church. The keeper however betrayed him under the promise of a reward, and Suffolk was soon after beheaded upon Tower Hill at the same time with his daughter and son-in-law in 1554; his chief grief on the occasion being, that he was the cause of the death of his amiable and accomplished daughter.

Foxe's account of "the Godly end" of the Duke of Suffolk is supported in all important points by the writer of "The Chronicles of Queen Jane and Queen Mary." They coincide as to his distinct expression of reliance on the Protestant faith: but whilst the Duke is described in the Chronicles as joining with the attendant priest (Hugh Weston, successively Dean of Westminster and Windsor,) in the repetition of the psalm "Miserere," Foxe represents him as having twice endeavoured to prevent Weston ascending the steps of the scaffold in his company. Both circumstances, however, may have occurred. It is at least certain that whatever may have been the ordinary weakness of Suffolk's character, he was as constant in religion as his heroic daughter could have desired, though subject to the like zealous attempts to pervert his faith which she had endured, and which prevailed over the weaker principles of the Duke of Northumberland and many others at this period of trial.

The Duke of Suffolk, who was both Warden of the Marches and a Privy Counsellor, being attainted—his honours, viz.: the Dukedom

of Suffolk, the Barony of Grey of Groby, the Marquisate of Dorset, and the Baronies of Astley, Bosevile, and Harington—became extinct.

A portrait of the Duke, the only one said to be in existence, is, or was lately at Astley, as well as an inlaid table and chair, which are considered to have belonged to this nobleman.

It appears that the castellated mansion † of Astley was dismantled on Suffolk's attainder, though considerable portions of the ancient building still remain.

The collegiate church of Astley having fallen down, a new church was erected by the parishioners in 1608. On opening a vault, the body of the Marquis of Dorset, the Duke of Suffolk's father, was found, in as perfect a condition as it had been when interred, seventy-eight years previously. The body was about five feet eight inches in length, the face broad, and the hair yellow.

Dugdale's Warw. Athen. Cantab. Burke's Ext. Peerage. Rapin's Hist. of Eng. Greyfriars Chron. of London *(Cam. Soc.)* Machyn's Diary. Manning and Bray's Surrey. Biog. Brit. Burnet's Reformation. Lodge's Illustrations. Hone's Every Day Book. Foxe's Acts and Mon. Mackintosh's Eng. Orig. Letters *(Parker Soc.)* Shirley's Deer and Deer Parks. Chron. of Queen Jane and Queen Mary *(Cam. Soc.)* Harris Nicholas's Hist. Peerage. Lodge's Portr. Holinshed. Granger's Biog. Hist. Salmons' Chron. Historian. Warw. Arms and Lineages. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Edward Grubb.

This humble, but meritorious personage was born in 1740. Towcester, in Northamptonshire, is supposed to have been his birth-place, but he settled early in life at Stratford-upon-Avon, together with his two brothers, the one a stone mason and carver, and the other, a tailor. Edward Grubb was himself brought up to the trade of a carver in

† There were formerly twenty-five buildings called Castles, in Warwickshire (though many of them were only castellated mansions); viz:—Astley, Aston Cantlow, Baginton, Beaudesert, Brandon, Brinklow, Caludon, Cheylesmore, Coleshill, two at Fillongley, Fulbrooke, Hampton-in-Arden, Hartshill, Kenilworth, Maxtoke, Kineton, Milcote, Olton, Oversley, Rokeby, Studley, Tamworth and Warwick.

stone, and his figures of a boy and a girl, in front of the Blue-coat School at Birmingham, likenesses of two children then residing in the establishment, are no despicable memorials of his ability.

His numerous portraits on canvass, however coarse in execution, shew his success in delineating the human face.

There are several monuments in the church of Stratford-upon-Avon, as well as in the neighbouring parish churches, which were the production of his chisel, and many excellent specimens of his skill in wood carving are extant.

He lived in a house near the top of Henley Street, which he rented of the Corporation, and here he died in 1816.

He had a son, George, who died before his father, and who very much excelled him in the use of the brush, but his likenesses are considered inferior.

MS. Collectanea de Stratford.—Shakespeare Museum. Hutton's Birmingham.

John Hales,

The founder of the Free School at Coventry, was descended from Thomas Hales, of Hales Place, in Kent, who was a member of a younger branch of the family of Hales, of Woodchurch, in the same county.

This person was usually known by the name of "Club-foot Hales," because, in his younger days, he received an accidental wound in his foot from his own dagger, which resulted in a pedal deformity. Having been from childhood strongly disposed to study, he was sent to the University of Oxford, where, by dint of industry, and with the advantage of an excellent memory, he made great progress in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as in municipal Laws and Antiquities. In the reign of Henry VIII, he was appointed Clerk of the hamper,

(hannaper) in which office he received all money due to the king for the seals of patents, charters, commissions, and the fees of enrollings, &c.

When Queen Mary succeeded to the throne, Hales drew up a plan for the reformation of Religion; shortly after which, he went into voluntary exile, settling at Frankfort, in Germany, where he zealously endeavoured to promote union among his protestant countrymen.

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he, in company with others, returned to England, when a remarkable oration was addressed by him to the Queen, which was presented to her in manuscript. Not long afterwards, he wrote a pamphlet in favour of the House of Suffolk, in the event of the reigning Sovereign dying without issue. No sooner was this pamphlet read at Court, than the Queen and Nobility took great offence, and the author, on being discovered, was forthwith committed to the Tower. Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, was suspected of having had some share in this publication, and he would undoubtedly have incurred loss of office, had it not been for the intervention of Cecil, who not only freed himself from a certain amount of suspicion which attached to him likewise, but contrived to procure the pardon both of Bacon and Hales.

The great act of his life, however, as far as this county was concerned, was the foundation by him of the Free School at Coventry, the account of which is best told in the words of an ancient MS. of the period.

"Upon the dissolution of the Abbies and the Monasteries, Hales attended the King's Commissioners to this city," (Coventry), "where he was wonderfully taken with the pleasant situation of the house lately belonging to the Franciscans, at White Friars. After his return from Coventry to London, he desired his intimate acquaintance, Lord Cromwell and Sir Anthony Dennis, to move the King, that he might

have leave to purchase some of his Majesty's lands, lying in and about Coventry. The King was easily prevailed upon to hearken to any motions of this kind; but understanding there was no Free-school in the said city, he told Sir Anthony that he should be well pleased to meet with a purchaser who would give something towards the foundation of a school, whereby others might be encouraged to promote so good a work. Sir Anthony answered, that his Majesty knew John Hales to be a very good scholar and a lover of learning and learned-men; and could not therefore meet with a purchaser more fit for that purpose. Hereupon, the King sent for Mr. Hales, and asked him, whether, in the case of a purchase, he would be willing to do something towards the erection of a Free-school in Coventry. Mr. Hales answered that he should be very well pleased to do so; and that, since the motion was made by his Majesty, the school which he would found, should be called King Henry VIII's school."

Notwithstanding Hales' promises to the King, and the subsequent remonstrances made to King Edward VI., and to Queen Elizabeth, on the subject, Hales never *endowed* the school in his life-time, but contented himself with maintaining it by an annual stipend; he, however, directed by Will, that his executors should convey to the Corporation of Coventry, the site of St. John's Hospital, with lands and messuages belonging to the Priories of the city of Coventry, and Kenilworth, together with the White Friars, Bastille, and Hill Mills. This delay in carrying out his contract with the King, gave rise to great dissatisfaction in Coventry at the time.

The chief remainder of Hales's lifetime was probably spent in quiet retirement at Coventry. He appears to have left a favourable impression on the Continent for his talents and learning, since Alexander Citolenus, a learned Italian, who was sent over to England in 1565, by the celebrated Sturmius, brought letters of recommendation from him to Sir Anthony Cook, Cecil, Mr. John Hales and the Queen.

Strype designates Hales as "a learned man, a courtier, and remarkable for his zeal towards the Protestant religion." He entertained Queen Elizabeth at the White Friars' Monastery, which he converted into his residence.

John Hales died in 1572, and was buried in the church of St. Peter-le-poer, in Broad Street, London, where is a Latin inscription on a mural plate to his memory. As he died without issue, his estates, the greater part of which were in Warwickshire, came to his nephew, Christopher Hales, whose descendants continued, for upwards of a century, to reside in the village of Snitterfield. Amongst these descendants was Sir Stephen Hales, Knight of the Bath, who died in 1668, and was buried in Snitterfield church. His sepulchral memorial was removed, together with others, when the church was "repaired and *beautified*" by Thomas, the first Earl of Coventry. *

He was the author of—

1.—Introductiones ad grammaticum –(said by Wood to have been published for the use of his (Hales') school.) 2.—High way to Nobilitie. 3.—Precepts for the preservation of good health; translated from Plutarch.

Athen. Ox. Kimbers' Baronetc. Sharpe's Hist. of Coventry. Catal. of Engr. Portr. Ch. of Warw. Burke's Extinct Baronetcies. Dugdale's Warw. *(Thomas.)* Fuller's Worthies. Warw. Arms & Lin.

John Hall, M.D.

Although Dr. Hall was a physician of more than local repute, and a medical work of considerable interest, written by him, was published after his death, there is no doubt that his name would now have sunk into oblivion, were it not that he was son-in-law to the immortal Shakes-

* Dorothea Rutter was eldest daughter of Sir John Hales, of White Friars, Coventry. She was born in 1630, and married Michael Rutter, Esq., of Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire. She died in 1661-2. There is a Funeral Sermon on her decease, by Giles Oldisworth, Rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill, and nephew of Sir Nicholas Overbury, of that place, to which is sometimes prefixed the original portrait, beneath which is inscribed—

"Life more abundant in her ooks you see:
Picture her soule; a Heav'nly Saint is Shee."—*Granger's Biog. Hist.*

peare. The following particulars, sometimes verbatim, and at other times condensed, are extracted from a work, entitled "An Historical Account of the New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, the last residence of Shakespeare;" by James O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., 1864.

Dr. Hall was born about the year 1575, and appears to have settled at Stratford * very early in the seventeenth century. In June, 1607, he married Susannah Shakespeare, the poet's eldest daughter, who was then in her twenty-fifth year. He seems to have practiced as a physician during the whole time of his residence at Stratford, and to have attained an unusual degree of eminence in his profession, having been consulted by nearly all the distinguished families of the neighbourhood; so that for many years he must have been the leading physician in the county; and, indeed, his reputation extended beyond the limits of Warwickshire. Dr. Hall's first note book of cases has not been discovered, so that the earliest recorded note of his professional labours refers to the Lady Beaufou, of Edmonscote, who was attacked by a fever in July, 1617. Amongst his other patients may be mentioned the Earl and Countess of Northampton, whom he attended at Ludlow Castle, Mr. Wilson the Vicar of Stratford, Drayton the poet, Lady Rouse, Lady Puckering, of the Priory, Warwick, &c. A physician, in those days, would hardly have been summoned from Stratford

* Dr. Robert Harris, Lecturer at Stratford-upon-Avon, was a celebrated Puritan Minister, and his life is given among "Clarke's Lives of English Divines." He was forty years Rector of Hanwell, near Banbury; and his small house there became a little academy for young students. He was a constant preacher in his own house on Sundays, and on such festivals as did not interfere with the Lecture or market at Banbury: it is said that, on Easter Mondays and Whit Mondays especially, "troops of Christians came many miles to hear him; and on the morrow these were in like manner entertained at Banbury by Mr. Whateley." "What a fair of souls," says Durham in his life of Harris," "was then held at Hanwell and Banbury by these two brothers.! How did religion flourish! How did professors thrive!" "These his employments at home (together with his natural bookishness)"—I now quote from Clarke—"made him less forward to engage in Lectures abroad, onely he was one in a combination at Dedington in Oxfordshire; and for some time he kept a Lecture alone at Stratford-upon.Avon, in Warwickshire, every other week, unto which there was a great resort both of the chief gentry, and choicest preachers and professors in those parts, and amongst them, that noble and learned Knight, Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlcot, had alwayes a great respect for him." It is curiously recorded, that in his old age he experienced great trials from the circumstance of his wife, (the sister of Thomas Whateley, of Banbury,) with whom he had lived nearly fifty years, being given up "to Satan's buffetings, to such horrours of minde and hellish temptations, as smote a grief and terrour into all spectators." He died President of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1658, in the Chapel of which College he was buried.

so far as Ludlow, had he not enjoyed an extraordinary degree of reputation.

The chief interest of Dr. Hall's note-book centres in the cases which he records of his wife and daughter. Early in 1631, Mrs. Hall is mentioned as having the scurvy, and on February 9th, 1630-1, "the tenth day, takeing cold, she had againe miserable paine in her joynts, so that she could not lye in her bed, in so much as when any helped her, she cryed out miserably." His account of his daughter is more interesting. At the close of the year 1624, "Elizabeth Hall, † my onely daughter, was vexed with *tortura oris*, or the convulsion of the mouth." The mode of treatment adopted consisted of purgatives, spirit and treacle fomentations, and an ointment applied to the neck. At the same time it appears that she suffered from inflammation of the eyes. She was cured by January 5th, 1624-5; but "in the beginning of April she went to London, and returning homewards the 26th of the said moneth, she took cold, and fell into the said distemper on the contrary side of the face; before, it was on the left side, now, on the right, and although she was grievously afflicted with it, yet, by the blessing of God, she was cured in sixteen dayes." In the following month she suffered from a fever. "In the same year, May the 24th, she was afflicted with an erratick fever; sometimes she was hot, by and by sweating, again cold, all in the space of half-an-hour, and thus she was vexed oft in a day." After this, her father adds, she was "well for many yeares."

Dr. Hall's account of his own serious illness is also of some interest. "About the 57th year of my age," he observes, "August 27, 1632, to the 29th of September, I was much debilitated with an immoderate flux of the hemorrhoids, yet dayly was I constrained to go to

† At the time of Shakespeare's death, this child was eight years of age. His remembrances of her in his will are, a contingent interest in a hundred pounds bequeathed to his daughter Judith and her heirs, and "all his plate," with the exception of the broad silver and gilt bowl given to her aunt Judith. Elizabeth Hall married a Mr. Thomas Nash. He died in April, 1647; and his widow, after the expiration of two years, was united to Sir John Barnard, of Abington, Northamptonshire, where she was buried in 1669-70. She left no children, and thus the family of Shakespeare became extinct. *Skottowe's Life of Shakespeare.*

severall places to patients. By riding, a hardness being contracted, the flux was stayed for fourteen dayes. After I fell into a most cruell torture of my teeth, and then into a deadly burning fever, which then raged very much, killing almost all that it did infect." He adds that he got so weak that he could not move himself in his bed without assistance, and that he "also had convulsion of the mouth and eyes." He was also "often afflicted with a light delirium," to cure which, "then was a pidgeon cut open alive, and applyed to my feet, to draw down the vapors;" a barbarous remedy formerly used instead of the more efficient modern poultice. Mrs. Hall was so uneasy about him, that she sent for two physicians, who prescribed an electuary, "of which I swallowed the quantity of a nutmeg twice a day:" and he was shortly afterwards cured. There are other particulars given in these medical notes, which will hardly bear quotation. It may perhaps be just worth mentioning that Dr. Hall's apothecary was Richard Court, of Stratford, as appears from the "Select Observations," (ed. 1657); hence we may infer that as Dr. Hall probably attended the great poet in his last illness, so the medicines were probably supplied by Court. Court died in 1677, consequently he must have been a very young man at the time of Shakespeare's death, though perhaps not too young to have been in business.

In 1617, the year after Shakespeare's death, Dr. Hall was elected a member of the Corporation of Stratford, but declined to act. In 1623, he was elected a chief Burgess, and again was excused from serving. In 1632, he was re-chosen a chief Burgess of the town of Stratford, when he was designated in the council books as "gentleman," or "generosus." He continued a Burgess until 1633, but his professional avocations interfered with his attendance at the halls of the Corporation, with whom he does not seem to have been on very harmonious terms. Indeed, in 1633, he was displaced from being a

Capital Burgess by the votes and consent of nineteen of the company, for alleged breach of orders, and sundry other misdemeanours.

On the Coronation of Charles I., Dr. John Hall, though possessed of sufficient property and income, declined the honour of knighthood, in lieu of which he paid a composition fee of £10.

Dr. Hall died in 1635, probably of a sudden illness. He was buried in the chancel of Stratford church, leaving all his MS. books to his son-in-law, Mr. Nash. One of these manuscripts, written in Latin, was translated into English by James Cooke, who resided as a surgeon at Warwick, and is entitled, "Select Observations on English Bodies, or Cures, both Empericall and Historicall, performed upon very Eminent Persons in desperate Diseases. First written in Latin by Mr. John Hall, Physician, living at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, where he was very famous, as also in the counties adjacent, as appears by these Observations drawn out of severall hundred of his as choysest." 12mo., London, 1657; republished in 8vo., 1679. The second edition was re-issued, with a fresh title page, in 1683. Unhappily there are no notices of cases previous to 1616, otherwise, the Shakespeare-loving world might have had an insight into the great case of that year, from the pen of the poet's own son-in-law.

Of Hall's religious character, a favourable opinion may be formed from a memorandum written by him after his recovery from a serious illness in 1632:—"Thou O Lord, which hast the power of life and death, and drawest from the gates of death, I confesse without any art or counsell of man, but only from Thy goodnesse and clemency, Thou hast saved me from the bitter and deadly symptomes of a deadly fever, beyond the expectation of all about me, restoring me, as it were, from the very jaws of death, to former health, for which I praise Thy name, O most mercifull God, and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, praying Thee to give me a most thankfull heart for this great favour, for which

I have cause to admire Thee." He was a zealous Protestant, but the fact of his being so did not prevent his being professionally engaged by the leading Roman Catholic families in the county. "And this I take to be a great signe of his ability, that such who spare not for cost, and they who have more than ordinary understanding, *nay such as hated him for his religion*, often made use of him," wrote Bird, the Linacre professor, in 1657.

The Rev. Simon Trapp, curate of Stratford, who is affectionately noticed by his namesake and uncle John Trapp, as his "dear and near kinsman, both in the flesh and in the faith," was present at the death-bed of Dr. Hall, who, no doubt, received the last consolations of religion from his hands.

Dr. Hall died in 1635, at New Place, in Stratford, and was buried in the chancel of the church. ‡ The stone covering of Mrs. Hall's grave, in the same chancel, once bore, and now again bears (restored by the Rev. W. Harness, from Dugdale's "Diary," 1653,) these lines:—

"Witty above her sexe, but that's not all,
Wise to salvation was good Mistris Hall,
Something of Shakespeare was in that, but this
Wholy of him, with whom she's now in blisse.
Then, Passenger, ha'st ne're a tear,
To weepe with her that wept with all?
That wept, yet set herselfe to chere
Them up with comforts cordiall.
Her love shall live, her mercy spread,
When thou ha'st ne're a tear to shed."

William Hamper, F.S.A.,

Was the son of Mr. Thomas Hamper, (descended from a family of considerable antiquity in the county of Sussex,) who settled early in life in Birmingham, where he himself was born in 1776.

‡ "Hallius hic situs est medica celeberrimus arte,
Expectans regni gaudia læta Dei;
Dignus erat meritis qui Nestora vinceret annis,
In terris omnes sed rapit æqua dies;
Ne tumulo quid desit, adest fidissima conjux,
Et vitæ comitem nunc quoq. mortis habet."

Mr. Hamper's earliest productions were poetical pieces; amongst them a very clever versification of the Legends of the Devil's Dyke, in Sussex, &c. In his younger days, he was a composer of music, as well as a performer, publishing under the name of "Repmah," his own name reversed. For many years he contributed to the Gentleman's Magazine a succession of views of churches, and other edifices, with original descriptions. When Mr. Hamper was induced to enter the Commission of Peace, there was no Police Magistrate in the whole town of Birmingham. And certainly none of the unpaid Magistrates in any part of the Kingdom can be called upon for a greater sacrifice of time than was required for the post which this gentleman undertook. He executed its duties with the utmost activity, vigilance, and intelligence, for more than twenty years.

To these and other public employments may, in some degree, be ascribed the non-publication of the new edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, to which important object his inquiries were chiefly directed.

Of this favourite project of his early years, he never, however, lost sight. He was constantly making additions to his manuscript collections. From his intimacy with the leading families of Warwickshire, he had facilities of investigating the muniments of nearly all the ancient county families; the result of all these researches, as well as of others made in our public depositaries, and in private libraries, (for nothing escaped his vigilance and industry) has been the accumulation of materials that may truly be said to be "wondrous." The beautiful neatness of his writing was remarkable, and so complete in every respect was the command that he had acquired over his pen, that his fac-similes of autographs, &c., are perfect; and his tracings of ancient seals are as remarkable for their minute correctness, as for their number, and the ease with which he executed them. The copies he industriously made of rolls of accounts, charters, deeds and pedigrees,

are as clear as print, or rather, as copper-plate engravings. These MSS., together with a curious collection of original letters, and his valuable library, were sold by Evans, of Pall Mall, and a most rare and choice assemblage did they present. Mr. Hamper's very extensive materials for a distinct history of Aston and Birmingham, both ancient and modern, and which it was one of his cherished ideas to publish, were purchased by Messrs. Beilby and Knott, of Birmingham, with a view to publication. His interleaved volumes of Dugdale are preserved in the British Museum.

Until 1817, (when he became a correspondent of the Society of Antiquaries,) we believe that Mr. Hamper's antiquarian essays were confined to the Gentleman's Magazine. In the meanwhile his MS. treasures were continually accumulating; but being a model of order and neatness, he possessed the power as well as the will, to become the ready assistant of his friends. Indeed from the time of his first communication to Mr. Nichols, for the History of Leicestershire, in 1803, there was a succession of authors, among the most eminent topographers of the age, to whom he furnished important contributions.

Mr. Ormerod was particularly indebted to him for his assistance and advice, and, it should be noticed, that nearly all the seals engraved in the History of Cheshire, were from the accurate sketches of Mr. Hamper.

One work must be named in which he took particular interest, on account of its local character. We allude to "Kenilworth Illustrated," 4to., 1821. This volume has, among other articles, a Masque contributed from his stores; while the survey of the Castle, &c., was altogether described by his pen. Sir Walter Scott, also, (with whom he corresponded many years) acknowledges his obligations to his "friend, Mr. Hamper," for much valuable information, connected with

his Romance of Kenilworth, in the notes to the new edition of the same.

In 1820, Mr. Hamper printed at Birmingham, a quarto tract, entitled "Observations on certain ancient Pillars of Memorial, called Hoar Stones," in which he has most ingeniously and satisfactorily developed the origin and meaning of the heretofore misunderstood appellation "Hoar." He afterwards collected and prepared for printing, an equal quantity of additional illustrations on the subject, and this MS work, thus enlarged, has since been presented to the Society of Antiquaries. His greatest undertaking as an author, is "The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale;" a handsome quarto volume. (1827). No further proof of his untiring diligence in the field of literature need be adduced than the notes and explanations which accompany that book. This, with all its labours of collecting, arranging, and elucidating, proved a most delightful task. He afterwards prepared an appendix.

We shall now enumerate this gentleman's communications to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he became a Fellow in 1821.

In 1817—"Observations on the Seal of Evesham Abbey, in Worcestershire." In 1818—"Observations on the Site of the Priory of Holywell, in Warwickshire, a cell to Rocester Abbey, in the County of Stafford." In 1820—"The Runic Inscription on the Font at Bride-kirk, considered, and a new interpretation proposed." In 1823—"Observations on a gold ring, with a Runic inscription, in the possession of the Earl of Aberdeen." "Sarcastic Verses, written by an adherent to the House of Lancaster, in the last year of the reign of Richard II." "Observations on the Arms and Seal of the Town of Liverpool." In 1824—"Explanation of a Runic inscription upon a jasper ring, belonging to Mr. Cumberland." "Account of a grave in the Sand Rocks at Lower Stonnall, Staffordshire." In 1829—"A Disquisition on a passage in K. Athelstan's grant to the Abbey of Wilton." "A comment on a Penny of Offa, King of Mercia;" and in 1830—"A Disquisition on the Member in Architecture, called an *Oriel.*"

The several articles recited (which are distinguished for ingenuity of illustrations, and a condensed and apposite style), bear testimony to Mr. Hamper's varied attainments as an Antiquary.

In his philological investigations of Runic inscriptions he was considered peculiarly successful; his sagacity having, in more than one

instance, most satisfactorily explained, what had before been totally misunderstood. In the Saxon language, and in the Latinity of the middle ages, he was equally well versed. His letter writing was the very beau ideal of perfection,—easy, elegant, clearly expressed; and whether grave or gay, couched in language, as remote from common place, as it was evidently unstudied.

"The Memorials of the Bagot Family," of which only seventy-two copies were privately printed at Blithfield, was dedicated by Lord Bagot, to Mr. Hamper, "as the first proofs of the taste for family research and ancient records, which he had instilled," &c., &c. This is another instance of Mr. Hamper's ever ready help and encouragement to others, "to frolic in the peaceful fields of literature."

Mr. Hamper was a kind and sincere friend, an excellent husband and parent, and a most devout and unpretending Christian. His amiable disposition and pleasing manners gained the esteem of all who knew him. And even those who differed from him in political opinion, could not avoid admiring and respecting his candour and disinterested sincerity. Possessed of great natural taste, a cultivated understanding, playful but harmless wit, and an excellent memory, he proved the centre of attraction in every society he joined; he has indeed left recollections, not easily obliterated.

Mr. Hamper died in 1831, at Highgate, near Birmingham, and was buried in King's Norton church-yard. He had three daughters, still living, one of whom contributes this memoir of her revered parent.

Hone's Year Book. Cartwright's Sussex.

Sir John Harington, First Lord Harington.

This nobleman was the son of Sir James Harington, (by the sister of Sir Henry Sidney, K.G.) He was cousin-german to Sir John Har-

ington, the translator of Ariosto, and uncle to Sir James Harington, the author of "Oceana." By his marriage with the heiress of the Kelways, he became possessed of the property and ancient Cistercian buildings of Combe Abbey,* which he rebuilt as a mansion. He was chosen Recorder of Coventry as early as 1585.†

Fuller describes him as a "bountiful housekeeper," dividing his time between Exton and Combe. And in the "Letters of John Chamberlain" *(Cam. Soc.)* is the following corroborative notice, under the year 1602. "Sir John Harington meanes to keepe a royall Christmas in Rutlandshire, having the Erles of Rutland, and Bedford, Sir John Grey, and Sir Harry Carie, with their ladies, the Erle of Pembroke, Sir Robert Sidney, and many other gallants." In 1603, having been previously knighted, he was elevated to the Peerage as Baron Harington of Exton. In the same year King James was entertained at Exton, on his first journey into England, to take possession of the throne.

Of this nobleman, however, little would now be known, but for the fact that to him and Lady Harington was committed the care of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I., (in consideration of the annual payment of £1,800,) to whom he gave his unremitting attention; and this induced his cousin, the witty Sir John Harington, already referred to, to be somewhat sarcastic in his remarks on the "fatigue" his relation endured, for the sake of royalty.

* Previous to the dissolution, there were twenty-eight Religious Houses in Warwickshire; viz.;—three for Benedictines—Alcester, Ancote, and Coventry; three for Cistercians—Combe, Merevale and Stoneley; one for Carthusians—the Charter-house, near Coventry; four for Canons regular of St. Augustine—Erdburie, Kenilworth, Maxtoke and Studley; four alien Priories—Monk's Kirby, Warmington, Woolston and Wootton Wawen; four Nunneries—Bretford, Pinley, Polesworth, and Wroxall; one of the order of Fonterault, which included both monks and nuns in its establishment, at Nuneaton; one of the order of the Holy Trinity for redemption of captives, at Thelesford; one for Augustine Friars, at Atherstome; one for Grey Friars, and one for White Friars, at Coventry; one for regular Canons of the Holy Sepulchre, the Priory at Warwick; one for Black Friars at Warwick; and two Preceptories of Templars—Balsall and Warwick."—*Smith's War. Del.*

† The following are the names of the Warwickshire gentlemen appointed to attend the Queen of Scots, in her removal from Staffordshire to Fotheringay, in 1586:—Sir John Harington; Sir Thomas Lucy; Sir Fulke Grevile; Sir Francis Willoughby; William Boughton; Edward Boughton; John Shuckburgh; —*Sir Henry Ellis's State Letters.*

The social gathering at that time, under the roof of Lord and Lady Harington at Combe Abbey, must have been indeed brilliant. There was young Sir John Harington, endowed with uncommon virtues and talents; Prince Henry his dear friend, an occasional guest, whom the zealots of the time looked upon as the destined Reformer of the English Church, but who at present only excelled in martial exercises, and feats of agility; and the gay and clever Lucy Harington, the future Countess of Bedford.

It will not be here out of place to detail some incidents connected with the residence of the Princess Elizabeth at Combe, as related by the author of "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen."

"On Tuesday, the 13th of April, 1604, the Princess, Lady Elizabeth, the King's eldest daughter, came from Combe Abbey, nobly accompanied. Although scarcely eight years old, she was sufficiently expert in horsemanship to have headed an equestrian train in the old manner of the maiden Queen; but the fashionable usage of carriages attested the degeneracy of the public taste, and, instead of this graceful exhibition, was instituted a procession of coaches, in one of which sat the young Princess. The heads of the Corporation omitted no attention that could bespeak attachment to the daughter of the reigning Sovereign. The city poured forth men, women, and children, to greet the royal child, whilst the mayor and aldermen, clad in scarlet robes, followed by the burgesses, attired in gowns and hoods, all well mounted, proceeded to Jabet's Ash.‡ At Jabet's Ash the cavalcade halted. The worshipful mayor, alighting, advanced to the Lady Elizabeth to kiss her hand; then, remounting his steed, rode majestically before her. The Lord Harington and all his cavaliers followed bareheaded, the citizens standing in their holiday dress of gowns and hoods, in respectful silence. In this manner they proceeded

‡ Jabet's Ash, at the extremity of the town. The tree has long vanished, but its vicinity still retains the name.

to St. Michael's church, all the burghers standing on their arms. The master of the free-school preached a sermon; to which the little Princess had been taught to listen with profound attention. She was then conducted to St. Mary's Hall, where she dined, sitting for the first time in a chair of state, of which the novelty might in part, perhaps, atone for its uneasiness; but, on being presented with a gilt silver cup, she was constrained to accept Lord Harington's aid to sustain the weight when she took it in her hand and received the civic pledge. From St. Mary's Hall, she went to the free-school and the library; and thus made her progress through the streets, till she once more found herself at Jabet's Ash, where the mayor and aldermen, hitherto her constant satellites, with the usual ceremonies, took their leave.

"The Princess received various proofs of liberality and loyalty from the city of Coventry. It is recorded that, at New Year's tide, 1605, a present was made her from the Corporation, more serviceable than elegant; namely, 'a pair of fat oxen, value eighteen pounds.' The state in which Elizabeth lived, young as she was, may be conceived, when it is known that her household, including that of her brother, Prince Henry, amounted to one hundred and forty-one persons; fifty-six above, and eighty-five below stairs. The household of the Prince, indeed, became afterwards considerably increased, for Lord Harington is said, at last, to have entertained no less than four hundred and twenty-six persons, of whom, two hundred and ninety-seven were in the receipt of salaries, besides the workmen employed under Inigo Jones, in rebuilding Combe Abbey. From the peaceful enjoyment of the society of his fair young charge, and his fine family, Lord Harington was suddenly roused by the discovery of that fearful conspiracy which alarmed all Europe, and threatened destruction to so many illustrious personages. The design of the conspirators, in the famous Gunpowder plot, was to obtain possession of the persons of Prince Henry and the Princess Elizabeth, probably with an intention

of educating the latter in the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith. When the design of the conspiracy became known, Lord Harington, caused the young Princess to be conducted to Coventry, (then walled and fortified,) where she was placed in greater security than Combe could afford her. There she lodged with Mr. Hopkins, in Palace-yard. At the same time, Lord Harington sent Mr. John Digby, afterwards Earl of Bristol, youngest son of Sir George Digby of Coleshill, to London, to inform the King of this part of the conspiracy."

The true men of Coventry exerted all their energies on this occasion, as their municipal records will shew; the Corporation annals for the year 1605, giving an account of all the pikes, partisans, black-bills, bows, and corslets, supplied from the armoury for the Princess's guard.

When the danger was passed, the Princess was reconducted by her friends to Combe Abbey, and continued under the charge of Lord Harington, until her marriage with the Elector Palatine.

In 1613, Lord Harington, (with Henry Martin, L.L.D.,) by the King's command, accompanied her into Germany, to see her Highness settled at Heidelberg, and to carry out some legal formalities respecting her dowry and jointure. He died at Worms, in the same year, on his way back to England. In Winwood's Memorials, may be found this curious notice relative to Lord Harington:—"Lord Harington, in recompense of £30,000, (he saith) he hath spent in attending the Lady Elisabeth, hath his suit granted of coyning brass farthings, which is doubted to be a shooing horn to draw on more of that metall to our mint."

After the death of Lord Harington, his widow undertook "by the Electress' entreatie, and the King's commandment," to go to the Bohemian Court, £5000 being allowed her out of the exchequer to defray her expenses. On her return, in 1629, she was seized with a

dangerous illness in France, but reached London in safety, when crowds assembled in Bishopsgate Street to witness her arrival.

Lady Harington was a great benefactress to the church and parish of Oakham, in Rutlandshire; to the former she gave about two hundred Latin and Greek folios, consisting chiefly of Fathers, Councils, Schoolmen and Divines, for the use of the Vicar of the church, and for the accommodation of the neighbouring Clergy; most of these books are curiously bound, and the covers ornamented with gilded frets, called in heraldry "Harington's knot."

Costello's Memoirs. Jardine's Gunp. Plot. Liber famelicus (Cam. Soc.)
Burke's Ext. Peerage. Granger's Biog. Hist. Winwood's Memorials.
Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Biog. Brit. Birch's Life of Henry Pr. of Wales.
Fuller's Worthies. Nichols' Progresses, James I. Wright's Rutlandsh.
Pennant from Chester to London. Noble and Gentle Men of England. Brewer's War.
Dugdale's Bar. Nichol's Leic. Lodge's Illustrations. Camden. Gough.
John Chamberlain's Letters (Cam. Soc.) Catal. Engr. Portr. War. Arms & Lineages.
Wiffen's Ho. of Russell. Nichol's Autographs.

Sir John Harington, Second Lord Harington, K.B.,

One of the most virtuous and accomplished youths of his time, was the only surviving son of the first Lord Harington, of Combe Abbey, where he was born. He succeeded his father as Recorder for Coventry, and was made a Knight of the Bath at the creation of the Duke of York, in 1604. He is styled by Gataker, in his "Discourse Apologetical," (1654), "A mirror of Nobility." Dr. Birch has made honourable mention of him in his life of Prince Henry, of whom he was the constant associate and beloved friend. While Lord, (then Sir John) Harington was abroad, he and the Prince corresponded by letter; and there is extant one letter of Harington's in Latin, with the Prince's answer in the same language, both of these, however, were apparently written before Sir John left England, and commenced his travels. In this letter he declares his affectionate respect for "His Highness," and desires a

solution of a difficult passage, which had occurred to him in reading Tacitus' life of Agricola; and says that if His Highness will condescend to throw light upon this paragraph, with regard to which he should otherwise perhaps be perpetually in the dark; he will beseech the Almighty to continue to His Highness that mind which carried him on with such zeal towards the best things and the best men. To this letter the Prince replies with the humility of a superior mind, and says—"I have begun, but a few days ago, to read with attention the life of Agricola, in order that when I come to the difficulty proposed by you, I may with greater ease give you my own opinion."

On leaving England, continuing his correspondence with the Prince in Latin, Harington assured the Prince that he deeply regretted his absence from him; that he "carried about him day and night in his bosom, and should ever do so, and often kissed, that ring," which the Prince had presented to him, and which he esteemed as a mark of His Highness' singular favour, and valued beyond expression. In another Latin letter, Sir John takes notice, that having now, in the space of seven weeks travelled through great part of the Low Countries, and seen three courts of Princes, and as many universities, together with several large cities, fortified towns, and strong castles and forts, he had set down in Latin, as well as he was able, such observations as he could make, relating to politics, men eminent for authority, prudence, or learning, war, the present state of affairs, the situation of cities, and the manners of people; in order at a proper time to give an account how he had employed every day to His Highness, to whom he devoted both himself and all his studies."

After his arrival at Florence, he wrote in Latin to the Prince from thence, on the 25th of November, 1608, though (he said,) he was uncertain whether his letter would reach His Highness' hands; for he was then under the greatest anxiety, not having for eleven weeks past received, as customary, any letters from his father and mother, nor

heard of His Highness' health. His conjecture, that the letters were either intercepted or lost, relieved his mind in some degree from the fear of a greater misfortune. He had written to His Highness from Frankfort, where, and in the University of Basil, he had spent some days in hearing the lectures of the professors, and in conversation with them. Thence he had proceeded with the utmost expedition to Florence, but did not arrive there till after the day of the marriage between Cosmo de Medici, Prince of Tuscany, and Magdalen of Austria, though before the principal solemnities; an account of which he sent the Prince, in a book published that very day. As for his own observations, which were perhaps too puerile, he took all possible pains, that his journal might not be unworthy of His Highness' approbation. He saw no reason to make any considerable stay at Florence, especially as he was desirous once more to enjoy his former happiness, through the singular and constant favour and goodness of His Highness towards him, and spend the rest of his life in his presence.

It would appear that this book, just referred to, did not reach its destination, which he was afraid the Prince might impute to his negligence, whereas he had remained longer than he had intended at Florence, in order to transmit one of the first copies to the Prince. He could not imagine where the fault lay, but thought it likely that some of the English Papists at Florence might have done him this unkindness, either from malice, or that they might send the first intelligence of the marriage ceremonies.

In March, 1608, Sir John Harington wrote a letter in French to the Prince, giving an account of Popish practices, "superstitions, false miracles, and relics, exhibited during the season of Lent." He mentions that Friar Fulgentius, of the order of the Servites, was complained of by the Pope to the Venetian Ambassador for preaching doctrines contrary to the Church of Rome. The Ambassador answered, that he preached nothing but the Word of God. "So I understand," replied the Pope;

"but do not you know, that to preach the Gospel, and the Word of God, is to destroy the Catholic religion?"

Sir John Harington's letters gave so much gratification to the Prince, that he used to communicate the contents of them to the Earl of Salisbury; who, in a letter to his son, Lord Cranbourne, in 1609, mentions the circumstance, in order to raise some emulation in the breast of that young nobleman, whose natural indolence seemed to want such an excitement. "Every week," says the Earl, "comes in the Prince's hand, a letter from Sir John Harington, full of news of the place where he is, and the countries as he passeth, and all occurrents; which is an argument, that he doth read and observe such things as are remarkable." During this tour on the Continent, in company with the "grave and learned Mr. Tovey," he is said to have excited the enmity of the Jesuits, by his zeal for the Reformed faith.

As a proof of the strength and sincerity of Sir John Harington's principles, it should be mentioned, that on succeeding to the family estates, he honourably liquidated all his father's debts. Fuller gives the following creditable account of this young nobleman in his "Worthies of England:"—"He did not count himself priviledged from being good, by being great, and his timely piety rising early, did not soon after go to bed (as some young Saints, beheld under another notion), but continued watchfull during his life. He was one of the first who began the pious fashion (since followed by few of his quality) of a Diary, wherein he registered, not the injuries of others done unto him (a work of revenge, not devotion), but of his failings and infirmities towards his Master. Thus making even with the God of Heaven by repentance in Christ at the end of every day, 'he had,' (to use the expression and counsell of the Reverend Archbishop of Armagh), 'but one day to repent of before his death.'"

It appears that Sir John Harington had been a pupil of the eminent Divine, Bishop Still. Sir John commends the Bishop's extra-

ordinary ability as a preacher and disputant, his learning, kindness, and courtesy; "to whom," says he, "I never came, but I grew more religious, from whom I never went, but I parted better instructed."

Lord Harington (for such he became by the death of his father in 1613,) died unmarried at Kew, in Surrey, on the 26th of February, 1614, aged 22, "not only with an entire resignation to the will of God, but with serenity and joy." He was interred at Exton, on the 31st of March following, with great pomp. Mr. Donne, who, in the succeeding year entered Holy Orders, composed no more poetry after the poem which he wrote on the decease of this incomparable nobleman. At his death the Barony of Harington of Exton became extinct, but the estate of Combe Abbey, was inherited by his eldest sister, Lucy, afterwards Countess of Bedford. It may be added that Lord Harington was a Trustee of Rugby School.

In Sir James Whitelock's "Liber famelicus" is the following notice of Lord Harington.—"Upon Saturday nighte, 26 February, 1614, dyed at Kew in the Countye of Surrey, that worthy young nobleman, John, Lord Harington of Exton, being not full 22 yeares of age. He was the most compleat young gentleman of his age that this kingdom could afford for religion, learning, and courteous behaviour. So thear dyed within the year four of the name, John, Lord Harington, the father, Sir Henrye, and Sir James, two of the father's bretheren. This nobleman dyed a batchler, but if he had not dyed he should have been maryed to on of the daughters of Henrye erl of Northumberland. He dyed of the small pox, which disease he had once before." "I had blacks for him."

Mr. Stock, the famous Puritan Minister of Bread Street, London, in his sermon, preached at Lord Harington's funeral, gives the following details of this young nobleman's daily life:—

"His private exercise and course of pietie was on this sort; he

usually rose every morning about 4 or 5 of the clocke, not willingly sleeping above six howers. As soon as ever he was thorowly awake, he indevoured religiously to set his heart in order, and to prepare it for goodnes all the day after, offering the first fruites of the day and of his thoughts unto God. Thus having tuned his best instrument, his heart, in the next place he read a chapter of the Holy Scripture; that done, he went to praiers with his servants in his chamber; after this, he read some divine treatise to increase his knowledge in spirituall things, and this for the greater part of an hower; he had of latter times read over in this course Calvin's Institutions, and was at the time of his sickness reading the works of a reverend man now living, one M. Rogers. And all this hee did besides that which was performed with all the familie, with whom he joined in the order his honorable father left in the familie, namely, reading of the Psalmes, and a chapter, together with Praier, according to the order of our Church, before dinner and supper, and singing of a Psalme and Praier after supper.

"But to return to his morning busines, after hee had bestowed the former time in the manner aforesaid, he withdrew himselfe to his closet; and after his own private praier, disposed himselfe to some serious studie (if some speciall business interrupted not his course) for the space of 3 or 4 howers; after which time he addressed himselfe, if he had time before dinner, to dispatch busines, if any there were required of him, or to converse and conferre with his friends, to better them or to be bettered by them, or to ride his great horse, or walke abroad.

"Soone after dinner, if hee had the opportunitie, he withdrewe himself for a while to the meditating uppon some sermons which he had lately heard, for which use hee retained some 5 or 6 in his minde. Hee would not faile, though he was disappointed of that opportunitie, to meditate upon them before he slept; yea, many times travelling by land or water, hee performed the duety, and then would desire his companions to forbeare talke, *that they might think awhile*; he did ordinarily

meditate and call to minde 4 or 5 in a day. The rest of his afternoon hee gave to busines as the occasions were, and to studie Histories, and to get instructions from them who were skillfull in the discipline of War, or in the Mathematikes and Navigation, wherein some report he had made great successe for his age and time.

"After supper, hee betooke himselfe to praier with his servants, and that which is markeable above many other things, after praiers with them, hee withdrew himselfe from his servants and friends, and then in a booke, which hee kept for the account of his life, hee set down what he had done that day, how he had either offended or done good, &c., &c."

It can easily be understood, that if the spirit of religion thus sanctified his conduct through the rest of the week, Lord Harington was conscientious in the observance of all his duties on the Lord's day. Accordingly, we read, that he "had resolved, though he entertained an houshold Chaplaine, yet ever to frequent the publike assemblies uppon the Sabbath day, a thing worthy the noting, to the reproofe of many of his owne, as of inferior ranke, who so much neglect the publike assemblies. And for his present practice, he did not misse, ordinarily twice a day, to heare the word publikely; no, not when he was a Courteer; yea he hath ridden 4 miles to the publike worship of God, when he could not enjoy it neerer." The remainder of the day he employed in religious reading and meditation, and in the instruction of his servants. He appears to have systematically given a tenth of his property in charity, which was independent of what he gave to the poor whom he met on the road. On the whole, there can be little doubt from the corroborative testimony of many witnesses, that young Lord Harington was a sincere and practical Christian, and a great example before men in the time in which he lived.

Lord Harington's portrait, together with that of Prince Henry, is at Wroxton Abbey. The Prince is represented cutting the throat of a

stag. Lord Harington (who is identified by his coat armour hung on a tree) stands at a little distance.

Dugdale's Baro. Fuller's Worthies. Stock's Funeral Ser. Granger's Biog. Hist. Liber famelicus. *(Camden Society.)* Cunningham's Lives. Birch's Life of Henry Pr. of Wales. Athen Cantab. Rugby Register. Nichol's Leic. Lodge's Illustrations. Camden (Gough.) Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Wiffen's Ho. of Russell. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Lucy Harington, Countess of Bedford,

Of Combe Abbey, wife of Edward, Earl of Bedford, (daughter of John, first Lord Harington,) and the associate of the Princess Elizabeth. When under her father and mother's guardianship at Combe, Lucy Harington showed her love of pomp and expense; and in the masques of Queen Anne of Denmark, to whom she was lady of the bed-chamber, none appeared with greater splendour than Lucy Harington; indeed no pageant or revel was complete without her.

The death of her brother, at an early age, in 1614, left her, under a settlement made by him on his death bed, the heiress to two-thirds of his vast possessions: and in the year following she became the bride of Edward Russell, the third Earl of Bedford.

Lady Bedford was a great patroness of poets, particularly of Donne, Jonson, Drayton, and Daniel, who frequently experienced her munificence; Drayton in particular, says, that she "rained" upon him, her "sweet showers of gold;" for which these poets, in return, were as lavish of their incense. Upon a moderate calculation, she paid them as much for panegyric, as Octavia did Virgil for his encomium on Marcellus. It is indeed marvellous that such fulsome adulations could have met with a favourable acceptance among persons of any sense or taste. Ben Jonson, who was fully alive to the false taste of his time, writes, "Nothing is fashionable till it be deformed, and this is to write like a gentleman. All must be as preposterous and affected as our gallants' clothes, sweet-bags, and night dressings."

Sir Thomas Roe addressed a letter to her as one "skilled in ancient medals;" and she is celebrated by Sir William Temple, for designing "the most perfect figure of a garden that he ever saw," at Moor Park,* in Hertfordshire. It was laid out on the slope of a hill, with hanging terraces and statues; and alcoves and fountains were judiciously introduced.

But the prodigality of this accomplished woman banished her from this paradise which she had created around herself, and she was compelled to dispose of Moor Park, to the equally prodigal, and not less accomplished William, Earl of Pembroke, whose possession of it, seems also to have been transient. Combe Abbey soon followed; being sold to the widow of Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor of London, ancestor to the present Earl of Craven. The Countess died without issue, in 1627, having survived her husband one month only. †

It would appear that Lady Bedford's pen was not wholly unemployed; but no relic is now to be found of her composition.

Among Ben Jonson's epigrams, we find three; the seventy-sixth, the eighty-fourth, and the ninety-fourth, inscribed to Lady Bedford. The last was accompanied by a present of Donne's Satires. The eighty-fourth is capable of affording some amusement.

To Lucy, Countess of Bedford.

"Madam, I told you late, how I repented,
I ask'd a lord a buck, and he denied me;
And, ere I could ask you, I was prevented:
For your most noble offer had supplied me.
Straight went I home; and there, most like a poet,
I fancied to myself, what wine, what wit
I would have spent; how every muse should know it,
And Phœbus' self should be at eating it.

* Moor Park was granted to Lord Bedford, in 1617; when Lucy Harington made over her interest in Twickenham Park, to her kinsman, William Harington.

† Nicholas Stone, Statuary to James I, made a tomb for Lady Bedford's father, mother, brother, and sister, for which the Countess paid him £1000. It was erected at Exton, where they were interred. There is a print of this tomb in Wright's History of Rutlandshire.

O, madam, if your grant did thus transfer me, *
Make it your gift! See whither that will bear me."
Ben Jonson.

Lodge's Portr. Clutterbuck's Herts. Ben Jonson's Works. Donne's Works. Granger's Biog. Hist. Costello's Mem. of Em. Englishwomen. Aikin's James I. Beloe's Anecdotes. Burke's Ext. Peer. Pennant's Journey. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Wiffen's Ho. of Russell. Dugdale's Baro. Catal. Engr. Portr.

The Hon. Brilliana, Lady Harley.†

The birth of this lady took place while her father, Sir Edward Conway (afterwards Lord Conway of Ragley), was Lieutenant-governor of the Brill, and must have occurred at that place about 1600, as she was married to Sir Robert Harley, K.B.,‡ in 1623, being then in her twenty-third year. An Act was passed in April, 1606, "for the naturalisation of the children of Sir Edward Conwaie, Knight," probably soon after their coming into this country. Nothing is known of Brilliana Conway until her marriage; but the contents of her letters, printed for the Camden Society from a collection of family papers in the possession of her descendant, Lady Frances Vernon Harcourt, prove that her education had been conducted with care and regard to the duties of a practical and religious life; yet Lord Clarendon's words respecting her cousin Lady Fairfax may with equal truth be applied to her, "having been bred in Holland, she had not that reverence for the Church of England as she ought to have had."

Although Lady Harley's letters contain no quotations in French or Latin, it is evident that she was acquainted with these languages, and that her mind was well stored with the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures and divinity, as well as of ancient and modern history, besides

* She had probably offered him a warrant for one; the object of the epigram seems to be that it should be sent home to him.

† This memoir of Lady Harley should have followed the life of her father, Sir Edward Conway.

‡ Sir Robert Harley. "The Journals of the House of Commons, especially during the Long Parliament, evince how incessantly and zealously he was occupied in Committees of that house, and in conferences with the Lords, on almost all the important questions of the times."

being fully intent upon the events, both domestic and foreign, of the momentous years in which she lived.

The letters addressed by her to her son, Edward Harley, then (1638) residing in London, are written with the greatest fondness of maternal affection, and abound with excellent remarks and advice on his studies, health, and conduct in the University, with frequent allusions to affairs both domestic and foreign. A deeply religious tone pervades the whole of them; it is scarcely possible to find a single letter which does not shew evidences of practical piety. It is clear that her mind was imbued with the doctrines and discipline of Calvin, which were at this time working powerfully in many of the most learned, pious, and patriotic people, clerical and lay, of this country. Numerous allusions attest the accuracy of her information, and the interest which she took in public affairs, and in the proceedings of the Parliament. She deeply sympathized with the feelings of her husband in his varied employments, and entered fully into his interests and pursuits. They agreed in regarding Episcopacy as Anti-Christ, and nothing short of "down with it, down with it, even to the ground," would satisfy their zeal.

Moving but little from home, Lady Harley's time was much devoted to her children and domestic matters, and, in the absence of Sir Robert, to the management of his estate, on which several judicious remarks appear in her letters. It was only to be expected, on the breaking out of the Civil Wars, in a county which was generally devoted to the King's cause, that Brampton Bryan, the seat of one so influential on the other side, would soon attract a more than agreeable notice. Whilst Sir Robert was engaged in Parliament, Lady Harley became an object of suspicion to her loyal neighbours, and after repeated minor provocations and threatenings, such as the plundering of his park, of deer and game, and the withholding of his rents, the castle was

surrounded by the soldiers of the royalists or "malignants," under Sir William Vavasour and Colonel Lingen.

Shut up now in Brampton Castle with her children, and neighbours who resorted thither for protection from the plunder and ill usage then too often practiced by Cavaliers, she defended the place with a prudence and valour worthy of her distinguished family.

The siege commenced 25th July, 1643, "on a day on which she and her young children were engaged in prayer and humiliation for the mercy of God to avert the dreadful judgment then justly feared," and continued for six weeks; when the besiegers, alarmed by the operations in and about the Forest of Dean, were hurried off to the neighbourhood of Gloucester.

Early in the following year, Sir Michael Woodhouse, governor of Ludlow, came before Brampton Castle again; when, after a gallant defence made by the servants, for the space of three weeks, it surrendered at mercy only; and the inmates, including three of Sir Robert's younger children, were taken prisoners.

Lady Harley's constitution, naturally delicate, was enfeebled by repeated attacks of illness and continued anxieties during her troubles, and through the long absence of her husband and son, whom she fondly loved. The cause of her death was a cold, alluded to in her last letter, from which after a few days' illness she died, in October, 1643, soon after the raising of the first siege.

Abridged from the Introduction to Lady Harley's Letters, by Thomas Taylor Lewis, M.A., Vicar of Bridston, Herefordshire.

Christopher Harvey,

Vicar of Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor, was the son of a clergyman in Cheshire, where he was born in 1597. He received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, of which he was a battler or poor scholar,

and where he graduated M.A. in 1620. He was instituted to the Vicarage of Clifton, in 1639, on the presentation of Sir Robert Whitney, of Whitney in Herefordshire; after whom he named his second son, baptised and buried at Clifton, in 1643.

In 1653, Mr. Harvey was appointed a Trustee of Rugby School; and he died and was buried at Clifton, in 1663.

Mr. Harvey's great work, "The Synagogue," was first published in 1640, although without a name; and the authority for ascribing the work to Christopher Harvey, rests upon the following evidence. In the Complete Angler, chap. v., Walton, (after quoting George Herbert,) says—"And since you like these verses of Mr. Herbert's so well, let me tell you what a reverend and learned divine, that professes to imitate him, and has indeed done so most excellently, hath writ of our Book of Common Prayer; which I know you will like the better, because he is a friend of mine, and I am sure no enemy to angling;" then follow the verses on the Book of Common Prayer, which are subscribed, *Ch. Harvie.*

What? prayer by the book? and Common? Yes. Why not?
The Spirit of grace,
And Supplication,
Is not left free alone
For time and place,
But manner too. To read, or speak by rote,
Is all alike to him that prays
With's heart, that with his mouth he says.

They that in private by themselves alone
Do pray, may take
What liberty they please,
In choosing of the ways,
Wherein to make
Their soul's most intimate affection known
To him that sees in secret, when
They are most conceal'd from other men.

But he, that unto others leads the way
In public prayer,
Should choose to do it so,
As all, that hear, may know
They need not fear

To turn their hearts unto his tongue, and say
Amen; nor doubt they were betray'd
To blaspheme, when they should have pray'd.

Devotion will add life unto the letter.
And why should not
That, which Authority
Prescribes, esteemed be
Advantage got?
If the prayer be good, the commoner the better.
Prayer in the Church's word, as well
As sense, of all prayers bears the bell.

In the second edition of the Complete Angler, published in 1653, will be found commendatory verses, addressed to Walton, by "Ch. Harvie, M. of Arts." In the fourth edition of the Synagogue, are verses by Walton, addressed "to my reverend friend, the author of the Synagogue," wherein he says:—

I loved you for your Synagogue before
I knew your person, but now love you more.

Another work, probably by Ch. Harvey, is entitled "Schola Cordis; or, The Heart, of itselfe gone away from God, brought back againe to Him; and instructed by Him, in 47 emblems. London. Printed for H. Blunden, at the Castell in Cornhill, 1647,"—12mo., pp. 196. The emblems were taken from a work by Benedictus Haeftenus, entitled "Schola Cordis sive aversi a Deo cordis ad Eundem reductio et instructio, Anno, 1635." In the edition of 1675 it is stated, that they were written by the Author of the Synagogue, annexed to Herbert's Poems: if so, this volume must be also ascribed to Christopher Harvey; it should, however, be observed, that it has been reprinted twice again within the last half century, and attributed, though erroneously, to Francis Quarles.

His other works are these:—

1.—ΑΦΗΝΙΑΣΤΗΣ; or, the Right Rebel, a Treatise discovering the true use of the Name by the Nature of Rebellion, with the properties and practices of Rebels. Applicable to all, both old and new Phanatics."—London, printed for R. Royston, Bookseller to his sacred Majesty, 1661; dedicated to the Honble. Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Knt. and Bart. 2.—"Faction supplanted; or, a

Caveat against the ecclesiastical and secular Rebels, in two parts; penn'd mostly in 1642, and finished 1645." This book is supposed to be the same as the former, only a new title put to it, to make it sell the better.

In the dedication of a work edited by him—"The Church's Exercise under affliction," he says—"And having long agoe put on almost an obstinate resolution never to send mine own name to the presse except it be, as now I do, to bring to light another man's labour." This expression makes it probable that he was the writer of other works, to which he did not affix his name.

I cannot forbear appending one more specimen of Harvey's poems, called "Invitation," from "the Synagogue."

Turn in, my Lord; turn in to me;
Mine heart's a homely place;
But thou canst make corruption flee,
And fill it with thy grace;
So furnished, it will be brave,
And a rich dwelling thou shalt have.

It was thy lodging once before,
It builded was by thee:
But I to sin set ope the door,
It render'd was by me.
And so thy building was defaced,
And in thy room another placed.

But he usurps, the right is thine;
O dispossess him, Lord;
Do thou but say, this heart is mine,
He's gone at the first word.
Thy word's thy will, thy will's thy power,
Thy time is always; now's mine hour.

Now say to sin, depart;
And, Son give me thine heart.
Thou, that by saying, Let it be, didst make it,
Canst, if thou wilt, by saying, Give't me, take it.

Mainly derived from the Works of George Herbert, *(Pickering)* 1846. Athen. Ox. *(Bliss.)* Rugby Register.

Julines Herring.

This member of the early Puritan party, whose life is introduced among Clarke's "Lives of English Divines," was born in 1582, in the

parish of Llanbrynmair, in Montgomeryshire. Before he was three years old, his father, John Herring, who had quitted Coventry some time previously, returned thither with his wife and children. His ancestors had been chief officers of this city for nearly two hundred years, and John Herring was himself elected to the Mayoralty in 1614.

Julines received his education under Mr. Tovey, at the Free Grammar-school in Coventry, where he was remarkable for his diligence in reading the Scriptures, and for his delight and fervour in prayer. At fifteen years of age he was sent to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A.; after which he returned to live under his father's roof at Coventry. Whilst there he received great encouragement in his study of divinity from Humphrey Fenn, then in high repute as a non-conforming divine. Being unwilling to enter Holy Orders "by Episcopal subscription" in England, he satisfied his scruples by receiving ordination at the hands of an Irish Bishop. His first ministerial charge was at Calk, six miles from Derby, which being a Peculiar, was exempt from Episcopal jurisdiction.

In Derbyshire, his popularity was such that the people flocked from all parts to hear him, "as doves to the windows," and when unable to obtain access to the building, they listened from outside to his pulpit exhortations. Having remained at Calk about eight years, he was obliged to leave for nonconformity, but he consoled himself by marrying a suitable partner, "grandchild to that man of God, Master John Oxenbridge, minister of Southam, and afterwards of Bableck, in Coventry, where he died."

Herring's ministry appears to have been next exercised in St. Alkmond's church, in Shrewsbury. On Sundays he preached at one o'clock, in order that he might not give offence to the other clergy in the town, or draw off their congregations.

Notwithstanding this consideration, he was presented to Dr. Moreton, the Bishop of the diocese, for nonconformity, who thought it right to suspend him; and although his suspension was occasionally taken off, it was as often renewed. This lasted for seventeen years; in fact, during the whole of the time he remained in Shropshire.

Mr. Samuel Clarke gives two instances of the "love and meekness" of "Master" Julines Herring, one of which may well excite a smile. The Bishop was heard to say, "I will pickle up that Herring of Shrewsbury." "If *he* will abuse *his* power," replied Herring, "let it teach Christians the more to use *their* prayers." When there was no longer a hope of his being able to continue in the exercise of his ministerial calling at Shrewsbury, he passed on to Wrenbury, in Cheshire. A friend who knew him well, gives a character of our "worthy," in which he styles him "that blessed angel of God," "a sonne of thunder to brawny-hearted sinners."

In September, 1637, he passed over to Rotterdam, travelling thence in a waggon to Amsterdam, whither he had been invited by the English congregation to succeed their minister just deceased. One of his great trials on quitting England was, in being obliged for security, to burn many of his letters and papers, which he somewhat emphatically calls, his "letter martyrdome." The parting with his numerous friends, especially with the "Reverend Master Ball of Whitmore," is described as exceedingly painful; for they, one and all, believed that they should "see his face no more." "After they had spent one day and one night in conference," writes his biographer, "they did (like Jonathan and David) frequently fall one upon another with mutual embracings, they parted and closed again a third and fourth time, and when Master Herring was on horse-back, and Master Ball on foot, they went together, often shaking hands over the hedges," &c.

The first night of Herring's arrival at Amsterdam he united in prayer with his son, that his wife might speedily join him, and to his

astonishment she made her appearance in his house on the following morning.

Though troubled with great spiritual conflicts in his final sickness, he seems to have overcome them at the last, and he departed this life, with "triumphant assurance of his own salvation," in 1644.*

It appears that Herring was in Coventry in the year 1631, when he was sent for to preach "the lecture" in Ashby church, on the morning of the funeral of his eminent friend, Mr. Arthur Hildersam.

Clarke's Lives of Eng. Divines. Brook's Lives of the Puritans. Fuller's Worthies. Dugdale's Warw.

James Hewitt, First Viscount Lifford.

This future Lord Chancellor of Ireland was born in Coventry, in 1715, in a house in Smithford Street, now occupied by the Post-office. His father, Alderman William Hewitt (whose family migrated from Cumberland into Warwickshire, in the reign of the second Charles,) was a Mercer in Coventry, and died in 1747.

No record is preserved as to his place of education, but as he lived in Coventry, it is probable that he was a scholar at the Free-school in that city.

He commenced life in an Attorney's office, under articles to Mr. James Birch, who became Receiver for the County of Warwick; but being subsequently anxious to seek his fortune as a barrister, he, at the age of twenty-two, entered the Middle Temple, where he studied with great zeal and ability, and was called to the bar in 1742. In 1755, he was honoured with the dignity of the coif, and four years later, during the Chatham Administration, attained the position of King's Serjeant, —an office which no longer exists.

* There is an epitaph in Ripon Cathedral (date 1651) to the memory of "D. Julius Hering, Evangelii dispensatoris valde fidelis."

Serjeant Hewitt contested the representation of his native city unsuccessfully in 1754; but seven years later he was more fortunate, being returned in conjunction with the Honble. Andrew Archer. At this time his residence was at Alveston, near Stratford-on-Avon. It does not appear that he was in high repute as an orator, as the following story will prove:—Charles Townshend being asked one day, as he left the House, when Serjeant Hewitt was "thundering away" on some dull legal question, whether the House was up, replied very gravely—"No, but the Serjeant is!"

There can, however, be little doubt but that he was a very able Senator. And it is deserving of record that, through his agency, the privilege was secured to the people of Great Britain, of having the debates in both Houses of Parliament reported literally in the public prints. On one occasion he thought it incumbent on him, as a Member of the House of Commons, to draw attention to the fact that Lord Marchmont was in the habit of creating very vexatious prosecutions for breach of privilege, which almost became equivalent to the Peers levying money. His intention being communicated to Lord Mansfield, by this nobleman's interference Lord Marchmont was induced to desist. His conscience obliging him to dissent from the ministry on some political question of the day, he tendered his resignation of the King's Serjeantship, which was refused; but Lord Northington assured him that his tenure of the office should not be expected to bias his conduct either in Westminster Hall or in Parliament.

In his early public life, Mr. Hewitt had formed a friendship with that excellent lawyer and statesman, Mr. Pratt, afterwards Earl Camden, which originated in the high opinion entertained by Mr. Pratt of Mr. Hewitt's abilities and principles. This friendship was eminently advantageous to the latter, as the friend with whom he connected him-

self had been earlier engaged in public life, and commenced his career under more favourable circumstances. In his Will, Mr. Hewitt, then Lord Lifford, charged his children never to forget his and their obligations to this friend of his youth, whose steady attachment had so warmly seconded his own abilities and exertions. Mr. Hewitt's intimacy with Lord Camden led him to an acquaintance with the great Lord Chatham, who frequently consulted him confidentially, particularly on legal questions.

Upon the appointment of Lord Camden, in 1765, to the Chancellorship of Great Britain, and the consequent removal of Mr. Justice Wilmot to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, Mr. Serjeant Hewitt was promoted to the Judgeship of the King's Bench, (when he resigned his seat in Parliament). Two years after, on the death of Lord Bowes, he accepted the Chancellorship of Ireland.

Although Lord Mansfield chose to speak "with great derision" of this appointment, yet the Prime Minister, (the Duke of Grafton,) when recording that event in his journal, says—"Mr. Justice Hewitt accepted the Seals with every good disposition to discharge properly the great trust put into his hands, and his learning, as a lawyer, sanctioned our expectations from the appointment. He was a true Whig, and bore a character to which all parties gave their assent of respect: and though his speeches in Parliament were long, and without eloquence, they were replete with excellent matter and knowledge of the law."

Mr. Foss writes of him that "with few advantages of education, and with no extraordinary powers of intellect, he was successful in the exercise of his powers as a Judge by the accuracy of his technical knowledge, and his general professional skill. Formal in his manners, and old-fashioned in his ideas, he yet, by his patience and urbanity to all, acquired unusual esteem and respect."

In 1767, the newly-created Chancellor was raised to the Peerage as Lord Lifford, of Lifford, in the county of Donegal; and in 1781, he was further promoted to the rank of a Viscount.

Lord Lifford constantly received the thanks of the House, for his great and unwearied attention to its interests, while for the same reason, his salary was repeatedly augmented over and above his customary allowance as Speaker. Though a constitutional lawyer, he would never countenance the slightest encroachment on the prerogative of the Crown. For instance, when both Houses of Parliament in Ireland voted thanks to the Volunteers, he alone was dissentient in the House of Lords, declaring that neither as a statesman nor as a lawyer, could he vote the thanks of that House to a body of men, who were in arms, and not under the control of the Sovereign.

In the memoirs of the Right Honourable Henry Flood, are some letters written by him to Lord Charlemont, which give an insight into the motives and elevated character of Lord Lifford, in one especial instance, in which all the efforts of a private intimacy could not shake him from the impartiality which he justly felt that his important office demanded.

Indeed it is unquestionable that he discharged the duties of the Chancellorship with singular ability and integrity, promoting many valuable reforms in the customs of the Irish bar. His decisions were founded on the soundest principles of law and equity, and were always characterized by accurate discrimination and the most extensive legal knowledge. "Ever," as his monumental inscription states, "firmly adhering to the maxim he had originally assumed as the guide to his judicial decisions,—Be just and fear not."

Lord Lifford died at Dublin in 1789, when on the point of resigning the Seals, and receiving the reward of his long and faithful services. It appears that when a vote of censure was proposed in the House of

Lords against the Marquis of Buckingham, the Chancellor had a slight cold; and his physician assured him, that if he went down to the House that night, he could not answer for the consequence. He however resolved to oppose so unconstitutional a proceeding, as the passing a vote of censure against the Lord Lieutenant, while he retained the character of the King's representative; and the physician's prediction proved too true. A sore throat rapidly increased, and in a few days his existence terminated. He was buried in the Cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, where a monument is erected to his memory.

It should not be omitted, that Lord Lifford's scrupulous honesty, in days when honesty was somewhat uncommon in public men, is proved by the fact, that although he was Chancellor of Ireland for twenty-two years, (the longest of any in that office, since Edward I, and of any, except two, since the Conquest,) and although his salary had been largely increased by successive grants of the House of Commons, yet he left behind him a very moderate fortune. He was indeed more careful to support the dignity of his situation than to realize a fortune, and exercised a constant hospitality which he conceived became his elevated station.

Foss's Judges. Playfair's Brit. Fam. Antiq. Inf. James, 4th Viscount Lifford. Gent. Mag., vol. 59. Grenville Correspondence. Mem. of Rt. Hon. H. Flood. Catal. Engr. Portr.

John Hewitt, the Younger,

Senior Alderman of the city of Coventry, and a Magistrate for the county during a period of thirty-years, was the son of Mr. John Hewitt, Draper of Coventry, a near relative,—if not a younger brother,—to Mr. William Hewitt, who died in 1747, and who was father of the first Viscount Lifford.

He was born in 1719, and succeeded his father in his business as a Draper. He was chosen Mayor of Coventry three times; in 1755,

1758, and 1760. And on his first election in 1755, it was stated by him as one of the reasons for the large support he then obtained, that he had rendered great service to his relation, Mr. Hewitt, at the general election in 1754. On this occasion he gave a splendid banquet in St. Mary's Hall, to some of the most influential persons of the county, and to the principal citizens of Coventry. Mr. James Hewitt was obliged to decline an invitation to attend, which he did in a letter dated from his residence at Alveston, near Stratford-upon-Avon; but he sends a fat doe and two or three brace of pike as his contribution to the festal board. The bill of fare is given in the first of the two quarto volumes of the Alderman's magisterial proceedings, together with a list of the guests, who numbered nearly five hundred; and it may be mentioned as a curious circumstance, that covers for dishes were then used for the first time at a Mayor's feast in Coventry. These volumes which were published in 1779, contain particulars of the lives and crimes of numerous criminals brought before the Alderman. In his duties as a magistrate he took a deep interest, and was very active in causing the apprehension and punishment of offenders.

Alderman John Hewitt afterwards lived at a house in Cross Cheaping, now occupied by Mr. Abraham Taylor, Draper. Here he died in 1802, and was buried in the north aisle of Trinity Church, Coventry, where an inscription on a flat stone records the event.

The book referred to, as written by Alderman Hewitt, is a Journal of his magisterial proceedings, and is now very scarce. The preface gives an account,—a little too much reminding us, in its style and grammar, of the immortal Dogberry,—of the author's intention in the publication.

"To the Reader and the Public in general."

There is not a more arduous and laborious task in life, than that of an active Magistrate, and an office of the last importance to the police of every country. It is a most difficult task, which requires not only knowledge of the laws, but spirit and resolution to exercise them; and likewise firmness and courage in support of the dignity and authority thereof: and at the same time,

prudential contempt of the calumnies and prejudices every useful Magistrate will most certainly have to combat with, as well as those from unkindness and injustice. In this publication I have given clear proofs, that none can with greater truth and experience most feelingly express their sentiments than myself, by publishing to the world the ungrateful, ungenerous, and unjustifiable returns I and my family have received. My first motives and inducements to publish the following narratives, &c., I have in repeated advertisements given the public. Other reasons have determined me to a speedy publication; that of giving to the country in general the most indisputable proofs of my unremitting pains to serve them; and that my public services, so respectably recommended, were not provincial, but general public services, and of universal utility to the kingdom at large, and gratefully to acknowledge the wishes of those who meant with sincerity to serve me. And secondly, from flattering myself with the hopes and hearty wishes that, by removing the general neglect of, and inattention to the laws of this country, the most salutary uses may be derived therefrom to public society. And by adding to my Journal of Proceedings a few comments on the Statutes that may occasionally occur, point out those penal laws offenders are liable to, and which may guard the unwary, by being acquainted with the consequences that must attend every offence; and to inform my readers the remedy and relief the laws of this country will afford them that may have occasion to seek redress therefrom.

Coventry, April 30, 1779.

Alderman Hewitt likewise published—

2.—"A Guide for Constables," 8vo., 1779. Birmingham. 3.—"Memoirs of Lady Wilbrihammon, alias Mollineux, alias Irving, one of the greatest Impostresses of the age, and who for a short time carried on her deceits at Coventry and in the neighbourhood."

Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Francis Hicks or Hyckes,

Of Barcheston, or Barston, was the son of Richard Hicks, an arras-weaver of that place. Both father and son were engaged in the manufacture of the tapestry maps at Weston *(see Sheldon).* He was born in the neighbouring parish of Tredington in Worcestershire, in 1566, and matriculated as a native of that county at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, but lived and studied at Oriel College. Before he had completed his B.A. degree "by determination," he left the University and settled in the country. "Where tho', as a plain man," writes Anthony à Wood, "he spent his time in husbandry, yet he never lost the true taste and relish that distinguishes men of his education, but rather made continual improvement of that nutriment which he had received in his younger days from the breasts of his honour'd mother the Univ.

of Oxon." Of his industry in the study of the Greek language, he has left many evidences. For instance, he translated from Greek into Latin—

1.—"Certain Select Dialogues of Lucian, together with his true history." Oxon, 1634. Published by his son Thomas Hicks, M.A., Chaplain of Christ Church. 2.—"The History of the Wars of Peloponnesus, in eight books, written by Thucidides the Athenian." The MS. of which is in Christ Church Library, Oxford. 3.—"The History of Herodian, beginning from the reign of Emperour Marcus." Of which the MS. is likewise in the said Library.

Francis Hicks appears to have spent most of his time at Barcheston, and at the adjoining town of Shipston-on-Stour, where, in 1630, his son Thomas Hicks (likewise commemorated by Wood in his Athenæ), was born. This son was distinguished as a Greek scholar, and considered a good poet, and an excellent limner.

Francis Hicks died in 1630, at the house of a relative at Sutton-under-Brailes in Gloucestershire, and was buried in the chancel of that church.

Athen. Ox. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Chamber's Illus. of Worces. Gough's Camden.

William Hill, D.D.,

The son of Blackleech Hill, was born in 1619 at Curdworth, where his father, who had been a small Attorney, was then Bailiff of Hemlingford Hundred, one of the four Hundreds in Warwickshire; by which last employment he made a fortune, and was enabled to give his children an excellent education.

William Hill was elected Post-master of Merton College, Oxford, and in 1639, Probationary Fellow. Soon after this, he was appointed Master of the Free School at Sutton Coldfield, and on relinquishing that office, he engaged in considerable practice as a Physician. He married for his second wife "a young lass," daughter of one Mr. Burges, a Physician, and grand-daughter of Mr. John Burges, Rector of Sutton Coldfield. "Afterwards," says Anthony à Wood, "being, as before,

a man of those times, and a sider with factious people, he was prefer'd to be chief master of the great school of St. Patrick's at Dublin, in Ireland" (here he became D.D.), "where, continuing till the Restoration of King Charles II., he was then, as it seems, forced to leave that place. So that, removing to Finglass, a village near to that city, he taught there privately to the time of his death." This occurred in 1667 from a fever, which carried off most of his family. He was buried in the church of Finglass.

He wrote—"Dionysii orbis descriptio Græc. Lat. commentario critico et geographico (in quo controversiæ pleræque quæ in veteri Geographia occurrunt, explicantur, & obscura plurima elucidantur,) ac tabulis illustrata." London, 1658-59-63-79-88. The last edition is the most valuable. "Women's Looking-glass." Lond., 1660; 12mo. He also epitomized some works of Laz. Riverius, a physician.

Athen. Ox. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Gough's Camden. Allibone's Dict. of Authors.

Thomas Wright Hill, F.R.A.S.,

Born in 1763 at Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, was connected closely with Warwickshire by residence and family ties, during the larger part of a life, extending over nearly ninety years.

In his early childhood he developed a taste for literature and scientific pursuits. When only nine years old he heard several of the philosophical lectures of James Ferguson, of which he gives a very interesting account in the Autobiography, privately printed for the use of his friends, in 1859. When fourteen years of age, he was apprenticed to a brass founder in Birmingham, but he found the business uncongenial to his tastes; and his voluntary efforts as a Sunday-school teacher at the chapel of Dr. Priestley, led him to devote his special attention to what finally proved to be the great work of his life. As the founder of Hazelwood School, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Mr. Hill soon won even more than European fame. He had peculiar gifts in dealing with young people; and his course of education, as detailed in a pamphlet which he published, was original, general, and complete.

His pupils were not merely encouraged in their studies, but their labours were lightened by attractive manual arts. The Hazelwood Magazine, extending to eight volumes, was written, edited, and printed, by pupils at the school, and many clever etchings and lithographs were also produced in it. The present Sir Rowland Hill, the great reformer of the Post Office, was for some years his father's valued coadjutor; and the present Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy at Bristol, (formerly Recorder of Birmingham,) was also a most efficient tutor of the school, and both brothers helped to extend its fame. The value of this system of education has been amply shown by the examples of Mr. Hill's own sons, five of whom have long occupied high and honourable offices in the State, without the aid of patronage, and guided only by their own rare abilities. Sir Rowland Hill at the Post Office; Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill as a Jurist on Criminal Reform; Mr. Edwin Hill at the Stamp Office, as the inventor of the envelope machine; Mr. Frederick Hill, for many years Inspector of Prisons; and Mr. Arthur Hill, who has continued his father's educational work at Bruce Castle, Tottenham, since Hazelwood school was closed. These form a family of whom Mr. Hill had good reason to be proud.

As late as 1849, Mr. Hill attended the meeting of the British Association in Birmingham, and discussed etymological and philological questions with rare and extensive knowledge, and in a clear and convincing style. Few men, however, who have done so much to form the character of two and three generations, have lived so retired a life. Except as a Fellow of the Astronomical Society, Mr. Hill's name is little known; but his numerous pupils, and his personal friends, will long remember how great an influence he exerted in raising the tone and increasing the powers of the educational institutions of his own and our later days. His death occurred in 1853.

For this article, as well as for the one on the Life of Catherine Hutton, I am indebted to Samuel Timmins, Esq., of Birmingham.

John Hinckley, D.D.,

The son of Robert Hinckley, of Coton, was born in the county of Warwick, in 1617. His parents being puritanically inclined, he was educated in those tenets by the celebrated Puritan, Mr. Vines, then schoolmaster at Hinckley in Leicestershire. Afterwards he became a student of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford; but before he took his B.A. degree, he was induced by the preaching of Dr. Wentworth, to relinquish his former opinions. Entering Holy Orders, he was presented to the Vicarage of Coleshill in Berkshire, and afterwards to that of Drayton in Leicestershire. He was finally instituted to the Rectory of Northfield in Worcestershire; and in 1679, accumulated the degrees of B.D., and D.D.

He died in 1695, and was buried in the chancel of Northfield church.

Among his publications are—

Four Sermons, preached at the Assizes; one at Reading, another at Abingdon, and two at Oxford. 1657. "A persuasive to Conformity, by way of letter to Dissenting Brethren." 1670. "Fasciculus Literaturæ, or letters on several occasions." 1680.

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Athen. Ox. in the life of George Morley. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Allibone's Dict. of Authors.

William Hinton, D.D.

Of Dr. Hinton's parentage nothing is known. He matriculated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and was afterwards elected Scholar and Fellow at Trinity College in the same University, where he was pupil to his kinsman, Dr. Whitgift, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

For the long space of forty years Dr. Hinton was Vicar of the church of St. Michael's, Coventry, to which he received his appointment in 1583. In the year following he was appointed Archdeacon of Coventry, and in 1596, Precentor of St. David's; about which time

he was made University Preacher, and proceeded Doctor in Divinity. He resided constantly at Coventry, and laboured assiduously to promote the welfare of his parishioners. The scruples of a portion of his congregation to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper kneeling, caused him much annoyance. The particulars of this may be found in Sharpe's History of Coventry, pp. 15 and 16.

In 1623, Archdeacon Hinton resigned his Vicarage through infirmity, but continued to hold the Archdeaconry until his death, which occurred in 1631. He was at that time, according to a MS. memoir of the Hinton family written by his son Samuel Hinton (in the possession of John Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge), "the ancientest Doctor of Divinitie in the kingdom then livinge."

It further appears from this MS., that Dr. Hinton was exceedingly kind and liberal in housing and maintaining poor relations, from some of whom he received nothing but ingratitude. He annually clothed as many poor children of his parish, as were equivalent to the years of the life of his eldest son.

"In briefe" (writes his biographer) "he was a godly, pious, wise, kinde, charitable, lovinge, honest gentleman, but when he lost his last wife, the griefe of that loss, his age, and sickness, and weakness together, were wrought too much upon by his kindred and servants, who endeavoured and conspired to cheate him of his state and goods, and did it; conveyinge away beddinge, plate, linnen, and all ye best of his library of books; his monie and lands not having left him in monie and bonds to bee found in his study at his death, £200. Hee gave in his Will £220 to his kindred and friends and good uses."

He was interred during the night in St. Michael's Church, "being" (according to the Coventry Annals) "the first great person that was buried in the night in the city." His son says, that as "his estate would not beare out a funerall, he desired in his life-time such a private buryall."

There is a question as to the locality of his interment, in the absence of a grave-stone or monument to his memory; but probably it was in the chancel of St. Michael's, where there is a brass plate with the portrait of a woman kneeling, and a Latin inscription to the memory of the Archdeacon's first wife, who died in 1594.

Dr. Samuel Hinton, above referred to, is buried in Lichfield Cathedral, "qui in temporibus non minime turbidis et periculosis, regiis partibus, ac (sic) Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ regulis fortiter et fideliter adhæsit."

The lapidary inscription, of which the above forms a portion, was written by Sir William Dugdale.

Sharpe's Coventry Churches. MS. Mem. of Hinton Family. Harwood's Lichfield. Shaw's Staff. Dugdale's Warw.

Joseph Hodgson, F.R.S.

This able and distinguished Surgeon was born in Cumberland, in 1788, and received his education at King Edward's School, Birmingham, in which town his father was a Merchant.

Mr. Hodgson entered the medical profession as an apprentice to Mr. Freer, a leading practitioner, who obtained great reputation as the first Surgeon that successfully tied the external iliac artery, for the cure of aneurism, on the method devised and practised by John Abernethy. Mr. Freer published a memoir of his case, illustrated by excellent original drawings made by his pupil Hodgson, who also gave other assistance in the production of the work. There can be little doubt that this event directed the young student's mind to a careful study of diseases of the arterial system, a subject by which he afterwards gained a reputation which became European. Mr. Hodgson not only availed himself to the full of the many advantages afforded by the

General Hospital, but prosecuted to some extent the study of anatomy and pathology at the town Infirmary.

In due time Mr. Hodgson entered as a pupil at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and received the diploma of the College of Surgeons. He desired to settle in London, but his means, which throughout had barely sufficed for the actual necessities of a student's life, seemed to forbid the accomplishment of his wishes. At this trying juncture Mr. Travers, who had evinced a kindly interest in Hodgson, obtained for him an appointment at Chelsea, and the young practitioner added to his modest income by contributing to the "London Medical Review." Of this periodical Mr. Hodgson afterwards became the Editor, and was then in comparatively comfortable pecuniary circumstances. But this good fortune was of short duration, as the Review soon collapsed. Mr. Travers, however, again came to the rescue, and made Hodgson the curator of a Museum, which he and Dr. Farre were engaged in collecting and forming. Through this appointment friendships were formed with Abernethy, Astley Cooper, and others, which proved of the highest value to Hodgson; it likewise led to a partnership with Mr. Young, a Surgeon of large practice in the East of London, and the author of a work on "The Treatment of Cancer by Compression."

In 1811 the College of Surgeons' Jacksonian Prize was awarded to Mr. Hodgson for an essay on "Diseases of the Arteries and Veins," and in 1842 he had so far prospered in his profession as to be able to publish a large and handsomely printed volume on the same subject. This book is still a standard authority. In the preface he says: "My principal objects have been to examine the various morbid appearances that are met with in the coats of arteries; to trace the pathology of aneurism; to investigate the processes by which the spontaneous cure of the disease is sometimes accomplished; to compare the effects of medical and surgical treatment; and from the result of these inquiries, to deduce the principles which should regulate the treatment of this

disease." This is cited to show with what method, and in how thoroughly philosophical a spirit, he had performed his work. The book was adorned and illustrated by engravings made from his own drawings, which for effect, beauty, and accuracy, remain unsurpassed.

On removing to Birmingham in 1819, he successfully contested a vacancy in the General Dispensary, and afterwards, on the resignation of Mr. Dickenson, he was elected in 1821 a Surgeon to the General Hospital, defeating the local candidate, Mr. Alfred Jukes, who had been house Surgeon to the institution. His already well acquired reputation and the influence of the Ledsam family mainly contributed to this result.

It is hardly possible to estimate Mr. Hodgson's influence upon the surgery of the district. His genius, and accuracy of observation, his conscientious, laborious, and well-trained methods of examination gave to his diagnosis of surgical disease an accuracy which placed him far above his compeers, able and sagacious as they unquestionably were. In certain operations he was less brilliant than Richard Wood; but, taking operative surgery as a whole, he was a safe, dexterous, and finished surgeon.

As a lithotomist he met with remarkable success, losing four only out of eighty-six patients, who submitted to the operation.

His silent example and verbal precepts impressed all brought in contact with him with the fact, that in his mind, humanity, and the strictest, most self-denying performance of duty towards the sick and wounded, were a religion. To his pupils he was kind, encouraging, and ever ready to give information, but exacting to a degree in the punctual and competent discharge by them of even the smallest details of their office.

Mr. Hodgson enjoyed a large medical as well as a consulting surgical practice; but although no case failed to obtain from him a

most pains-taking investigation, he was not, strictly speaking, a good physician. This deficiency, with a constitutional tendency to take a somewhat gloomy view of the issue of serious and anxious surgical accidents, sometimes interfered in a remarkable manner with a correct judgment of the way in which a case would end.

His opinion in regard to the value of attendance upon the practice of an ophthalmic hospital, as a means of educating the powers of minute observation, is illustrated by the arrangement which he made with the Governors of the Eye Infirmary (an institution which owed its foundation to him), on retiring from its surgeoncy; namely, that the privilege of free attendance upon the practice should be accorded to all students who were his dressers at the General Hospital.

On removing to London in 1849, Mr. Hodgson was appointed an examiner in surgery in the London University. In a few years he became a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, and in 1856 attained the ambition of his life—the Presidency of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Many of his friendships, which were intimate and cordial, were only severed by death. In his charities he was generous and unostentatious. The kindness and help afforded him in the earlier years of his professional career were never effaced from his memory. It is within the personal knowledge of the present writer, that Mr. Hodgson would never accept a fee from a certain gentleman possessed of a large fortune, who had shown him some hospitality and sympathy when he was a student at St. Bartholomew's, nor from any of his family.

It may with truth be said that no provincial practitioner has so widely and deeply influenced for good his contemporaries in the profession and his pupils, as the gifted, highly conscientious, and devoted Surgeon, of whose career and merits it has been here attempted to give an outline.

Mr. Hodgson died at his residence in Westbourne Terrace, London, in February, 1869, having survived his wife only three days.

I am indebted for this memoir to James Vose Solomon, F.R.C.S., Professor of Ophthalmology in Queen's College, Birmingham.

Philemon Holland, M.D.,

The "Translator Generall" was born at Chelmsford in Essex, in 1551. He was the son of John Holland, a clergyman, who, in Queen Mary's reign, was obliged to go abroad for the sake of his religion, and who, on his return home, was appointed Minister of Dunmow in Essex. After being educated at the Grammar school at Chelmsford, Philemon was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, and became ultimately Fellow of that society.

In 1612 he was admitted and sworn a free-man of the city of Coventry; and upon the occasion of King James I. visiting that town in 1617, was selected by the Recorder as his deputy to address his Majesty. This he did in a long and elaborate speech, for which (according to the Annals of Coventry,) he was highly praised. His dress on the occasion was a suit of black satin, the cost of which was £11. 1s. 11d.

In 1628, at the age of 77, he was appointed Head Master of the Free School at Coventry, having been usher there for the previous twenty-years. Dr. Holland not only attended assiduously to the duties of his scholastic office, but served the general interests of learning by undertaking numerous translations; on which account Fuller styles him "the Translator Generall in his age," and adds, "that those Books alone of his turning into English will make a country gentleman a competent library for Historians; in so much that one saith,—

'Holland with his Translations doth so fill us,
He will not let Suetonius be Tranquillus.'"

Pope also in the first Book of his "Dunciad," writes:—

"De Lyra there a dreadful front extends
And here the groaning shelves Philemon bends."

Holland, like many of the clergy at that period, studied medicine, and graduated M.D. in the University of Cambridge. He held his appointment at the Coventry Free School only eleven months, being probably compelled to resign it on account of advanced age, and consequent inability to attend efficiently and conscientiously to the duties of that office. The post was apparently conferred on him out of respect for his talents, character, and long residence in Coventry. Thus deprived of his professional maintenance, the history of his latter days furnishes a melancholy instance of poverty and distress attending the closing years of a respectable, learned, and once actively useful man.

The Common Council Book of Coventry contains the following entry:—

"1632, 24 Octr. Forasmuch as Dr. Holland, by reason of his age, is now growne weake, and decaied in his estate, and being a man of good deserts, in respect of the abilities wherewith God hath indowed him: this house, taking him into consideracon, are pleased and agreed that there shall be three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, given him from henceforth on the 24th Octr., for three yeres, if he shall so long live." He likewise received some charitable benevolence from his old University.

Dr. Holland died in 1636, and was buried in the church of the Holy Trinity, Coventry; where is the following quibbling Latin epitaph to his memory, composed by himself:—

Nemo habet hic, nemon? hospes salveto, Philemon
Holland hâc recubat ritè repostus humo.
Si quæras ratio quænam sit nominis, hæc est,
Totus terra fui, terraque totus ero:

At redivivus morte tuâ servabor Jësu;
Una fides votis hæc est via sola salutis;
Hâc spe fretus ego, culpâ, pænâque solatus,
Jamque renatus, & inde novo conspectus amictu,
Cætu in Sanctorum post redimitus ero.
Claudicat incessu senior mea Musa, vides ne?
Claudatur capulo mecum simul ipsa: valeto.
Valedictio
Ad liberos & nepotes superstites.
Dantque omnes unâ dudum de stirpe creati
Henrice ah! septem de fratribus une superstes;
Orphanici fratris Gulielmi nuper adempti
Et mihi (bis puero) nutricis, Anna, Maria
Cumque tuis Angelis Elizabeta; valete.

Gulielmus filius sexto-genitus, Chirurgus Conventrensis, hic etiam jacet sepultus 1632. ætatis suæ 40. Henricus filius & hæres, civis Londinensis, P. 54. ætatis suæ 1647.

Among Dr. Holland's works is a translation of "Camden's Britannia," with additions thereto; a work which has since been enlarged by the editorial labours of Bishop Gibson and Mr. Gough. Fuller says—"But what commendeth him (Holland) most to the praise of posterity is, his translating Camden's Britannia,—a translation (more than a translation,) with many excellent additions, not found in the Latine,—done fifty years since in Master Camden's life-time, not onely with his knowledge and consent, but also, no doubt, by his desire and help." Dr. Holland further translated "Plutarch's Morals;" "Ammiamus Marcellinus;" the "Cyropædia of Xenophon;" "Pliny's Natural History;" "Livy," and "Suetonius." He likewise translated into Latin the geographical part of Speed's "Theatre of Great Britain." He took pride in writing his translation of Livy with one pen; and after doing so, composed the following epigrammatic lines:—

"With one sole pen I writ this Book,
Made of a Grey Goose Quill;
A Pen it was when it I took,
A Pen I leave it still."

"This monumental pen," says Thomas Fuller, "he solemnly kept and showed to my reverend Tutor, Doctor Samuel Ward. It seems he

leaned very lightly on the neb thereof, though weightily enough in another sense; performing not slightly, but solidly, what he undertook."

A lady of Dr. Holland's acquaintance so highly prized this pen, that she had it embellished with silver, and preserved it as a great curiosity.

His eldest son, Henry Holland (of seven sons he alone survived his father, and followed the calling of a Bookseller in London,) was editor of that valuable collection of portraits and lives, called "Heroologia Anglicana."—"Hoc est clarissimorum et doctorum aliquot Anglorum, qui floruerunt ab anno Christi, 1509, ad præsentem annum, vitæ effigies," London, 1620, folio. These portraits, sixty-five in number, were chiefly engraved by the family of Pass, and many of them have never been engraved since. Henry Holland likewise published "Monumenta Sepulchralia Ecclesiæ S. Pauli," and a work, entitled "The Book of Kings."

Athen. Ox. Dugdale's Warw. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Hist. Warw. *(Turner.)* Watt's Bibl. Brit. Brewer's Warw. Engl. Cyclop. Sharp's Illus. Hist. of Coventry. Fuller's Worthies. Nichols' Anecdotes of 18th Century. Aubrey's Lives. Nichols' Progresses, James I. Lives of Emin. Char., Lond. 1820. Camden *(Gough.)* Allibone's Dict. of Authors. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Encycl. Brit. Nichols' Autographs. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Sir William Hollis.

This gentleman was the second son of Thomas Hollis of Stoke, (near Coventry,) where he was born about the year 1471. Of Thomas Hollis we are informed, that he "was a man of good account and insight; but having slain a person at Stoke, he fled to Calais, where he stayed seven years till Henry VII. entered England, when he had a charge in the fight under him against King Richard III."

It appears from the Guildhall Registers, that, in 1494, the subject of this memoir was bound apprentice to William Kirvile, citizen and

mercer of London, and described as the "son of Thomas Hollys of Stoke, yeoman." Mr. Gervase Hollis, the historian of his family, avers that "Master" Thomas was of gentle blood, since in a letter to Lord Burleigh from John Hollis, the first Earl of Clare, who was grandson to Sir William Hollis, Lord Clare writes, that he was perfectly able to testify to the gentility of the Lord Mayor's ancestors, whenever required so to do.

In 1499 William Hollis was "made free" of the Mercers' Company, and was chosen Warden thereof in 1511, and Master of the said Guild in 1530. He was appointed Sheriff of Middlesex in 1528, and shortly afterwards, Alderman of Aldgate-ward. In 1540 William Hollis was knighted, and in the year following filled the office of Chief Magistrate of the city of London.

The name of this native of Warwickshire is handed down to posterity, and is especially honoured in Coventry, on account of his having by Will (dated 1541,) left £200 (no mean sum of money in those days,) for the building of the *second* Coventry Cross; which was so richly ornamented and beautiful, that it was represented by historians as "dazzling when the sun shone upon it."

The first Coventry Cross, set up in 1423, had been taken down in 1510; for what cause is now unknown.

Sir William Dugdale in his "Antiquities" gives an account of this great work of art:—"I now come to speak of that stately Cross here, being one of the chief things wherein this city most glories; which for workmanship and beauty is inferiour to none in England. The building whereof was begun in An. 1541, and finished in An. 1544, as by an old MS. Chronicle of the Maiors appeareth; but the name of its founder is now utterly lost, for ought that the citizens can tell of it. To the end therefore, that they may not still continue ignorant of so eminent a benefactor, I shall here by the help of that judicious Antiquary (my

worthy friend) Gervase Hollies, of Grimesby, in Com. Linc., Esq., revive his memory. It was Sir William Hollies, Knt., sometime Lord Mayor of London, and son to Thomas Hollies of Stoke near this city, (as I have evidently found amongst the Registers in Guildhall; and not son to William Holleys of London, baker, as Stow hath erroneously affirmed), who bearing a special affection to this city, in regard he was born so near, gave order for the structure thereof, as the words of his Testament (bearing date 33. H. VIII.) which I have here inserted, do import. 'And furthermore I give and bequeath unto the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Coventre, and to the Commons of the same, £CC. sterling, to the intent and purpose hereafter ensuing; that is to say, to make a new Cross within the said city: whereof delivered in hand to Mr. Warren, Draper, of the said city, the 24 day of August last, £XX. in ready money; and also more paid to Mr. Over, by the hands of Salt, my Baylie of Yoxall, £70 in ready money; and so resteth unpaid £CX. sterling, which I will and desire my executors see to be delivered and paid unto the said Mayor and Aldermen of Coventre aforesaid, within one year after my decease,' &c."

An indenture, relating to this building, is given by Dr. Thomas, from which it appears, that it was agreed to be erected "of good, sound, seasonable free-stone, from the quarries of Attleborough, and Rounton, in the county of Warwick; except the steps of the Cross, which were to be of hard-stone from the late Priory, after the manner, form, fashion, and due proportion in all points, of a Cross set up at Abingdon in Berkshire."

This ornamental hexagonal pile was fifty-seven feet high, each side seven feet in the base, finely diminishing pyramidically, and was divided into three stories, having eighteen niches, adorned with statues of Kings and Saints, some of which were brought from the White Friars. The pillars, pinnacles, and arches were enriched with a variety of figures, as well as with flags, on which were displayed the arms of

England, or the rose of Lancaster, together with representations of the founder's different trades and companies.

The original drawing of Sir William Hollis' Cross on vellum is preserved in the library at Arbury, and is said to be in fine condition.

When Drayton wrote his "Polyolbion" in 1613, the Cross continued in good repair, as appears from these lines:—

> "Her walls in good repair, her parts so bravely built,
> Her Halls in good estate, her Cross so richly gilt."

In 1629 the city expended £328 in repairing the Cross; and in 1669 another thorough repair appears to have been effected. From this period the Cross was wholly neglected, and gradually fell into ruin. In 1760 there remained only the lower story, and a part of the second, together with a statue of Henry IV., greatly damaged; and in 1771 the whole remaining portion was removed.

Mr. Jago of Snitterfield, in his poem of "Edge-hill," written in 1767, thus describes the then condition of this splendid work of art:—

> "Nor shall the muse, in her descriptive song,
> Neglect from dark oblivion to preserve
> Thy mould'ring Cross, with ornament profuse.
> Of pinnacles and niches, proudly rais'd,
> Height above height, a sculptur'd chronicle."

Besides its architectural beauty, this Cross was remarkable on account of its connection with an historical circumstance of some importance, as being characteristic of the period in which it occurred. Queen Elizabeth, on the occasion of her famed visit to Kenilworth Castle, having received at this Cross the Corporation of Coventry, was addressed by the Chief Magistrate thus:—

> "We men of Coventrie
> Are very glad to see
> Your royal majestie
> Good Lord! how fair yee be."

To which the Queen replied, adopting the style of the address:—

"My royal majestie
Is very glad to see
Ye men of Coventrie."

and aside to one of her courtiers, Her Majesty added—

"Good Lord! what fools they be."

Sir William Hollis died in 1542, at his house in London, and was buried in the church of St. Helen's, where there is a monument of grey marble to his memory, still standing in the middle of the north aisle, although the inscription has long been effaced.

The estate which he left to his three sons was considerable. His only daughter was married to John Whiddin, Puisne Judge of the King's Bench, who is said to have been the first Judge who rode to Westminster Hall on a horse; the Judges, before his time, having ridden on mules.

Lady Hollis, by Will, directed that six alms-houses, for as many poor men or women, should be built and endowed in St. Helen's parish "out of her goods and chattels."

Sir William and Lady Hollis were the parents of Sir William Hollis of Haughton, in Nottinghamshire, of whom Dugdale says, that the latter was "the wonder of his country for a great and settled hospitality; and of so honest and honourable a nature, that he is yet mentioned in those parts by the name of 'good Sir William.'"

Dugdale's Warw. Biog. Brit. Guildhall Reg. Records of Mercers' Hall. Camden's Brit. *(Gough.)* Warw. Arms and Lineages. Fuller's Worthies. Foss' Judges. Burke's Ext. Peerage. Journal of Rev. Rowland Davies. *(Cam. Soc.)* Walpole's Noble Authors. Granger's Biog. Hist.

Sir Thomas Holte, First Bart.

Honourable mention is due to the memory of Sir Thomas Holte of Aston-juxta-Birmingham. He was one of the most conspicuous of

the private gentlemen of Warwickshire, who in the Civil Wars stood forward in defence of the throne, and in consequence suffered losses such as in those days unavoidably followed upon the hearty support of either one side or the other, in the great contest which then agitated the whole of England, but was concentrated with peculiar force in the Midland districts.

Sir Thomas Holte was sprung from an ancient Warwickshire family, dating from the early part of the fourteenth century. His grandfather, Sir Thomas Holte, was Justice of North Wales, and one of the sequestrators of monastic property. Sir Thomas, of whom we treat, was born in 1571 at Duddeston Hall, a hamlet of Aston, now absorbed in Birmingham. Having considerably increased his estate by his first marriage, he enclosed the park; and in April, 1618, began the noble structure at Aston Stocklands, which, in the words of Sir William Dugdale, "For beauty and state much exceedeth any in these parts." The house was not entirely completed until 1635, although Sir Thomas took up his residence there in 1631.

Over the fire-place in the entrance hall is the following quaint inscription:—

"If service be thy meane to thrive,
  Thov must therin remaine,
Both silent, faithfvl, jvst, and trve,
  Consent to take some paine.

If love of virtve may allvre,
  Or hope of worldly gaine,
If feare of God may thee procvre,
  To serve doe not disdaine."

According to Dr. Thomas, (in his edition of Dugdale,) Sir Thomas was "a gentleman well read in most parts of learning, and versed in several languages, highly esteemed in his country by men of all conditions, being of an even temper, truly just, charitable, and exemplary in his life and conversation."

He was High Sheriff of the county of Warwick in the 41st of Queen Elizabeth, and received the honour of knighthood from King James; being a member of a deputation sent to welcome the Sovereign on his way into England to take possession of the throne. This gentleman was afterwards further advanced by that King to the dignity of a Baronet, in the second year after the creation of the order, for the honour of which, the usual fee of £1095 was doubtless duly paid to royalty.

Sir Thomas was nominated Ambassador to Spain by King Charles I., but by reason of his great age, was excused. For the same reason, on the breaking out of the Civil Wars, he was unable to follow the Monarch in the field, although he heartily assisted him with his purse. In short, his course of action was decided; while his sufferings in the cause of the Church and Throne, entitle him to honour as a stout Cavalier, as well as a fine type of an English country gentleman.

King Charles slept at Sir Thomas' house at Aston for two nights on the 16th and 17th of October, 1642, (shortly before the battle of Edgehill,) proceeding from thence to Sir Robert Fisher's at Packington. Previously however to leaving Warwickshire, he reviewed his troops, just arrived from Shropshire, on Sutton Common; where a small artificial mound still bears the name of "King's Standing Hill." A memorial of this visit to Aston, consisting of the King's travelling writing cabinet of walnut, and two pieces of china, marked with the royal arms, is still in the possession of a descendant of the Holte family.

Sir Thomas' disposition to the royal cause being notorious, and his son actually in the field, his house at Aston was attacked in April, 1643 by the Parliamentary army to the number of one thousand two hundred men; on which occasion it was garrisoned by Colonel Leveson's musketeers from Dudley Castle, and bravely defended by the old Cavalier himself, who, out of forty musketeers, lost seventeen in the

defence. Cannon of a small calibre were brought against the house, and some of the balls, which pierced the walls, are still preserved; the damage they did to the great staircase in striking off an ornament from a standard of the balustrade, &c., remains visible. The attack continued two days, when the gallant defenders surrendered, but not before they had inflicted a severe loss on the enemy.

Tradition says that the furniture was broken up, and that the Baronet, then 68 years of age, was bound in his chair on the terrace during the demolition. The ancient deeds and writings of the Holte family were also ruthlessly destroyed, Sir Thomas imprisoned, and his estate decimated. He paid £4401. 2s. 4d. as a fine, which was one of the largest imposed in England by the Parliament. The cause of this severity probably being his spirited defence of Aston Hall. He speedily, however, regained possession of the mansion, as there is evidence to shew that in 1645, he gave shelter there to his daughter, Lady Shuckburgh.

The full length portrait and half length duplicate (both painted by Somers) of this Baronet, when in his thirty-third year, bear pleasing witness to his manly stature and fine cast of features. He is represented in the handsome costume which he wore at the reception of King James at Berwick. His eldest son, Edward, who pre-deceased him, married, very much against his father's consent, the daughter of Dr. King, Bishop of London. Sir Thomas' anger was somewhat mitigated, (although he was never reconciled,) by a promise to his son of royal favour. Edward Holte lived in embarrassed circumstances, although greatly assisted by his brother-in-law, Dr. King, the Bishop of Chichester.

The letter of King Charles I. to Sir Thomas Holte, by which the King hoped to do good service to the bridegroom expectant, and his family, is still in the possession of Sir Thomas' descendant, Charles Holte Bracebridge, Esq. It runs thus:—

"Charles. K. Trusty and well beloved, we greet you. Wee have taken knowledge of a marriage betweene your sonne and a daughter of the late Bishop of London, and of your dislike thereof, so far expressed as to threaten disinheritance of yr. saide sonne, of whom wee have also heard very well, as having many good parts that make him able to do us service and should rather be cherished for all good encouragements than oppressed with a heavy hand. Whereas there is no cause of offence against him, and the interest we have in all our subjects, and especially in the families of the best qualitie, giveth us cause to intefere in this, while a severe proceeding against your sonne, would endanger the overthrow of your house, and that tytle of honour, which must descend upon him by our father's gracious grants, contemtable, when it should fall upon one deprived by yr. act of the state and means to support it; for the match we consider and may well hope that a blessing and many comforts will follow the daughter of so Reverend and good a man, whose other children are in so hopefull ways, and soe well disposed, and an alliance with them cannot be a disparagement. And what inequalitie you may think of between yr. sonne and her for estate and otherwise wee will be ready to supply our grace and assistance in giving him advancement and comfort by our favour to him in such wayes as his good parts are capable of. We do therefore recommend it to you that you do not only forbeare any act against yr. sonne in respect of his match, but that you restore him into yr. favor and good opinion, wherein we doubte not that our mediation upon grounds of such good reason and indifference will soe far prevail with you, that wee shall have cause to accept graciously yor answer which wee expect you return unto us with all conveniency. Given at our Court at Hampton, the vii. day of Augt., in the 3d. year of our raign."

Sir Thomas Holte died in the middle of November, 1654, in the 84th year of his age, although he was not buried until the 14th of

December following. By his last Will and Testament, he assigned £300 for the building of an hospital, or alms house, at Aston for five men and five women, appointing a rent charge out of his manor at Erdington, of £88. per annum, for their support.

The only daughter of the last Baronet married in 1774, Abraham Bracebridge, Esq., of Atherstone; whose son, Charles Holte Bracebridge, Esq., is the present representative of the Holte family. During the Crimean war in 1855-6, he, together with Mrs. Bracebridge, proceeded to the tainted hospitals of Scutari, and there, associated with Miss Nightingale, personally administered all the consolations in their power to the sick and dying soldier.

Aston Hall, with 42 acres of the park, is now the "People's Park" at Birmingham. * † ‡

Burke's Ext. Bar. Kimbers' Baron. Gough's Camden. Hutton's Birmingham. Dugdale's Warw. Iter Carolinum. Harwick's Life and Poems of Bp. King. Hist. of Holtes of Aston. Hist. of Sutton Coldfield. 1840. Dugdale's Diary *(Hamper.)* Gents. Mag. West's Topog. of Warw. Inf. C. H. Bracebridge, Esq.

* The visit of the Queen and Prince Consort for two nights to Stoneleigh Abbey, on June 14th, 1858, to open the People's Park at Aston, is an event which will long be remembered in Warwickshire. The royal cortege, as it swept through the old deer park, preceded by the Yeomanry Cavalry, the brilliant assemblage of the County on the following evening to meet the Sovereign, the crowds from without, delighted, as well they might be, with the architectural illumination of the old monastic gateway, built by the Abbot Robert de Hochele, early in the 14th century,) and the Crown of Great Britain, sparkling as if set with a thousand koh-e-noors, over the Italian entrance, were features in a scene which can never be forgotton by those who had the good fortune to witness it. The weather was all that could be wished, and the unceasing smiles of Royalty bespoke the gratification of the Sovereign at her hearty, though respectful reception, by her noble host and hostess, as well as by the loyal people of Warwickshire.

† "In the time of King John, the venerable family of Bracebridge, originally of Bracebridge in Lincolnshire, acquired by marriage, in the person of Peter de Bracebridge with Amicia, daughter of Osbert de Arden and Maud, and grand-daughter of Turchill de Warwick, the manor of Kingsbury in this County, an ancient seat of the Mercian Kings, and inherited by Turchill, called the last Saxon Earl of Warwick, with his second wife Leverunia. The descendants of which Peter and Amicia had their principal seat at Kingsbury till about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was sold, and the Atherstone estate purchased."—*Noble and Gentle Men of England.*

‡ Henry Hollier was presented to the Vicarage of Aston-juxta-Birmingham, in 1696, by Sir Charles Holte, the patron thereof. He was author of a translation of "The six books of St. John Chrysostom concerning the Priesthood," dedicated to "the Honble. Lady Dowager Holte at Duddeston in Warwickshire," published in London, 12mo., no date, where he is intituled "late Vicar of Aston." This book was translated from the edition of "the late Rev. and learned Mr. Hughes," who published his edition in 1710, and died in the same year; so that Hollier's book was published shortly after 1710. He is probably the same Henry Hollier who matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1688, aged 18, as the son of Walter Hollier, of Kennett, co. Stafford.

Francis Holyoke,

Who writes himself "De Sacrâ Quercu," was born at Nether Whitacre in 1567. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, though it does not appear that he took a degree. Afterwards he taught a school, first at Oxford, and then in his own county, being instituted to the Rectory of Southam in 1604. In the first year of the reign of Charles I., he was elected a member of the Convocation of the Clergy, and in the Civil Wars suffered severely for his attachment to the royal cause.

Mr. Holyoke died in 1653, and was buried in the church of St. Mary at Warwick.

He published a revised and enlarged edition of Rider's Dictionary, —an author, of whom Fuller humorously remarks,—"This Rider did borrow (to say no worse) both his saddle and bridle from Thomas Thomatius, who, being bred Fellow of King's Colledge in Cambridge, set forth that Dictionary known by his name; then which, Men have not a better and truer; Children no plainer and briefer. But Rider, after Thomas's death, set forth his Dictionary, the same in effect, under his own Name, the property thereof being but little disguised with any Additions." This great work was first printed at London, 1606, in 4to. The fourth edition (augmented) of 1633, was dedicated to Laud, then Bishop of London. His son, Thomas Holyoke, made very great additions to his father's work, but dying before its publication, it was edited by his son Charles, and appeared in folio, 1677.

This volume was dedicated to Fulke, Lord Brooke. Francis Holyoke also published—"A Visitation Sermon preached at Coventry;" as well as "A Sermon of obedience, especially unto Authoritie ecclesiasticall," 4to. Oxford. 1613.

Athen. Ox. Walker's Sufferings. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Fuller's Worthies. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Nichol's Anec. of 18th Century. Churches of Warw. Dugdale's Warw. West's Topog. of Warw.

Thomas Holyoke,

Son of the afore-mentioned Mr. Francis Holyoke, and father to Henry Holyoke, Head Master of Rugby School. He was born at Stoney-thorpe, near Southam, in 1616, and educated at Coventry, and at Queen's College, Oxford, where, in due course, (having graduated M.A.,) he became chaplain to his College. In the beginning of the Civil Wars, when Oxford was garrisoned for the King's use, he was Captain of a Foot company, consisting chiefly of Undergraduates; in which post doing service to the royal cause, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by His Majesty's express desire.

After this period he practised medicine successfully in Warwickshire until the Restoration, when Thomas, the first Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh, preferred him to the Rectory of Whitnash, then remote from the busy world, but now nearly absorbed by the wide-spreading town of Leamington Spa. He was installed in addition a Prebendary of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire.

In 1674 Lord Brooke presented him to the Donative of Breamore, in Hampshire; but this he did not long enjoy, as he died in the year following. He was interred near his father in the church of St. Mary, Warwick.

As already mentioned, he carried on the large Dictionary which his father began; an edition of which was published in 1640, dedicated to Francis Leigh, Lord Dunsmore, "patrono suo honoratissimo." Another was published after his death, in 1677, in folio.—Wood observes, that "It is made upon the foundation laid by his father."—Before it are two epistles, one by the author's son, Charles Holyoke, of the Inner Temple, dedicating the work to his father's patron, Lord Brooke, and another by Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, which contains many particulars of the work and its author.

Athen. Ox. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Sharpe's Hist. of Coventry.
Nichol's Anec. of 18th Century. Fuller's Worthies. Watt's Bibl. Brit.
Ch. of Warw. Gorton's Biog. Dict.

Henry Holyoke,

Was the son of Thomas Holyoke of Breamore in Hampshire, to which Living he was presented in the year before his death, by Lord Brooke.

Henry Holyoke was born in 1657, probably in Warwickshire, at the time that his father was practising medicine in that county. He began academical life as a chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, of which afterwards he became a scholar, and in 1678 he graduated as Bachelor of Arts. He became Clerk and Sub-Librarian of his College in 1676, and Chaplain in 1681.

In 1687 he was elected to the Head-mastership of Rugby School, a post more honourable than lucrative; under his direction the school began to flourish and attained high reputation. Here he continued until his death in 1730. It seems to be universally maintained that he treated Edward Cave, (afterwards so celebrated as the founder of "The Gentleman's Magazine,") with unnecessary harshness, which led to Cave's removal from the school. *(see the life of Cave.)*

Holyoke was further instituted to the Rectory of Bourton-upon-Dunsmore in 1698; to that of Bilton in 1705, and to Harborough Magna in 1712.

Mr. Holyoke died at Rugby, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Warwick; where may be seen the following Latin inscription, (written by himself,) which he directed to be engraved to his own memory, as well as to that of his father and grandfather:—

"Juxta jacent steriles jam et elanguidi sacræ quercus
radix, surculus, ramusculi, viz.; Franciscus Holyoke,
alias de sacrâ quercû radix.—Thomas Francisci
surculus unicus, ambo superioris notæ Lexicographi,
Juditha Francisci, Anna Thomæ uxor; quorum
Thomæ Annæque ramusculi, numero duodecim,
in vitâ hand penitus obscuri; quorum unus,

Scholæ apud Rugby, com. Varvici, per xliii annos
Moderator, hanc tabulam annalium loco erexit—
Qui et ipse contabuit Xmo. die Martii. Anno
Dom. MDCCXXX, Ætat LXXII."

By his Will, dated 1730, he bequeathed the interest of £200. to the poor of Rugby, after the death of his cousin, Elizabeth Holyoke, and all his books, (which, as I am informed, have lately been sold,) together with the portraits of his father and grandfather (now lost,) to Rugby School; also fifty shillings to the poor of Rugby, Bilton, and Harborough respectively.

The author of "The Public Schools," says—"For forty-four years Holyoke presided at Rugby; and, considering the disadvantages under which he worked, the high position to which he raised a small country school entitles him to take rank not below the later and more renowned names of Rugby. Be it remembered that there was no magnificent rental in his days of rule, which could give to the Headmaster a stipend, bearing some proportion to the work required, or could provide him liberally with assistants of high academical distinction, and attract and reward ability amongst his pupils by valuable exhibitions to the Universities. Holyoke had little more than the humble salary which had satisfied his predecessors; for even twenty years after his death, when the estates had become more valuable, it had only reached £63 6s. 8d.; and he had to supply himself with assistance in teaching* as best he might." We are further told, that during the headmastership of Holyoke, "There was not even a play-ground at all. In spite of the scandalised remonstrances of some enthusiastic Rugbeians, there is no reasonable doubt that the future Barons Craven and Earls of Peterborough played leap-frog and hide-and-seek amongst the tomb stones in the church-yard, which lay so temptingly convenient, whenever, in their out-of-school hours, they were not engaged at ball or

* The first record of any Assistant-master is under Mr. Holyoke.

marbles in the street." "Of the kindly nature and paternal discipline of Mr. Holyoke we have some pleasant glimpses in his Will, which makes us long to know more than we are ever likely to recover of his life and labours. His establishment—for he appears to have been a bachelor—was under the domestic management of his cousin, Judith Holyoke, to whom he leaves a legacy on the express ground of her having been 'very serviceable and seemingly kind' to the boys." "There is another legacy in his will which is worth notice, as throwing some light upon the cuisine of the school-house in those days, even at the risk of shocking the sensibilities of its modern occupants, who are rather luxurious livers, if 'Tom Brown' is to be trusted." For "unless tripe had formed an important article of consumption, on what possible ground could the worthy Head-master have bequeathed so large a sum as £30 to the daughter of Widow Harris, 'his tripe-woman?' The only consolatory reflection is, that it must evidently have been tripe of a very superior quality."

Magd. Coll. Reg. Rugby Reg. The Public Schools. Gent. Mag. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Nichol's Lit. Anecd.

Henry Sacheverell Homer,

Was born in 1719, and received his latter education at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was eventually a Fellow; becoming M.A. in 1743. He was named after the celebrated Henry Sacheverell, for whom his father entertained a great admiration.

After entering Holy Orders, he became Rector of Birdingbury, and Vicar of Willoughby, (the latter on the presentation of his College,) as well as Chaplain to Edward Lord Leigh, then Lord High Steward of the University of Oxford.

A relative of Mr. Homer thus writes of him:—"He was a most conscientious clergyman, punctual and zealous in the discharge of his

duties, never omitting a Saint's Day service in his small country parish, even when it brought him home from a considerable distance, to his great inconvenience. His talent for business, and high integrity, led to his being requested to act as trustee for the family of Mr. Bromley of Baginton, whose affairs were of so complicated a nature, that it was said no other person could be found so well calculated for the office. A handsome allowance out of the estate was offered him, as a remuneration for his services; but much as he needed such an accession to his income, he would not accept it without stating the circumstances to Bishop Hurd, who then presided over the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. The Bishop replied:—

"'I just now received your letter which has lain here some days during my absence at Windsor. As to the apology you make to me for engaging in a stewardship, it is but too satisfactory. I cannot but wish that all clergymen were in a condition to apply themselves wholly to the proper studies and duties of their sacred profession. But as this unhappily is not the case with very many worthy clergymen in the Church of England, they cannot be blamed, if they make their heads, (as the Apostles themselves under similar circumstances made their hands,) administer to their necessities. I say this the rather in your case because I know how serviceable your industry has been to the publick, as well as to yourself, and because I know you will never engage in any but honest, as well as useful service. At the same time I have no doubt of your so conducting your secular business, as to take care that your pastoral duties be not neglected.'

"The services to the public alluded to in the Bishop's letter, were connected with the Highways and Enclosure of Waste Lands, on both which subjects Mr. Homer had published treatises which can even now be read with interest and pleasure, from the grace of style and the scholarship which they evince. On these subjects, as well as on the value of inland navigation he was far before his time, and Macadam, in

his treatise on Roadmaking, states that the only useful work which he had met with on the subject was one by a Warwickshire Clergyman (Rev. H. Homer). Mr. Macadam proved its utility by simply carrying out and expanding in his own system, what he had learnt from that book. It is believed that Mr. Homer published no other work besides these two short treatises, above referred to, of which the titles are:—

1.—"An Essay on the Enclosure of Common Fields." 1766. 2.—"An Enquiry into the means of preserving and improving the publick roads of the kingdom, with observations of the probable consequences of the present plan." 8vo, 1767. The latter dedicated to the Earl of Aylesford, Lord Leigh, Honble. Wriothesley Digby, Sir William Wheler, Bart., and William Bromley, Esq.

"There is, however, an unpublished MS., in the possession of one of his grand-children, vindicating himself from some injurious reports, which had been circulated as to his management of the Bromley affairs. These affairs were a great burden and source of anxiety to him for many years, and he frequently thanked God that he was spared to see the property cleared of all encumbrances, and delivered up to the rightful owners in such order as to satisfy both his own conscience, and those who gratefully expressed their sense of his services.

"His clearsightedness and integrity were such, that he was often employed to mediate between his friends and neighbours, instead of their having recourse to the law to settle their disputes; and several pieces of plate given him for such kind offices, attest how much his services were appreciated. Of Mr. Homer's sons, seven were educated at Rugby School, four of whom went to College, and eventually took Holy Orders. The eldest of these, Henry, is the subject of the succeeding memoir. Arthur, was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and obtained the Living of Standlake in Oxfordshire. He was the friend and companion of Burke, Fox, and other leading politicians of the day, and died unmarried in 1805. Richard, another son, was a Clerk in the India House; inheriting his father's extreme accuracy in business, he was employed to audit the whole of the accounts from

the first formation of the Company; this he did so much to their satisfaction, as to receive on his retirement a moderate pension."

Mr. Homer one day walked over from Birdingbury, where he resided, to his other Living of Willoughby, about seven miles distant, and not returning at the expected time, his family became anxious; search was made, and he was found sitting under a tree, apparently asleep, but in truth, dead. It seemed as if he had sat down to rest, as he came across the fields, and when within a mile or two of home, had thus peacefully breathed his last. This occurred in 1791. Mr. Homer was interred in his own church at Birdingbury.

Magd. Coll. Reg. Inf. Rev. H. Homer. Gent. Mag., vol. 76.
Nichol's Anecd. of 18th century.

Henry Homer,

One of the most accomplished scholars this country ever produced, was born at Warwick in 1753; being the eldest of seventeen children of Henry Homer, Rector of Birdingbury. At the early age of seven years he was sent to Rugby School, of which at fourteen he was the head boy. He remained there until eighteen years of age, when he entered at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

While at the University he became acquainted with Dr. Parr, the eminent Warwickshire scholar, by whom he was in some measure directed in his studies. In after years Dr. Parr declared that Homer possessed more of his confidence than any other human being, Sir William Jones, and two other persons not named, excepted.

He took his degree of B.A. in 1773, and was elected Fellow of his College in 1778, having been admitted about this date into Deacon's Orders. From this period he resided much at Cambridge, frequently visiting the public library, and making himself acquainted with the history and contents of many curious books, only noticed by scholars.

He particularly turned his attention to philological works of great utility and high reputation.

In 1787 he joined with Dr. Parr in the re-publication of Bellenden's Tracts, and, about the same time, published three books of Livy, which was followed by other editions of the classics, all remarkable for the accuracy of the text, and beauty of the typography,—the latter not so common in his day as in the present.

Mr. Homer was prevailed on by Dr. Parr to edit a "variorum" edition of Horace, but died before its completion; it was, however, finally published by Dr. Combe, which occasioned a paper war between him and Dr. Parr.

In consequence of some religious scruples,—the result of long and serious deliberation,—Mr. Homer refused to take Priest's Orders, when, by the Founder's statutes, he was required to take them, in order to preserve the rank which he had attained in the College; consequently his Fellowship was declared vacant in 1788. His father in vain urged him to reveal the nature of his scruples. He replied it was enough that they made himself unhappy; they should never, if he could help it, unsettle the faith or destroy the peace of another. Accordingly he continued a quiet and sincere Conformist within the pale of the Church of England, after renouncing all share in her profits.

The author of the History of the "Annals of Cambridge," when speaking of Emmanuel College, writes thus of Henry Homer:—"He was my particular acquaintance and friend, during the whole time I was of this College, and though no author, that I am aware of, he was nevertheless a man of no common talents and worth. We were of the same standing in the University, and of the same table. We were somewhat different in our studies and opinions. He was excellent in mathematics. My speculations and pursuits lay another way; but we read much together on subjects not in the course of College studies, but which

interested us both. We walked out together almost every day; we disputed, but never quarrelled; we always parted friends; and we returned to our altercations with fresh ardour, but without hostility. He was not less a man of taste than judgment; and our disputes were probably advantageous to both; they brought us into habits of weighing speculative opinion, and instilled into both, something of that even temperament of mind, which is removed, as well from the heat of bigotry and intolerance, as from the chillness of mental inactivity and indifference."

Henry Homer died in 1791, (full of calm resignation, humble hope, and devotion,) of a decline, hastened by too close an attention to his literary labours. Some very interesting accounts of his life and death may be found in Johnstone's Life of Parr, which shew the great affection entertained for him by the latter, as well as his high appreciation of the talents of his friend.

Mr. Homer wrote—"An Essay on the 1st, 25th and 31st books of Livy from Drakenborch's edition, with dissertations," and "Tractatus varii Latine à Crevier, Brotier," &c.; 1788. "Tacitus de Oratoribus;" 1789. "Sallust, ex editione Cortii;" 1789. "Plinius, ex editione Cortii et Longolii;" 1790. "Cæsar, ex edit. Oudendorf;" 1790. "Persius, ex edit. Henricii."

Johnstone's Life of Parr. Gent. Mag. Annals of Cambridge. Rugby Register. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Nichol's Anecd. of 18th century. Catal. Engr. Portr. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Allibone's Dict. of Authors.

Arthur Homer, D.D.,

The fourth son of Henry Homer, Rector of Birdingbury, where he was born in 1758. Like his father, he received his education at Rugby School, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was a Demy, and where he graduated B.A. in 1778. He acted as an Undermaster of Rugby School from 1782 to 1787. In 1797 he took his degree of D.D.; and in 1802 was presented by his College to the Rectory of Standlake in Oxfordshire.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine," and in Bloxam's "Magdalen College Register," are lengthy accounts of Dr. Homer's literary labours, which were very considerable in theory, and had they been carried into effect, would have given him very extensive fame. The great work he projected was entitled "Bibliotheca Universalis Americana; or, an Universal American Library: containing a general catalogue of publications relating to America and the West Indies, from the first discovery thereof by Columbus in 1492, to the end of the 18th century." It was to be in two quarto volumes, and dedicated to General Washington; but on the death of the General, the dedication was transferred (by particular permission) to Dr. Watson, the learned Bishop of Llandaff, as a sincere token of the Editor's esteem for his Lordship's works in defence of the Christian faith. With a view of more successfully carrying out his design, Mr. Homer purposed personally visiting the Continent of America, and became a corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He determined to give any profits which might arise from the work, in equal portions,—between the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and for the benefit of a public library in the University intended to be established in Columbia.

This grand literary scheme, however, ultimately fell to the ground; but the materials are still in existence for the information of any future writers upon American history or literature. Dr. Homer completed the edition of Livy, left unfinished by his learned brother Henry, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who died in 1791. Two quarto manuscript volumes, (never published), containing a detailed account, (in letters written to his father,) of a journey made by him to Rome, are in the possession of the widow of his brother, Philip Bracebridge Homer.

Mr. Homer died at Standlake after a short illness in 1806, and a monument is erected to his memory on the south wall of the chancel of that church.

Gent. Mag. Mag. Coll. Reg. Inf. Rev. Henry Homer.

Philip Bracebridge Homer,

The tenth son of Henry Homer, Rector of Birdingbury, and youngest brother to Henry Homer, Junior, before-mentioned, was born at Birdingbury in 1765.

He was educated at Rugby and afterwards passed on to the foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford, of which, in due course, he became Fellow.

For thirty-seven years he was one of the Assistant-masters of Rugby School, being originally appointed in the place of his brother Arthur.

Though a refined and exact scholar, and a man of kind-hearted liberality and Christian humility, Mr. Homer was wanting as a disciplinarian. There was an enormous boy in his form, whom "Philly" (for such was his sobriquet,) regarded with something of awe, and whose delight it was, in a good humoured way, to make poor "Philly" miserable. On one occasion he had gone so far as to rouse Mr. Homer to fierce wrath, and he exclaimed, "I shall send you with a particular note." The note was for a flogging, which was usually in this form,—"Johnson —Mr. Homer," but was altered to "Mr. Johnson, P. Homer." This was presented to Dr. Wool, who looked at it, and said, "Which is to be flogged?"

The eminent Dr. Parr entertained a sincere regard for this brother of his dearest friend; and although he describes him as "rather irascible," he adds, "but sincere, honourable, generous, learned, ingenious, and truly pious." Among the squibs handed down to us on Dr. Parr's character, is an animated one, in imitation of Martial, by Mr. Philip Homer, who, for some unknown cause, was extremely angry with the Doctor. The latter, however, was pleased with the verses, and took effectual means for a reconciliation.—

"To brutes humane, to kindred man a rod,
Proud to all mortals, humble to thy God,
In sects a bigot, and yet lik'd by none,
By those most fear'd, whom most you deem your own;
Lord o'er the greatest, to the least a slave,
Half weak, half strong, half timid, and half brave;
To take a compliment of too much pride,
And yet most hurt when praises are denied;
In dress all negligence, or else all state,
In speech all gentleness, or yet all hate;
There, most a friend, where most you seem a foe,
So very knowing that you nothing know;
Thou art so deep discerning, yet so blind,
So learn'd, so ignorant, cruel, yet so kind,
So good, so bad, so foolish, and so wise,
By turns I love thee, and by turns despise."

Mr. Homer died at Rugby in 1838.

Among his published works are:—

1.—"The Garland," A Collection of Poems, 1788. 2.—"Poems translated from the Italian of Metastasio." 3.—"Observations on a Short Tour, made in the summer of 1803, to the western Highlands of Scotland, interspersed with original pieces of descriptive & epistolary poetry." He edited an edition of the Eton Greek Grammar with English notes. The object of these annotations is to illustrate the constructions. The editor's remarks were distinguished by great originality and philological acuteness, and tend to throw considerable light on various intricate and difficult questions, connected with the earlier forms of the Greek language. Every question is argued with uncommon clearness and perspicuity; and it would be difficult to find in any similar publication so much useful matter, condensed within so small a compass, and embodied in a form so intelligible and interesting to the young student. He likewise wrote "An Introduction to the Greek tongue, with notes, London," 8vo., 1825. In the latter part of his life he compiled a Hebrew Lexicon, in two volumes, but as there were no points to the Hebrew words, the MS. was never published. Several of Mr. Homer's poems are published in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Johnstone's Life of Parr. Gent. Mag. Rugby Reg. Allibone's Dict. of Authors.

Richard Hopkyngs.

This sufferer and exile on behalf of the Reformed Faith, was a Grocer residing in Earl Street, Coventry, and was acting as Sheriff at the time of his committal to the Fleet Prison in 1555. During Hopkyngs' shrievalty, Robert Glover, the martyr, was brought before him, and he tried every means to set him at liberty.

When it was known that Mr. Hopkyngs was favourable to Protestantism, the unrelenting spirit of Popery was not long in finding an accusation against him. He had given a New Testament to a poor condemned felon, and for this he was apprehended, and thrown into prison.

At this time, John Bradford, (a martyr in 1555,) thus writes of him:—"It had not been so great a thing for Master Hopkins to have suffered *as* Master Hopkins, as it is for Master Hopkins also to suffer *as* Master Sheriff. O happy day that you were made sheriff! by the which as God in this world would promote you to a more honourable degree, so by suffering in this room He hath exalted you in Heaven, and in the sight of his Church and children, to a much more excellent glory. When was it read that a sheriff of a city hath suffered for the Lord's sake? Where read we of any sheriff, that hath been cast in prison for conscience to God-wards? how could God have dealt more lovingly with you, than herein He hath done? To the end of the world it shall be written for a memorial to your praise, that 'Richard Hopkins, sheriff of Coventry, for conscience to do his office before God, was cast in the Fleet, and there kept prisoner for a long time. Happy and twice happy are you, if herefor you may give your life. Never could you have attained to this promotion, on this sort, out of that office! How do you preach now, not only to all men, but specially to magistrates in this realm! Who would ever have thought that you should have been the first magistrate, that for Christ's sake should have lost anything.'"

When liberated from the Fleet, Hopkyngs was driven with his wife and eight children into Switzerland, where he continued in the city of Basle until the death of Queen Mary, during which time he proved a great comfort and benefactor to other English exiles residing in that town. Foxe writes, "God's holy blessing so working with him therefor, that in those far countries neither he fell in any great decay,

neither any one of all his household during all that time there miscarried, but so many as he brought out, so many he carried home again, yea, and that with advantage, and God's plenty withal upon him."

A very long letter on the Mass, of an earlier date than the succeeding, and of considerable interest, was addressed to Richard Hopkyngs by Bradford.

"My dearly beloved, the time is now come, wherein trial is made of men that have professed to love Christ, and would have been counted keepers of His testimonies." The whole concludes with this Scriptural exhortation. "Let us now cast ourselves wholly into His hands, with our wives, children, and all that ever we have. Let us be sure that the hairs of our head are numbered, so that one hair shall not perish without the good-will of our dear Father; Who hath commanded His angels to 'pitch their tents about us,' and 'in their hands to take and hold us up, that we shall not hurt as much as our foot against a stone.' Let us use earnest prayer, let us heartily repent, let us hearken diligently to God's word; 'let us keep ourselves pure from all uncleanness, both of spirit and body;' let us flee from all evil, and all appearance of evil.' Let us be diligent in our vocation, and in 'doing good to all men, especially to them that be of the houshold of faith.' Let us 'live in peace with all men as much as is in us.' And 'the Lord of peace, give us His peace, and that for evermore.'"

Another letter to Hopkyngs is given in Bishop Coverdale's letters to the Martyrs, dated 1564.

Foxe's Acts & Mon. Writings of Bradford *(Parker Society)*. Letters of Coverdale *(Parker Society)*. Riching's Mancetter Martyrs.

Sir John Hubaud.

The now almost forgotten house of Hubaud of Ipsley, was at one time possessed of considerable estates, and held an influential position

in this county; but nothing now remains to mark its pristine existence and importance, save the wrecks of a few stately monuments (of which drawings are to be met with in Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire) and some deeds and charters preserved among the writings of antiquity. I am therefore glad to bring the family again into notice, in the person of Sir John Hubaud, and to combine their name and annals with those of their contemporaries in local history, as well as of their successors in the county of their inheritance.

Sir John Hubaud was descended from Hugo Hubold, who held Ipsley of Osbernus at the time of the Norman Invasion, and whose posterity continued to hold that manor in a lineal succession for nearly seven centuries, until 1727; when it became divided among female heirs, and was ultimately purchased by Charles Savage, of Tachbrook in this county. Sir John, who was Sheriff for Warwickshire in the 35th Henry VIII., was in great favour with the celebrated and notorious Earl of Leicester, by whom he was constituted Constable of Kenilworth Castle; Chief Steward of his manors and lands, situated in this and in other counties; and Chief Ranger of all his forests, parks, and chases, within his lordships; having the fee of £41 per ann. granted to him during life for that service. "Pro bono consilio, favore, et fideli amicitiâ, multipliciter impenso et impendendo," are the words of the charter.

Sir John Hubaud died in 1583, and was buried at Ipsley.*

Dugdale's Warw. Churches of Warw. Warw. Arms and Lineages.
Burke's Landed Gentry. Burke's Ext. Baronetc.

John Huckell.

Among the minor bards of Warwickshire, whose name is now almost forgotten in the county, though still honourably remembered by

* In the "Churches of Warwickshire," the heirs male of this ancient family are said to be *extinct*; but in Burke's "Landed Gentry," under the family of Huband of Ipsley, the representation is carried down step by step to George Huband, M.A., Capt. 8th Hussars.

the good folk at Stratford-upon-Avon as one of their native Worthies, is John Huckell, the writer of the poem, entitled "Avon." He was born in 1729, being the son of Thomas Huckell, a tradesman of some property, residing in Stratford.

John Huckell was educated at the Free Grammar School of that town, then presided over by the Rev. Joseph Greene, a good classical scholar. He afterwards proceeded to Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where, in 1750, he took his degree of B.A. It is supposed that he was ordained to the Curacy of Hounslow in Middlesex, when he resided at the neighbouring town of Isleworth.

Huckell, with the enthusiasm of a Stratfordian, attended the celebration of the jubilee in memory of Shakespeare, at his native town, in 1769; and several songs were then written by him, some of which are lost among the numerous fugitive pieces which that memorable festival occasioned.

In the 83rd volume of the Gentleman's Magazine is a long poem written by Huckell in the jubilee year, and addressed to David Garrick on his being presented with the freedom of Stratford.

Mr. Huckell died in 1771, and was buried at Isleworth.

"Avon" was composed by him in his youth, and published by Baskerville, 4to., 1758. It was so favourably received, that as early as 1764, it had become exceedingly scarce.

The following are the opening verses of "Avon."—

"Where thou, bright Avon! lead'st thy waves along
To scenes renown'd for Shakespeare's wondrous song,
While roves the Muse, propitious nymph, attend,
And all thy softness to my numbers lend;
She pants to wear no sweeter wreath than springs
On the green margin of the stream she sings;
In the bless'd verse should thy perfections meet,
Thy scenes so vivid, and thy flow so sweet,
Through Fame's wide fields I'd make thy glories shine,
And mix the waves of Helicon with thine.

Come, friend to learned ease, whate'er thy name,
Whose censure's candid, though thy praise is fame,
Who life's short journey walking wisely gay,
Slight'st not the hand that smooths the rugged way;
Thee, with thy social train, I dare invite,
To trace together Avon's various flight."

Huckell's Life attached to Poem. Gent. Mag., vol. 83. Wheler's Guide to Stratford. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Notes and Queries. Catal. of Oxford Graduates, 1659-1850.

George Huddesford,

The facetious and talented Vicar of Loxley, was son of George Huddesford, D.D.,* President of Trinity College, Oxford, from 1731 to 1766. He was born in 1749, admitted Scholar of New College in 1769, and Fellow of that Society in 1771. He shortly afterwards vacated his Fellowship, in consequence of his marriage, which occurred in 1772; when some unknown hand made the following entry in a register book belonging to New College:—

"Amatricem Londini juvenili amore correptus præpropere duxit."

Of his life no further particulars are obtainable. He died at London in 1809, and was buried at Loxley.

He is somewhat fulsomely described on his monument in the church of that parish, as "A man of various and highly cultivated talents, and of unspotted innocency, and integrity of life. The blameless vivacity of his wit exhilarated the moments of social intercourse; the purity of his heart and the soundness of his principles exalted the value of his friendship, and insured its disinterestedness and constancy. Throughout the course of his laborious ministry, he explained, inculcated, and enforced, the valuable doctrines and the practical obliga-

* In 1745, William Huddesford, M.A., Rector of Bourton-upon-Dunsmore, and Vicar of Leamington Hastang, published a sermon, entitled "The Christian Patriot," preached both in St. Mary's, Warwick, and St. Michael's, Coventry, on the occasion of the Rebellion, and dedicated to Sir William Wheler, of Leamington Hastang, Bart. We know not whether he stood in any degree of relationship to George Huddesford.

tions of Christianity, with zeal, diligence, energy, and fidelity; and he powerfully exhorted, and assisted his hearers in the pursuit of the only lasting objects of human concernment."

It must, however, be confessed that it is somewhat difficult to reconcile the eulogistic character here given of Mr. Huddesford, as a minister of religion, with the nature of the books published by him, where wit is often indulged at the expense of those feelings which should be sacred in the heart of the earnest Christian.

His works, which attracted considerable notice at the time they were issued from the Press, are:—

"Topsy Turvy; Anecdotes and Observations of the leading Characters of the present Government of France," 1790. "Salmagundi; original poems," 1793. "Poems, including Salmagundi, Topsy Turvy, Bubble and Squeak, and Crambe repetita," 1801. "The Wiccamical chaplet, a selection of original poetry, comprising smaller poems, serious and comic," 1805. "Les champignons du diable, or Imperial mushrooms; a mock heroic poem, in five cantos; including a conference between the Pope and the devil, on his Holiness' visit to Paris, illustrated with notes," 1805. In the Bodleian Gallery is a picture of the Earl of Lichfield, Chancellor of the University, painted by Huddesford in 1777. Some of his books with pencil notes are in the library at Trinity College, Oxford.

As a specimen of Huddesford's vein of humour, we give the following lines on the American war, written in the year 1778:—

Upon a trestle Pig was laid,
And a sad squeaking sure he made;
Kill-pig stood by with knife and steel;
'Lie quiet, can't you! Why d' ye squeal?
Have not I fed you with my pease,
And now, for trifles such as these,
Will you rebel? Brimful of victual,
Wo'nt you be kill'd and cur'd a little?'

To whom, thus Piggy in reply:—

'Think'st thou that I shall quiet lie,
And that for pease my life I'll barter?
Then Piggy, you must shew your charter,
Shew you're exempted more than others;
Else go to pot like all your brothers.'

(Pig struggles.)

'Help, neighbours! help! this PIG 's so strong,
I think I cannot hold him long.

Help, neighbours! I can't keep him under!
Where are ye all? See, by your blunder,
He's burst his cords! A brute uncivil,
He's gone! I'll after.'

Exit pig, and Kill-pig after him with the knife, &c.

Gorton's Biog. Dict. Wood's Annals. Allibone's Dict. of Authors.
Inf. Rev. A. W. Haddan, late Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxford. Watt's Bibl. Brit.
Hardy's Le Neve. Inf. Warden of New College, Oxford. Boswell's Johnson.
Encycl. Brit. Gent. Mag., vol. 79. Georgian Era.

Ephraim Huit,

Appears to have been a staunch member of the Puritanical party, and was for a time "Preacher at Roxall." * † In his "Anatomy of Conscience," printed in 1626, he is described as "Preacher of God's Word at Knoll." Previously to living in Warwickshire he resided in Cheshire.

Archbishop Laud, in the account of his province in 1638, says, in reference to Mr. Huit, "He hath taken upon him to keep fasts in his parish by his own appointment, and hath contemned the decent ceremonies commanded by the Church. My Lord, the Bishop of Worcester, proceeds against him, and intends, either to reform or punish him."

In 1644 he was Pastor of the church at Windsor in New England, where he had then been for several years.

In the same year, three editors published another of his works, entitled—

* "John Hooke was minister at Wroxall, but was suspended in 1583 for non-conformity. This was doubtless for refusing subscription to Whitgift's three articles. He continued for a long time under the ecclesiastical sentence, and whether he was ever restored is rather doubtfull. His annual stipend was only £5 6s. 8d."—*Brook's Lives of Puritans.*

† Matthew Heynes was Minister of Wroxall, and Rector of Preston Bagot, to which latter church he was instituted in 1714. He appears to have resided at Wroxall, since there are some books in the vestry Library of St. Mary's, Warwick, with his name in autograph, and place of abode, prefixed. Nothing is now known of him, but that he published "A Sermon for reformation of manners," preached at St. Paul's Church, in Bedford, at the Assizes, in 1700; as well as a Sermon preached at the same place, and on a milar occasion, "Against drunkenness," in 1701.

"The whole Prophecie of Daniel, explained by a Paraphrase, Analysis, and Briefe Comment." The dedication was to "the Lady Katherine Brooke, Dowager to the Right Honble. Robert, Lord Brooke." Originally, as it appears, Mr. Huit had intended to dedicate this work to Lord Brooke, who, after reading it, would gladly have had it published, "if money could have procured its freedom." "The three joint editors, taking advantage of a new Parliament, issue the work hoping it may prove serviceable."

Cotton Mather's Hist. of New Eng. Brook's Lives of Puritans.
Wharton's Troubles of Laud. Allibone's Dict. of Authors. Wilberforce's Amer. Ch.

William Hutton, F.A.S.E.

This noble example of "Self-help" (who, in consequence of his indomitable energy and perseverance under circumstances most unfavourable, has acquired the name of "The English Franklin"), was born at Derby in 1723. He resided for many years at Birmingham, and there carried on the business of a bookseller and stationer. His autobiography was first published by his daughter, Catherine Hutton, in 1816, and a second edition appeared in 1817. It was likewise published in 1841 in Knight's "English Miscellany." A brief sketch of our author's career was given in "The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," but unaccompanied by any extracts from his writings. The life of Hutton, however, is simply the history of a poor and obscure man, rising to opulence and eminence by the sole force of his own merits.

When seventeen years of age, he ran away from his native place, provoked by the severity of an uncle, and travelled on foot to Birmingham, in an almost destitute condition, in order to seek employment. He alludes to this visit in his History of that town, published long after in 1781. "I approached Birmingham," are his words, "with reluctance, because I did *not* know her; I shall leave her with reluctance, because I *do*." Failing in finding at that time the occupation he looked for, he passed on to Coventry and Nuneaton; but it was not until he had reached Hinckley in Leicestershire, that he obtained some employment, but only to the value of two pence, and one night's rest!

Acting under advice, he returned to Derby, and served an apprenticeship in two trades for fourteen years, neither of which proved to his mind. At the expiration of that time, a love for books began to exhibit itself, but the want of money crippled him. Nevertheless he persevered, and began to dip into rhyme and literature. Induced by the hope of finding some congenial employment, he walked up to London, and after remaining there three days, occupied in sight-seeing, he set out on his return, with three shillings and fourpence in his pocket; a distance altogether of one hundred and twenty-five miles.

In the same year (1749) he took up his residence at Nottingham, from whence he attended Southwell (fourteen miles distant) on market days. At Southwell he rented a shop at twenty shillings a year, and opened it for the sale of books. In his autobiography he says—"During this rainy winter I set out at five every Saturday morning, carried a burthen of from three to thirty pounds weight, opened shop at ten, starved in it all day upon bread, cheese, and a half pint of ale, took from one to six shillings, and shut up at four. By trudging through the solitary night and the deep roads five hours more, I reached home, where I always found a mess of porridge by the fire, prepared by my valuable sister."

Passing over various hardships, endured from penury, which his force of character enabled him to surmount, he finally settled in Birmingham in the year 1750, where he rented the half of a shop at one shilling per week. Making the acquaintance of a Dissenting Minister, who was giving up house-keeping, he purchased his books, amounting to about two hundred pounds weight, for which he promised to pay, when able, one pound, seven shillings. His beginning in this trade was unpromising; for the Overseers, fearful that he would become chargeable to the parish, ordered him to procure a certificate, or threatened to remove him: the annoyances arising from this proceeding extended over two years.

He now rented a larger house, and carried on a more lucrative business. In 1755 he made a prudent marriage; but an imprudent speculation in a paper-mill brought him much uneasiness and considerable pecuniary loss. In 1771 he had so far prospered, as to be a purchaser of farms and small plots of land in several places; although, as he had often to borrow money for so doing, he had better have kept free from such speculations.

In 1772 he was chosen a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and the duties of this office soon became his favourite amusement. In 1782, or shortly after, he was elected a member of the Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh.

We now come down to the year 1791, the period of the riots in Birmingham, of which he has left a full and graphic account. In this riot he lost books and property to the amount of nearly seven thousand pounds, although the greater part was re-imbursed to him. His MS. autobiography was burnt, and it was long before he had the heart to recommence this literary undertaking. In 1795 he observes, "If the body is unemployed, it becomes the nursery of disease. If the mind is unemployed, a languor commences, and the man becomes a burthen to himself; both are designed for action. As I had done with public concerns, which had engrossed much of my time and thoughts, I was reduced to a circumscribed circle; something therefore must supply the place. Walking and assisting my son, employed the body; studying and writing, the mind."

In 1801 Mr. Hutton thus writes—"Having a strong inclination to see the famous Roman Wall, which crosses the Island of Britain from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea, I embraced the plan. June arrived, —when our friends declined the tour,—but we would not be disappointed. My daughter was to mount behind her servant upon one of the horses, and I to walk on foot, a mode of travelling, which of all

others, I preferred," &c. "We agreed, not to impede each other on the way, but to meet at certain inns for refreshment and rest. July 4th.—We set out, and continued together till we came to Penrith in Cumberland, when my daughter turned to the left for the remainder of the Lakes, and I proceeded to Carlisle, where the wall runs. I went down to the Irish Sea, returned through Carlisle to Newcastle, marched to the Wall's-end and back again through Newcastle and Carlisle, having crossed the kingdom twice in one week and six hours, melted with a July sun, and without a drop of rain! I then returned to Hest Bank, three miles and a half from Lancaster, the place of rendezvous, where I found my dear girl. From thence by easy marches, we arrived in Birmingham, (August 7th,)—after a lapse of thirty-four days and a walk of six hundred and one miles, in which I lost one stone in weight. So long and singular a journey on foot, was perhaps never wantonly performed by a man of seventy-eight." "My father," writes Miss Hutton, "was such an enthusiast with regard to the wall, that he turned neither to the right hand nor to the left, except to gratify me with a sight of Liverpool, &c." "He usually came into an inn in high spirits, ate a hearty meal, grew sleepy after it, and in two hours was rested. His appetite never forsook him. He regarded strong liquors with abhorrence." "He mixed his wine with water; but considered water alone as the most refreshing beverage. When we had got within four days of our journey, I could no longer restrain my father, he made forced marches, and if we had had a little farther to go, the *foot* would fairly have knocked up to the *horse*. The pace he went (moderate) did not even fatigue his shoes. He walked the whole six hundred miles in one pair, and scarcely made a hole in his stockings."

From this time until the period of his death, he derived much of his happiness from intellectual pursuits, varied by occasional tours in the country. In 1811 he writes thus of himself, "At the age of eighty-two I considered myself a young man; I could then, without much

fatigue, walk forty miles a day; but during the last six years I have felt a sensible decay." Nevertheless, in his ninetieth year he walked ten miles. Thus gradual was his decadence in strength; and, in 1814, like a weary pilgrim, he sunk to rest.

He was interred in the quiet church-yard of Aston-juxta-Birmingham.

"My father," remarks Miss Hutton, "was an uncommon instance of resolution and perseverance, and an example of what these can perform. Another, I might almost say, every other, would have sunk under supposed inability, when he was only falling to the ground; and would therefore have been irrecoverably in bed, while he was still walking. My father was so tenacious of his activity and independence, that he performed every one of his accustomed actions, till it was not possible for him to do so once more. I have no doubt that he prolonged his powers and his life by these exertions. The ill consequences of exercise are precarious, those of sitting still, are certain." "Such was the firm texture of his mind, that ninety-two years had scarcely the power to alter his features, or make a wrinkle in his face. To die is the lot of every man, and my father has done no more; but Mr. Blount said that it seldom happened to a medical practitioner to witness such a case,—a human being quitting the world from the natural and total wearing out of the structure, without any disease. I think the predominant feature in my father's character was the LOVE OF PEACE. The first lessons he taught his children were, that the giving up of an argument was meritorious, and that having the last word was a fault."

Besides his "Autobiography," and the "History of Birmingham," already mentioned, Mr. Hutton wrote—"A Journey from Birmingham to London," 12mo.; 1785. "Courts of Request, their nature, utility, and powers, described," 8vo.; 1786. "History of the Hundred Court," 8vo.; 1787. "History of Blackpool, in Lancashire," 8vo.; 1788. "The Battle of Bosworth-field, with Life of Richard III. (in reference to which it was said of the author in the Critical Review, that "he surveyed the favored objects of his researches, with an attention, an ardor, and a perseverance never before displayed by any English historian or antiquary,") 8vo.; 1788. "The Barbers, or road to riches;" a poem, 8vo.; 1793. "Edgar and Elfrida;" a poem, 8vo.; 1794. "Remarks on North

Wales," 8vo.; 1800. "History of the Roman Wall," 8vo.; 1801.—2nd edition, with adds., by J. Nichols; 1813. "A tour to Scarborough," 8vo.; 1803. "Poems, chiefly Tales," 8vo.; 1804. "Trip to Coatham, a watering place in Yorkshire," 8vo.; 1810.

The following lines were written underneath Mr. Hutton's portrait, in the Library, Union Street, Birmingham.

The well-known form and venerable face
Here mark the sage Historian of the place.
Tho' ninety winters round his reverend head
Have roll'd their tempests, and their snows have shed,
And these with Time, imperious Time, combin'd
To waste at once the body and the mind:
This their confederated power defies,
And that the manly action still supplies;
While gently sloping to a soft decay,
We still behold the Nestor of the day.
The *Ajax* too! for yet a native force
Aids him to keep the tenor of his course.
His walks of morn, at eve, preserve their length,
While many a noontide feast of sturdy strength
Remain to shew intemperate Age and Youth
The living moral of eternal truth,
That, ere to half his honour'd days they come,
Indignant Death shall sink them to the tomb.—*Gent. Mag.*, *Vol.* 82.

Nichol's Anecd. of 18th Century. Lives of Em. Men. *(Fam. Lib.)* Hutton's Autobiog. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Hone's Year Book. Watt's Bibl. Brit. West's Topog. of War. Catal. Eng. Portr. Gent. Mag. Boswell's Johnson, (1835). Knight's Eng. Misc. Davenport's Biog.

Catherine Hutton,

The only daughter of William Hutton, F.A.S.E., (the subject of the preceding memoir), was born in Birmingham in 1756. Although for some years delicate in health, she reached the great age of ninety, retaining almost all her faculties perfect until within a few weeks of her death.

Some novels, in the "orthodox three volumes" of the period, were written by Catherine Hutton, between 1815 and 1819, under the titles of "The Miser married;" "Oakwood Hall;" and, "The Welch Mountaineers." Besides contributing sixty articles to various periodi-

cals, she wrote, for the Edinburgh edition of the Waverley Novels, an interesting account of her father's old friend, Robert Bage, the paper manufacturer, who was on intimate terms with Thomas Day, Darwin, and the Sewards.

She is especially known in the literary world by her excellent biography of her father, which, though written in a great measure by himself, was published after his death (which occurred in 1815,) under her editorship, and was augmented by materials from her own pen. She likewise edited her father's History of Birmingham, a book full of interest and research. In 1821 she compiled a "Tour in Africa," forming a very complete and valuable history of the discoveries then recently made in that quarter of the globe.

Miss Hutton herself considered that her greatest undertaking was the formation of a collection of drawings of costumes of all periods and countries, carefully mounted and splendidly bound, which constitutes a history of dress, probably unrivalled in value and interest. In the preface, written in 1815, she states that this collection was commenced in her twelfth year, by cutting out the "Fashions" from Ladies' pocket-books and magazines; and that, when at the age of 22, she went to London, she "dived into every hole and every alley between Aldgate and Tyburn, wherein there was a print of any sort exhibited in the window," and in this way made considerable purchases.

Catherine Hutton's collection of holograph letters includes nearly three thousand specimens, many, of the rarest and most valuable class. Her remarks, chiefly anecdotal, appended to every specimen, are singularly interesting, and have often a literary value, as a contribution to the life of the several writers.

Miss Hutton's powers of composition, and diligence in correspondence, her partiality for flowers, and taste for music, and the pleasure which she derived from walking and accompanying her father in his

travels, all made her an invaluable companion to him, especially during the last years of his life.

Her death occurred at her house at Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, in 1846, eight months after the decease of her only and much loved brother, Thomas Hutton. This brother had accumulated a princely library of the choicest editions of standard works; and these, together with her own collections, are preserved by Mr. William Hutton, the present representative of the family, at Ward End Hall, not far from the house where the historian, his son, and his daughter, all lived and died.

Three portraits of Catherine Hutton have been engraved, representing her at the respective ages of forty-three, sixty-eight, and eighty-three. *(See Sharp's Catal. Warw. Portr.)*

John Inett, D.D.

This able Divine was born at Hartlebury in Worcestershire, about 1647, being the younger son of Richard Inett, a gentleman of small though independent fortune, some time a resident of Bewdley in the same county. He received his early education at the Grammar School of that town, under Mr. Low, and was elected Exhibitioner of University College, Oxford, on the foundation of the celebrated Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in 1661. He graduated B.A. in 1666; and M.A. in 1669.

No record is preserved of his habits and life at Oxford; but as he was "much favoured and encouraged by Dean (afterwards Bishop) Fell," who is said never to have lavished his patronage on unworthy objects, no doubt he led a student's life, and applied himself to preparation for the work to which his riper years were devoted.

In 1667 he received Deacon's Orders at Gloucester, from Bishop Nicholson, at the early age of twenty-one, which leads to the sup-

position that young Inett's abilities, attainments, and character, had already gained him especial distinction. It is remarkable, that in the two subscriptions which he was required to make before Holy Orders could be conferred, he described and signed himself "Johannes Inett, *alias* Hungerford," and "John Inett, otherwise Hungerford." Perhaps this was for the purpose of keeping in mind his connection with the ancient family of the Hungerfords (his mother having been a Hungerford), in an age, when more than one surname was unusual; yet he never appears to have used his mother's name, even with an "alias" before it, on any other occasion throughout his life.

Sometime after his admission to full Orders, we find him Rector of St. Ebbe's in Oxford. Here he remained for three or four years, until he was removed to the Vicarage of Nuneaton (a Living in the gift of the crown), which occurred in 1678. About this period he was appointed Chaplain to Sir Richard Newdigate of Arbury, near Nuneaton. He was treated with great kindness by Sir Richard's family, and the friendship continued long after the official relation had ceased.

When he had continued for about three years at Nuneaton, "in good repute," to use the words of Anthony à Wood, he was installed in 1681, Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, on the resignation of William Wyat, B.D.,* who had at one time kept school with Jeremy Taylor in Wales. Wood says that Wyat, after resigning, "retired to Nuneaton in Warwickshire, where he died in the house of Sir Richard Newdigate, about 1686." Mr. Wyat was buried in the neighbouring church of Astley, where, over the Communion Table, is a small marble tablet, with the following curious inscription:—

P. M.

Gulielmi Wyat, S.T.B. quem ab ecclesiâ
Lincoln. (ubi Præcentor erat meritissimus,)
huc traxit quietis studium et honoratæ

* Mr. Wyat was author of "A new and easie institution of Grammar." 1647. This has sometimes, though incorrectly, been considered to have been written by Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

juxta de Arburiâ familiæ vicinitas et patrocinium, quibus frui cætera omnia lubens desereret. Obiit 9 Septembris, 1685, in magnâ suâ climacteria,* et quia, uti vixerat, sic moriretur, omnibus numeris absolutus.

Φιλοτιμεισθαι ἡσυχάζειν

Kennett adds, that Wyat gave up the precentorship "in exchange for the Living of Nuneaton." If this was so, the exchange must have been a matter of private arrangement, so far as regarded Nuneaton; for no presentation of William Wyat can be found in the Patent Rolls; and in 1685, shortly after Inett had taken the Rectory of Tansor in Northamptonshire, the vicarage is said to be "void by cession."

In 1700 Mr. Inett was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to King William III.; and thinking it right, under the circumstances, to proceed to a doctor's degree, he obtained incorporation at the University of Cambridge, (having his name placed on the boards of St. John's College,) and was admitted D.D. in 1701. Dr. Inett held the benefice of Clayworth in Nottinghamshire, for about nine years (having previously resigned Tansor in favour of his son-in-law), residing there as much as his duties at Lincoln and at the Court would allow; and in 1715 he resigned Clayworth in favour of a son-in-law.

At length, in 1718, in a good old age, with his children all grown up and settled in life, when his own labours in the cause of Christian truth were known and duly appreciated, and he could feel that he had been enabled to be useful in his Master's service, he passed away to his rest by an illness apparently neither long nor painful, and with the powers of his mind unimpaired. He was buried in Bishop Flemmyng's Chapel in Lincoln Cathedral.

* The climacteric is a critical age or period in a man's life, in which astrologers thought some great change took place in the system; at which periods there was danger of death. The climacteric years were always some multiple of seven; and thus the 7th, 14th, 21st, 49th, 56th, 63rd, and 84th were considered dangerous. The 63rd and 84th were called the grand climacterics, and the danger of death was then considered to be much more imminent. Now Wyat died on the 9th day of the 7th month, and 7 multiplied by 9 equal 63, one of the grand climacterics, the age at which he died. Omnibus numeris absolutus signifies "perfect in all points," or "perfect in all parts." There is a play upon words in the Latin; that as he had lived a man perfect in all respects, so he should die perfect as to numbers.

Dr. Inett published—

"A Sermon preached at the Assizes held in Warwick, Aug. 1, 1681," addressed to John Chamberlain, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Warwick. "A guide to the devout Christian; in three parts," dedicated to Lady Newdigate. It was followed in 1692 by a work of a similar character, entitled "A guide to Repentance; or, the Character and Behaviour of the devout Christian in retirement." This he dedicated to Sir Richard Newdigate, "gladly taking that occasion to make a public acknowledgment of the many obligations" Sir Richard had "laid upon him."

But Dr. Inett's great work, and that on which his fame chiefly rests, is his "Origines Anglicanæ:" (the first volume of which was dedicated to Queen Anne, and published in folio in 1704,) it comprises "A History of the English Church, beginning where Bishop Stillingfleet has ended his history of the British Church, and containing an account of the affairs thereof, from the first planting of the Christian Religion among the English Saxons till the Norman Conquest." The second volume appeared about fifteen months afterwards, and carried on "the affairs of the Church from the Norman Revolution till the death of King John."

This article is condensed from the life of Dr. Inett, written by the Rev. John Griffith, and annexed to "Origines Anglicanæ," 1855. Le Neve's Fasti. Wood's Fasti. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Nichol's Anecd. of 18th Century. Heber's Life of Jeremy Taylor.

Zechariah or Zacchæus Isham, D.D.,

Born at Barby in Northamptonshire, being the son of the Rev. John Isham, Rector of that parish. He was a Student of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. in 1671; M.A. in 1674; B.D. in 1682; and D.D. in 1689. In 1691 he was installed Prebendary of Canterbury and of St. Paul's; and in 1694 he was Rector of St. Botolph, Aldersgate; in which year he published a sermon preached on the death of Dr. John Scott, Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London. He was likewise Chaplain to Bishop Compton, and Proctor in Convocation for the dioceses of London and Lichfield. In 1701 he was appointed Rector of Solihull, and here he died and was buried in 1705. He is described on his monument in the church, as "Vir singulari eruditione et gravitate præditus, in concionando celeberrime fæcundus."

Dr. Isham was the author of a variety of sermons, among which may be further specified:—

"A Sermon preached at the Consecration of Bishop Hooper." 1704. "A Discourse on

Confirmation, preached at Coleshill." 1705. "Divine Philosophy, contained in the books of Job, Proverbs, and Wisdom, with explanatory notes." 8vo., 1706.

Warw. Antiq. Magaz. Bodl. Catal. Baker's North. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Cam. Misc., Vol. II. Hasted's Kent. Wilford's Memorials. Noble & Gentle Men of Eng. Dugdale's Warw. *(Thomas.)*

John Jackman,

Vicar of Leek Wootton, was the son of Francis Jackman of Haslemere in Surrey. He entered at New Inn Hall, Oxford, in 1686, when 14 years of age; being described in the University Register, as "Fil. pauperis," that is, too poor to pay the fees on matriculation. He graduated as B.A. in 1689; and M.A. in 1692. In 1701 he was presented to the Vicarage of Leek Wootton, and in 1710 to that of Long Itchington in the same county; both Livings in the patronage of Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh. Although Mr. Jackman exercised his ministerial calling for the long period of forty-two years (dying in 1743) in the parish of Leek Wootton, (and as is stated on his monument in the chancel, "illustrated by his example, the pure doctrines of Christianity which he taught, being as eminent for his learning as his virtues"); yet no tradition of him remains. In fact, if it were not for this monument, his very name would be now entirely unknown in the parish.

But while all that concerns the memory of Mr. Jackman has passed away, the influence of his example as well as of the doctrines which he long and faithfully preached may have been transmitted to the present generation; I therefore gladly avail myself of this opportunity, to shew my interest in, and gratitude to my pious and learned predecessor, by allotting him a place among the Worthies of Warwickshire.

The following books, published by Mr. Jackman, are evidences of his aptness, both as a scholar and as a divine:—

1.—"The rational and moral conduct of Mr. Pierce examined, in remarks upon his sermon, entituled, Presbyterian ordination proved regular." 1717. 2.—"Success no rule, as well as Presby-

tarian ordination presumptuous, being Part I. and Part II. of reply to Mr. Pierce's defence of the dissenting ministry and Presbyterian ordination, in vindication of a book, entituled, 'The rational and moral conduct of Mr. Pierce* examined.'" 1715-19. 3.—"De vi conscientiæ in obligando et liberando tractatus." 1727.

Hardy's Le Neve. Univ. Reg. Dugdale (*Thomas.*) Bodleian Catal. L. Wootton Par. Reg. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Richard Jago.

This now almost forgotten Warwickshire poet, (descended from a family of Cornish extraction,) was the third son of Mr. Richard Jago, Rector of Beaudesert, where he was born in 1715. He received his early education under the Rev. Mr. Crompton at the Grammar School at Solihull, a fact, of which we are reminded in the following lines from our poet's pen:—

"Hail, Solihull! respectful I salute
Thy walls; more awful once! when, from the sweets
Of festive freedom, and domestic ease,
With throbbing heart, to the stern discipline
Of pedagogue morose I had return'd.
But tho' no more his brow severe, nor dread
Of birchen sceptre awes my riper age,
A sterner tyrant rises to my view,
With deadlier weapon arm'd." †

At this school Mr. Jago commenced a life-long intimacy with Shenstone, whose letters to him have been published, and from whom, as well as from his other country neighbour, Somervile, he seems to have derived much assistance and encouragement in his poetical pursuits.

"Haunt of my youthful steps, where I was wont
To range, chanting my rude notes to the wind,
While Somervile disdain'd not to regard
With candid ear, and regulate the strain."

The following lines from Mr. Jago's poem, "Edge-hill," written in after years, on the death of Shenstone, shew Jago's high appreciation of the merits of his friend:—

* Mr. Pierce was an eminent Nonconformist, who wrote many works in defence of the validity of the dissenting ministry and Presbyterian ordination.

† This more dreaded tyrant was "Critic."

"Nor can the Muse, while she these scenes surveys,
Forget her Shenstone, in the youthful toil
Associate; whose bright dawn of genius oft
Smooth'd my incondite verse; whose friendly voice
Call'd me from giddy sports to follow him
Intent on better themes—call'd me to taste
The charms of British song, the pictur'd page
Admire, or mark his imitative skill;
Or with him range in solitary shades,
And scoop rude grottoes in the shelving bank.
Such were the joys that cheer'd life's early morn!
Such the strong sympathy of soul, that knit
Our hearts congenial in sweet amity!
On Cherwell's banks, by kindred science nurs'd;
And well-matur'd in life's advancing stage,
When, on Ardenna's plain, we fondly stray'd,
With mutual trust, and amicable thought;
Or in the social circle gaily join'd:
Or round his Leasowe's happy circuit rov'd;
On hill, and dale, invoking ev'ry Muse,
Nor Tempe's shade, nor Aganippe's fount
Envied; so willingly the Dryads nurs'd
His groves; so lib'rally their crystal urns
The Naiads pour'd, enchanted with his spells;
And pleas'd to see their ever-flowing streams
Led by his hand, in many a mazy line;
Or in the copious tide collected large,
Or tumbling from the rock in sportive falls,
Now from the lofty bank precipitate;
And now, in gentler course, with murmurs soft
Soothing the ear; and now, in concert join'd,
Fall above fall, oblique and intricate,
Among the twisted roots. Ah! whilst I write,
In deeper murmur flows the sad'ning stream;
Wither the groves; and from the beauteous scene
Itself enchantments fly. No more for me
A charm it wears, since he alas! is gone,
Whose genius plann'd it, and whose spirit grac'd.
Ah! hourly does the fatal doom, pronounc'd
Against rebellious sin, some social band
Dissolve, and leave a thousand friends to weep;
Soon such themselves, as those they now lament!
This mournful tribute to thy mem'ry paid!
The Muse pursues her solitary way;
But heavily pursues, since thou art gone,
Whose counsel brighten'd, and whose friendship shar'd,
The pleasing task."

From Solihull School our author passed to University College, Oxford, of which he was elected a Servitor. He took his Master's degree in 1738, having been ordained in the previous year to the Curacy of Snitterfield, near Stratford-on-Avon.

Mr. Jago's father died in 1740; and Mr. Shenstone writing to Mr. Jago on this occasion, says—"When you reflect that you have lost one of the best of men in a father, you ought to comfort yourself that you had such a father; to whom I cannot forbear applying these lines from Milton:—

"Since to part!
Go, heav'nly guest, ethereal messenger!
Sent by whose Sovereign goodness we adore!
Gentle to me and affable has been
Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever."
End of Book viii. Par. Lost.

For several years after his first marriage, which took place in 1743, Mr. Jago resided at Harbury, to which Living he was collated in 1746; and to which Lord Willoughby de Broke added that of Chesterton, in the immediate neighbourhood of Harbury.

In 1754 Dr. Madox, then Bishop of Worcester, at the solicitation of Lord Clare, afterwards Earl Nugent, (to whom Goldsmith addressed his poetical epistle, "The Haunch of Venison"), presented Mr. Jago to the vicarage of Snitterfield, where he resided for the remainder of his life.

In 1771 Lord Willoughby de Broke gave him the Living of Kimcote in Leicestershire, which had been held by his first wife's father, (for he had now married a second time); and this preferment being worth nearly £500 a year, enabled him to maintain his family with ease and comfort; especially as he retained Snitterfield, resigning only the small Livings of Harbury and Chesterton. During the latter part of his life, he amused himself with improving and ornamenting his grounds at Snitterfield, a taste probably acquired from Shenstone, but which he contrived to indulge at a much less expence.

Mr. Jago died in 1781, and was buried, according to his desire, in a vault which he had made for his family in the church at Snitterfield.

We are informed that "in person," Mr. Jago "was about the middle stature. In his manner, he appeared reserved among strangers; amongst his friends he was free and easy; and his conversation was sprightly and entertaining. In domestic life, he was the affectionate husband, the tender parent, the kind master, the hospitable neighbour, and sincere friend; and both by his doctrine and example, a faithful and worthy minister of the parish over which he presided."

Mr. Jago cannot be considered to rank high as a poet; yet his Elegies on the Blackbird and Goldfinches have met with their admirers. The former appeared first in Dr. Hawkesworth's "Adventurer," to the editor of which it was sent by Gilbert West, probably without mentioning Mr. Jago's name (then very little known in the world), so that Dr. Hawkesworth might well attribute the poem to Mr. West. The real author however claimed it as soon as it was added to "Dodsley's Miscellanies." In a letter from Mr. Shenstone† to Jago, dated 1748, he writes:—"But you have certainly of late acquired an ease in writing; and I am tempted to think, that what you write henceforth will be universally good. Persons who have seen your elegies, like 'the Blackbird' best, as it is assuredly the most correct; but I, who pretend to great penetration, can foresee 'the Linnets' will be made to excel." His longest poem, "Edge-hill," is so topographically correct, that those acquainted with the spot, may imagine that they see the prospect before them. For this work he obtained a large subscription.

In 1755 he printed a sermon, entitled "The causes of impenitence considered;" preached at Harbury, on the occasion of a conversation, said to have passed between one of the inhabitants and an apparition in the church-yard belonging to that place. From this incident, which

† In the gardens of the Leasowes, the residence of Shenstone, was a seat with the following inscription: "Amicitiæ et meritis Richardi Jago."

he does not consider it his business either to confirm or disprove, he takes an opportunity of enforcing the necessity of repentance.

Mr. Jago likewise published:—

"Labour and Genius; or, the Mill-stream and the Cascade," 1764. After his decease, was published by his friend John Scott Hylton, Esq., of Lapall House, near Halesowen, "Poems, moral and descriptive; prepared for the press, and compared by the author before his death, to which is added some account of the life and writings of Mr. Jago," 8vo., 1784.

"St. Valentine's Day," selected in preference to the more approved elegies on "The Blackbird" and "The Goldfinches," on account of its greater brevity, is given as a specimen of Mr. Jago's "Miscellaneous Pieces:"—

"The tuneful choir in amorous strains,
Accost their feather'd loves;
While each fond mate, with equal pains,
The tender suit approves.

With cheerful hop from spray to spray,
They sport along the meads;
In social bliss together stray,
Where love or fancy leads.

Thro' Spring's gay scenes each happy pair
Their fluttering joys pursue;
Its various charms and produce share,
For ever kind and true.

Their sprightly notes from every shade,
Their mutual loves proclaim;
Till Winter's chilling blasts invade,
And damp the enlivening flame.

Then all the jocund scene declines,
Nor woods nor meads delight;
The drooping tribe in secret pines,
And mourns th' unwelcome sight.

Go, blissful warblers, timely wise,
Th' instructive moral tell!
Nor thou their meaning lays despise,
My charming ANNABELLE!"

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Chalmer's Lives of Eng. Poets. Churches of Warw.
Jago's Life, prefixed to his poems. Nichol's Anec. of 18th Century. Nichol's Leic.
Dodsley's Collect. Biog. Dramat. Gent. Mag. Eleg. Epist., vol. iv.
Encycl. Brit. Gorton's Biog. Dict. London Mag. West's Topog. of Warw.
Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Thomas James, D.D.

This distinguished Head Master of Rugby School, was born in 1748 at St. Ives in Huntingdonshire. He was educated on the foundation of Eton College, where his remarkable skill in the composition of Greek and Latin verse will ever be remembered by his contemporaries. Of his ingenuity in that art the public have some very masterly specimens in the well-known selection of Latin and Greek verses, called the "Musæ Etonenses." On one occasion a poem of Akenside's, beginning with "Whoever thou art," &c., was set as an exercise to be translated into Greek verse. James' translation was sent to the author of "Pleasures of Imagination," and in acknowledgment of its merit, and of the compliment paid to his own poem, Akenside presented the translator with a copy of Homer's Iliad.

Having thus gained for himself no small credit, Mr. James was elected a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, to which University he removed in 1767. He, together with Mr. Law (afterwards Lord Ellenborough), obtained the University prize for the best Latin essays in two successive years. He distinguished himself also by his knowledge of mathematics, a science, which before his time, was but rarely studied by the scholars of King's, because, by the charter of their College they claimed, up to a recent period, the peculiar privilege of exemption from all the University examinations in taking their degrees. After being elected Fellow of his College he took Holy Orders, and became a resident Tutor. An interesting anecdote is recorded of his benevolence of heart. The Clerk of the College chapel being reduced to extreme distress, Mr. James wrote an accurate account of that wonderful piece of gothic architecture,—the chapel of his College,—in order to supplement the subscriptions of others on his behalf. This little book passed through several editions, and the money arising from the sale, which was considerable, was applied for the benefit of the distressed family.

In 1778 Mr. James was elected, although not without opposition, to the Head-mastership of Rugby School. Before he left Cambridge he proved how much he had the interest of his College at heart, by presenting £100 to institute an annual prize for the best Latin declamation by a scholar of King's.

When Dr. James first went to Rugby, the school consisted of little more than sixty boys. He began, therefore, a reform in the discipline and system of teaching hitherto adopted, and introduced the Etonian method. His exertions were soon crowned with the desired success, the fame of the new master rapidly spread, and pupils crowded from all parts for the benefit of his instruction. In its most flourishing state under Dr. James, the school consisted of more than three hundred boys, many of whom afterwards distinguished themselves as eminent scholars at the Universities. George III. is reported to have said —"Good School, Rugby," "Good Scholar, Dr. James—very good Scholar!"

After a laborious employment of sixteen years at Rugby, Dr. James' health began to be impaired by his unremitting study, and anxious care of the school, and in 1794 he resigned the Mastership. On the application of the Trustees to Mr. Pitt, the Prime Minister, Dr. James was preferred to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral church of Worcester, together with the Rectory of Harvington, in the same county; where he died in 1804, having on the day of his death experienced much happiness from effecting a reconciliation between some of his parishioners. There is a monument to his memory in Worcester Cathedral, where he is buried, as well as in the Chapel of Rugby School.

"The epitaph on Dr. James in the school chapel" (writes the author of 'The Public Schools') "probably does him less than justice, when it records of him, '*Erat lepore condita gravitas.*' He is said by his old pupils to have been as fond of a joke as he was of flogging; and

he certainly seems to have borne with much from really clever boys. The late Lord Lyttelton by turns delighted and provoked him. He (at that time Mr. Lyttelton) was the ringleader in a good deal of mischief in the school in his day; but so clever and so amiable that he met with considerable indulgence. He and others tied up a young donkey one morning in the Doctor's desk at school; and Dr. James, on proceeding to lessons, found the post of honour already occupied by this strange representative. He must either have been too much amused to preserve his gravity, or have had remarkable forbearance. 'Take the young doctor down, but don't hurt him,' was all he said; and the culprit seems to have heard no more of it."

Though silent sorrow pours the copious tear
To JAMES—the father, friend, and husband dear:
And humble hope has register'd above
His acts of mild benignity and love:
Yet public strains to public worth belong,
And bright example still should live in song;
That vice may never triumph through neglect
Of those, whom all should follow and respect;
That ev'ry good man, deem'd a general good,
May claim the meed of general gratitude;
That nought be lost of that which God has given,
To light the path to happiness and Heaven.
    Nurs'd in the lap of the Etonian Muse,
Nor Greece nor Latium might a wreath refuse
To him, by learned Foster well beloved,
By chaste and attic Akenside approv'd.
Maturer grown, h'explor'd the maze of truth,
And *Cam* admired his laborious youth.
In mathematic step ascending sure
To light of science, as sublime as pure:
He ne'er unnerv'd his mind in languid ease,
Nor sought for knowledge self alone to please.
Cheer'd by his voice, Youth bent the patient mind
(Which erst had play'd with fancy unconfin'd)
To thought severe, to nature's constant laws,
And plans which reason out of reason draws.
Hence playful genius took a chaster stroll,
And decent method disciplined the soul.
Language and thought arranged, controll'd appear,
While Ciceronian rhythm charms the ear.

Patron of science, and of classic lore,
Oh! James, will *Cam* remember thee no more?
Yes, King's proud dome still echoes with thy name,
And annual gratitude records thy fame:
But chiefly Rugby, which, in happiest day,
Hail'd thee the guide of youth's entangled way,
Shall sing thy praise as long as verse shall roll,
And mild humanity shall charm the soul:
There Britain sent her sons from every shore,
To sip the honey of thy classic store;
And thousands blest the kind paternal hand,
Which led them on to learning's fertile land,
Smoothing with patient toil the rugged way,
And oft reclaiming those who went astray.
Youth, taught by precept and example too,
Heard what was right, and found the proof in you.
All knew the good, as learned, and confest
The milk of human kindness in thy breast.
You bade the organ's solemn notes to blow,
And gave religion a sublimer glow.
Nor e'er unmindful of the social weal,
You sought the rankling wounds of strife to heal;
Approv'd by love of man thy love of God,
Nor punish'd frailty with too harsh a rod.
When wakeful fever raging round thy bed,
Wither'd awhile the ivy on thy head,
When from thy hand Quintilian's fasces fell,
And the voice languish'd which could teach so well,
You found the comfort, which you ne'er denied,
Respect and love attendant at your side:
Patrons of genius came, a gen'rous band,
And bade the blossoms of fair hope expand;
Led thee to brighter scenes, where honour stands
Holding his golden gifts in his capacious hands.
E'en in that day which clos'd thy active life,
This was thy work of love, to banish strife;
Voices discordant long you taught to flow
In harmony, and made a heaven below.
Spirit of gentle goodness, oft descend,
A guardian angel still, thy influence lend
To soothe mad passion, modulate the mind,
Spread far and wide the love of human kind,
Compose the sorrows of those held most dear,
Point to new joys, and check th' immod'rate tear:
And oh! from Heav'n's high mansion may'st thou see
Succeeding ages happy—blest—through thee.

Coventry Mercury, Oct. 1804.

Dr. James published—

1—"A Compendium of Geography." 2.—"An Algebraic explanation of the 5th book of Euclid." 3.—"A Sermon preached at Worcester at the meeting of the three Choirs." 4.—"A Sermon on the prophetic office, as connected with poetry and music."

Memoirs of Dr. James. Biog. Illust. of Worc. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Rugby Register. The Public Schools. The Book of Rugby School. Catal. Engr. Portr. Hist. of Rugby School.

John Thomas James, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta,

The successor of Daniel Wilson and Reginald Heber in the great Indian diocese of Calcutta, was born at Rugby in 1786, being the eldest son of Dr. James, Head-master of Rugby School.

He received his education under his father at Rugby, and afterwards at the Charter-house, from whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where Dean Jackson rewarded his application by appointing him to a studentship. Having taken his degree of M.A. in 1810, he made a tour of the north of Europe with Sir James Riddell. On his return to England he published an account of his travels; and shortly afterwards some illustrative sketches of scenery, engraved and coloured by himself, were issued from the press. In 1816 he visited Italy to study the works of art in that country, and, on his return, entered Holy Orders; when he was collated by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church to the Vicarage of Flitton in Bedfordshire. In 1826 he accepted, not without much deliberation, the Bishopric of Calcutta, vacant by the death of Bishop Heber; when he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Oxford; but, sad to say, he fell a victim to the climate after an energetic episcopate of only two years. He persevered in discharging his laborious episcopal functions even after he had become so deplorably enfeebled by disease, that, being unable to stand, he was under the necessity of preaching on his knees.

Bishop James' character has thus been summed up by his son and biographer:—

"His mind was by nature quick and vigorous; and to the acquirements of a scholar, and a highly cultivated taste in the fine arts, he had added a large stock of general information, the result, not only of private study, but of much travel in foreign countries and acute observation of human nature. Such accomplishments, united with sound judgment, most conciliating manners, and the more sterling recommendations of real Christian benevolence and a warm and generous heart, readily won for him the esteem and regard of all who knew him, and made him the chosen adviser, not of his family only, but his friends. Above all, he possessed a deep vein of sincere and genuine piety, diffusing an amiable cheerfulness over his temper, and shewing its influence on his whole conduct and habits, as his guide in the daily concerns of life. Hence sprung an imperative sense of duty, which rose superior to all considerations of self in those trying emergencies of life, which are sent to prove what is in the heart of man. To the Church of England he was firmly attached, because he considered her as exhibiting, not merely the best, but, as he often said, the only true and scriptural form of Christianity; though, in some things, he lamented the decay of her discipline, and was desirous to model his own diocese, by adhering as strictly as possible to the spirit of her constitution. In the pulpit, he was an impressive and persuasive reasoner;—in private exhortation (the less popular, but not less useful walk of ministerial duty,) he was happy in his gentle way of applying the test of Scripture to the conscience of his hearer, and in so doing, always making himself felt as a kind friend, and not a harsh reprover. Mild, frank, and open in his disposition, winning in his address, prompt in decisions, and possessing a peculiar tact in all nice and difficult situations, he had qualifications, which as they fitted him in an eminent degree for the high office he was called to fill in the Church, so, if it had pleased God that he should have lived to complete the career which he had so well begun, would have placed his earthly name among those

who shall be recorded to future ages in the ecclesiastical history of India, as having prepared and led the way to the turning of many unto righteousness."

The Bishop's published works were:—

1.—"Travels in Russia, Prussia, Poland, &c." 2.—"History of the Italian School of Painters," about 1817. 3.—"The Flemish, Dutch, and German Schools." 1822. "Semi-sceptic, or the common sense of Religion considered." 1826.

Memoirs of Bp. James. Gorton's Biog. Pict. Rugby Reg. The Georgian Era.

John Angel James.

This well-known Nonconformist minister was born in 1785 at Blandford in Dorsetshire. In 1804 he was appointed pastor of Carr's Lane Chapel, Birmingham, over which he presided until his death in 1859.

His works, which are numerous, have lately been published with his autobiography in 18 volumes, 8vo.

The inscription on his monument, gives a concise summary of his life, and refers to the character of his writings:—

"The harmony between him and his flock was never once troubled during his long Pastorate, and their love and veneration for him no words can express. His writings exhort to faith and good works wherever our language is spoken, and have been translated into many other tongues. His exertions mainly rescued Spring Hill College from extinction, and raised its new Hall at Moseley; and whatever institution had for its object the glory of God, or the welfare of man, found in him a zealous advocate and liberal supporter."

Autobiography appended to his works. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Jonathan Jephcot.

Dr. Calamy in his "Nonconformists' Memorial," has transmitted to us an interesting memoir of this native of Warwickshire, one of the two

thousand ministers ejected on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1662, for refusing to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity. However we may be at issue with them in their religious and political opinions, there can be little doubt that in this instance they showed themselves actuated by principle; while their general deportment proved them to be persons of piety, and qualified by ability, and diligence, for the ministerial office.

As the lives of few Nonconformist ministers, who were natives of this county, are preserved in the pages of history, I shall make no apology for recording a summary of the life of Jonathan Jephcot, although the incidents of it are not striking;—piety, learning, and consistency of conduct being its chief, if not its sole recommendation.

Our Worthy was born in 1577 of poor parents at Anstey (then possibly, as now, a quiet little rural village) in the neighbourhood of Coventry. Early every morning, he trudged to the Free School of that city,—a school which continued to be for many years the great mart of scholastic education in the midland counties. While here he prosecuted his studies diligently, and displayed a thoughtfulness and seriousness beyond his years,—mainly the result of an excellent home training under a pious mother.

When seventeen years of age he matriculated at Oxford, and then assisted for a year in keeping a school in the country, by this means he raised a little money for his maintenance at the University, which was supplemented by a small gratuity from his father. When his resources failed, he left Oxford, and again had recourse to tuition, in which avocation he continued for several years.

Being desirous of entering Holy Orders, he was prevailed on by his family and friends to accept the curacy of Shilton, the adjoining village to Anstey; to this he was accordingly ordained by Bishop Morton, who subjected him previously to a searching examination. The stipend of this curacy being small, he eked out a subsistence

by teaching a school two miles distant, but the income arising from both these sources amounted only to twenty pounds a year!

When the neighbouring Living of Bulkington, in the Chancellor's gift, was vacant, the parishioners were most anxious that Mr. Jephcot should be appointed. Accordingly, he travelled to London to make an application in person, but although he failed in this instance, the Chancellor gave him in its stead, the Living of St. Mary's, in Swaffham Prior in Cambridgeshire. The people of Swaffham were at first unwilling to have a perfect stranger for their minister, but they found on acquaintance, that they had every reason to be satisfied with the Chancellor's choice.

When, in 1633, the Declaration for allowing Wakes (observed in memory of the Feasts of Dedication) and other lawful sports and recreations, after divine service on Sunday, was revised and ordered to be read in churches, Mr. Jephcot read it according to order, but preached in favour of the sacred observance of the entire Lord's Day. His professional income proving inadequate to his expenses, he prepared to remove to the Free-school at Thurlow, but the parishioners of Swaffham, being anxious to retain his services, made successful interest on his behalf for the Vicarage of St. Cyric in Swaffham, which happened to be vacant, to be held in addition to his other preferment.

On his presentation to this second Living, he was content to remain at Swaffham, in the capacity of Vicar of both churches. Relieved from the pressure of poverty, he now gave himself wholly to the work of the ministry; preaching, rebuking, catechising, and visiting from house to house with unabating diligence and zeal. Neither were his labours unavailing. Many souls were awakened, and others confirmed in the right course. He instituted clerical meetings at his house, where the Clergy assisted each other by mutual advice, and agreed upon a plan

of uniformity in their respective parishes. Having ascertained that many in these parishes would not take the trouble of learning the Assembly's Catechism, he, in conjunction with his clerical brethren, drew up a shorter catechism for the use of the more ignorant of their parishioners.

In 1661 a former Incumbent of St. Cyric, (of the name of Peacock, who had been ejected as "scandalous,") was restored to the Living; and Jephcot, being unable to subsist on the miserable pittance arising from the church of St. Mary's, accepted the Mastership of the Free-school of Boston, and took his final departure from Swaffham.

On applying to Bishop Sanderson for a license, the Bishop received him with much kindness and courtesy, and offered him the choice of one of two Livings, each worth £60 a year. This offer, however, he declined, under the conviction, that in the present unsettled state of affairs, he would be more secure from molestation as a schoolmaster, than as a beneficed clergyman; but in this he was mistaken, for he was shortly afterwards ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662.

Mr. Jephcot next settled at Ousden, near Bury St. Edmund's, which, from its proximity to Cambridgeshire, enabled him to keep up a pleasant intercourse with his old friends and neighbours. Here he attended the services in his parish church, and established a weekly lecture.

In the latter part of his life he received youths as boarders, whom he trained in piety and learning. He maintained a large epistolary correspondence with many who considered him as their spiritual adviser. Indeed his whole heart seemed bent on promoting the work of grace in himself and in others. He was an accurate classical scholar, and well versed in philosophy and mathematics. He often amused himself by practising dialling and surveying.

In the days of his retirement he reaped the comfortable reward of past labours. The presence of God and the assurance of His love, are represented as being then his constant refreshment and support. The illness which preceded his death was protracted, but it gave him the opportunity of much serious and profitable discourse with those about him. He died in 1673, at the great age of ninety-six.

Dr. Calamy preserved some small pieces of Mr. Jephcot's written in Latin, which he left in MS.; viz.:—"A curious account of an unusual meteor which appeared at Swaffham in May, 1646." "A Copy of verses presented to several of his friends who contributed to his support when he was silenced," and, "A character of a true son of the Church of England."

Nonconf. Mem. Walker's Sufferings. Lyson's Cambridgeshire.

Edward Johnstone, M.D.,

Of Edgbaston, third son of Dr. James Johnstone, sometime Physician of Worcester, who is alluded to in Johnson's "Lives of the Poets" as having written a very affecting and instructive account of the last illness of the virtuous George, Lord Lyttelton, the friend of Pope and Thomson, and who was likewise the discoverer of the value of muriatic acid fumes in arresting the progress of contagion.

Edward Johnstone graduated as a Doctor in the University of Edinburgh, and immediately afterwards settled in Birmingham, where, for a long time, he was beyond comparison the first physician of the midland district. He was so many years younger than his colleagues, Ash and Withering, that he naturally succeeded to their positions, even when comparatively a young man. He served the Birmingham General Hospital for twenty-two years, and for long afterwards maintained the very highest social and professional status. There are many now

living who have the liveliest remembrance of his careful attention to his duties, his never-failing courtesy, and his thorough command of the resources of his art.

Long before his death he retired from practice, and enjoyed the sweets of retirement, and the solace of an affectionate family, in the pleasant old Hall of Edgbaston; but he ever took the utmost interest in the welfare of the Institutions of the town, and especially in the "then struggling cause of medical education." There is a characteristic portrait of him in the dining-hall of Queen's College.

Dr. Johnstone died in 1851, at the advanced age of 94, and was followed to his grave, in the then ivy-covered church of Edgbaston (near to which he had long resided), by a large number of his professional friends, as well as by the officers of the Hospital, in which he had himself served more than seventy years before.

Dr. Johnstone chose for his inaugural thesis, written in Latin at Edinburgh, the subject of Puerperal Fever. Some excellent cases of Hydrophobia were published both by James Johnstone and Edward Johnstone, and form a very early contribution to the knowledge of a disease still to a great degree involved in mystery.

Abridged from Memoirs of the Physicians to Gen. Hospital, (Birm. Mus. Fest.,) 1858.
Dict. Living Authors. Burke's Landed Gentry. The Georgian Era.
Watt's Bibl. Brit. Chambers' Illust. of Worc. Catal. Engr. Portr.

John Johnstone, M.D., F.R.S.

This celebrated Physician, the sixth son of Dr. James Johnstone, and brother to the subject of the preceding memoir, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1792; M.D. in 1800. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society; as well as a Magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Worcester.

For upwards of forty years Dr. John Johnstone held a distinguished station among the most eminent of his professional brethren, not only

in the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham, where he presided over the General Hospital for thirty-two years, but to a much greater distance than provincial celebrity usually extends.

Possessing great natural acuteness of mind, he was quick in detecting the nature of disease, and in deciding on the mode of treatment. In forming his opinion of a case, he placed reliance on the expression of countenance and general aspect of the patient; and while he considered nothing beneath his notice that could contribute to the physical comfort of the invalid, he never lost sight of the powerful influence which the mind exercises over the body, and ever regarded moral treatment as of paramount importance. It was, indeed, in the general management of his patients that he peculiarly excelled, and the ascendancy which he almost immediately gained over their minds, was frequently astonishing.

As a scholar, notwithstanding his continued avocations, he was possessed of no ordinary acquirements; and he had the advantage of long years of intercourse and intimacy with many of the most learned men of his age. His chief work is the life of his friend, Dr. Samuel Parr, (declared by Bishop Butler to be "a fearless, manly, and noble specimen of biography",) whose taste and learning he was qualified to appreciate; for he was not, as some persons of quick intellect, merely esteemed clever in general society, but he could maintain a place as a scholar among scholars, a case not frequent, even with those who have credit for considerable proficiency in literature.

Besides this vigorous specimen of biography, which is full of interesting anecdote and literary research, Dr. Johnstone published a vindication of his father's claim to the discovery of the disinfecting powers of muriatic acid gas, in "An Essay on mineral poisons;" as well as "Medical Jurisprudence," and a work on "Madness, with strictures on hereditary insanity, lucid intervals, and the management of maniacs."

He delivered the Harveian Oration in 1819, which was a scholar-like recital of the deeds of the former conscript fathers of the society of Physicians; and although similar to, was considered better than, most of those productions.

Dr. Johnstone died at his residence near Birmingham in 1836, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Memoirs by Bishop Butler. Memoirs of Phys. (Birm. Mus. Fest.,) 1858.
Inf. Rev. H. Clarke. Burke's Landed Gentry. Chambers' Illustr. of Worc.

Richard Jones.

This celebrated Actor of comedy, usually distinguished as "Gentleman Jones," was a native of Birmingham, where his father, Richard Jones, carried on a successful trade as a builder and surveyor.* Although educated for the profession of an architect, Richard Jones imbibed in early life a marked preference for the stage,—a preference encouraged by the applauses which he elicited at school when reciting passages from celebrated authors. While yet a boy, he united with some of similar tastes to himself, who had established a private theatre, where most of his leisure hours were spent.

When Richard Jones was in his eighteenth year, he relinquished, partly from necessity, (for his father had become embarrassed in his circumstances,) but mostly from choice, the profession which his family had intended for him, and turned his attention to the stage for his livelihood.

He commenced his career in tragedy; and after performing for a few weeks at Lichfield, Newcastle, and Bolton, he acted for an entire season in his native city. This led to an engagement at Manchester, where, in consequence of Mr. Ward, who was to have performed the

* A Richard Jones published "Every Builder his own Surveyor." 1809. He was in all probability father to the Comedian.

part of Gossamer being taken ill, Mr. Jones was entreated to study the part; this he performed on the evening following to a crowded house, and received the most flattering marks of approbation. The news of his success preceded him to Ireland. He made his first appearance in Dublin in 1799; and enjoyed, for nearly eight years, the public and private favour of the inhabitants of that city, as well as of Cork and Limerick, and indeed of most of the principal towns in Ireland.

During one of Mr. Jones' professional excursions in the south of Ireland, at the time of the Rebellion, the theatre, in which he was then acting, took fire and was reduced to ashes. In consequence of this disaster the histrionic company resolved to move with all their paraphernalia to Limerick. When within a few miles of this place, they were stopped by some members of the executive government, who were on the alert in all directions to apprehend suspicious characters. The votaries of the drama alarmed, "begged lave to ax the jontlemen what was the matter?" "Is it what's the matter, you'd be after knowing?" said a voice, in the true Munster dialect. "By de powers, we'll satisfy every mother's son of you; sure we're the King's representatives, honey, and we want to sarch the cart." The unhappy mummers declared their own business, but all to no purpose. Their new friends swore by "St. Patrick's great toe," that they were "desperate, bloodthirsty, ill-looking bog-trotters," and proceeded to search the cart, when their daggers and swords were discovered. They were marched in triumph to Limerick, and lodged in custody of the nearest magistrate, but released on the matter being represented to the Lord-lieutenant.

Mr. Jones had received various overtures from the London managers, which his popularity in Ireland occasioned him to decline; but considering that "the London stamp" was necessary to rank him at the top of his profession, he accepted an engagement in 1807 at the Covent Garden Theatre, where he made his first appearance as

"Goldfinch," in "The Road to Ruin;" and followed up his success by performing several of the characters sustained by the late Mr. Lewis.

After quitting the stage, where he had gradually risen in public estimation, and had long stood alone in his peculiar line of acting, he gave lessons in elocution,—thus preparing several rising actors and actresses for the stage. He died in 1851, being the same year in which Macready, who was educated at Rugby School, retired from the stage.

Mr. Jones was the author of two dramatic pieces—"The Green Man," in three acts; and "Too Late for Dinner," a farce in two acts; both of which were well received.

Biog. of Brit. Stage. Dramatic Almanack, 1869. The Georgian Era. Catal. Engr. Portr.

John Jordan.

We will not omit a brief notice of John Jordan (born at Alveston in 1746), although, possibly from want of education, he was unable to occupy the position in the literary world, for which his tastes and industry might otherwise have assisted in fitting him. His name is almost unknown beyond Stratford-upon-Avon, where he both lived and died, and is still remembered as "the poet Jordan." His father's circumstances being poor, he was brought up to no higher occupation than that of a wheelwright. The Jubilee at Stratford probably called forth the first efforts of his muse, for we find him now writing a poem, with the view of presenting it to Garrick on his accepting the Stewardship of that Festival, the original MS. of which is still in existence.

Jordan composed a descriptive poem upon the scenery round the Welcombe Hills, to which his friend, the Rev. Joseph Greene, Master of the Stratford Grammar School, wrote a preface, or lent him his aid in preparing it for the press. Mr. Malone (with whom Jordan corresponded, when that commentator was printing an edition of Shakespeare's

works), with the liberality for which he was distinguished, raised a subscription of forty pounds on behalf of Jordan.

The leisure hours of this humble historian were generally occupied in reading the few books he possessed, which were principally connected with history and topography. From Dugdale's Warwickshire and other local works he compiled his History of Stratford-upon-Avon; this he wished to have published, but it was not sufficiently well arranged and digested to meet the public eye. He contributed to the Gentleman's Magazine; and in the 64th volume he has given an account of Baden Hill, Clopton, the Welcombe Hills and Lodge, the Charnel House at Stratford, and King Charles' state chair; and in vol. 78 he furnished views of Stratford College and Brook House, and also a view of Alscot.

Mr. Jordan died in 1809, and was buried near the site of the Charnel House at Stratford.

He left behind him, among other holograph MSS. now deposited in the Stratford Museum, the History and Antiquities of Stratford, already referred to. In the same collection is preserved a volume of original letters from Malone to Jordan, written between 1790 and 1799.

Wheler's Guide to Stratford. Catal. of Shakespeare Museum. Gent. Mag., vol. 64 & 78. Catal. Engr. Portr.

John Kettlewell.

As a parish priest, deeply earnest for the salvation of souls; as a man of strict veracity, pure integrity, and unblemished honour; as a true son of the Church of this country in perilous and unrighteous times, when an open profession of the truth, and a life corresponding to it, required in some degree the spirit of a martyr and confessor; —"Coleshill's saint" stands eminent in the annals of the Church of

England. The learned and pious Dean Hickes, and the good and great Robert Nelson, have bequeathed to the world a most interesting biography of Kettlewell, and it is chiefly from that life that I have borrowed the following materials.

Mr. Kettlewell, the son of John Kettlewell, was born in 1653, in the parish of Northallerton in Yorkshire, and in the Free-school of that town he received the rudiments of his education. In 1670 he was a Student in St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he became servitor to Dr. Tully, the principal, and pupil to Mr. John March, the vice-principal thereof; and finally in 1675, through the influence of Dr. Hickes, he was elected to a Fellowship at Lincoln College, where he distinguished himself as a tutor. During this period his conduct proved most exemplary, and he secured for himself universal love and esteem.

After entering Holy Orders, he paid particular attention to preparation for the pulpit. We are informed by his biographers, that it was his habit to avoid "all vain contentions and controversies," and to speak "not only to the heads and ears of his auditors, but especially to their hearts."

The first book which he published was entitled "Measures of Christian Obedience." It was written for the promotion of piety, and for the peace of troubled consciences, and obtained for him a great reputation, not only among the good, but among persons eminent in the University for their solidity of judgment. Dr. Hickes, to whom he submitted it for correction, advised him to dedicate it to Bishop Compton. Accordingly, it came out at first with a dedication to the Bishop; but when that prelate appeared in arms against James II., Kettlewell gave orders to have it erased from the copies unsold, and also to have it omitted in the subsequent editions. In the mean time, this book occasioned him to be so much noticed, that Anne, Countess of Bedford, appointed him her Chaplain; and although he differed very

widely in his political opinions from her son, Lord Russell, yet the meek and Christian behaviour of Mr. Kettlewell won this nobleman's esteem, and he sent him a message from the scaffold, expressive of his kind remembrance.

After holding his Fellowship eight years, Mr. Kettlewell was appointed by Simon, Lord Digby, in 1682, to the Vicarage of Coleshill. Although Lord Digby had never seen him, he was satisfied that he was fully qualified for this weighty charge. As soon as the new Vicar was settled in his parish, he laid down rules for the proper discharge of his parochial duties; fully believing that he was fixed there for life.* An interesting account is preserved in the life of Kettlewell, of the consecration by Archbishop Sancroft of a new Service of Communion plate,† presented to the parish church of Coleshill by William, commonly called "the good" Lord Digby.

The particulars of this consecration (transcribed from Dean Hook's "Ecclesiastical Biography") are curious. "The plate was placed upon a table, below the steps of the altar, before the beginning of Divine Service; and immediately after the Nicene Creed, and the first sentence of the offertory, Mr. Kettlewell, the presenter of the plate, in the name of the donor, officiating as parish priest under his metropolitan, came forth, and stood between the said table, and the altar. Then, after humble adoration made to Almighty God, and his obedience to the Bishop, he humbly desired that the vessels there before him, prepared for the use of this church by his worthy and noble patron (being a paten, two chalices, a flagon, and a bason), might be by him presented to Almighty God, and consecrated to His service, according to the donor's intention. Whereupon the Archbishop, after an answer of approbation and a devout invocation of the holy Name of God, in terms very pathetical

* Though the Vicarage House at Coleshill has received extensive additions since the days of Kettlewell, the original entrance passage, and rooms adjoining, still remain.

† See the Memoir of Speaker Bromley.

and appropriate to the occasion, standing before the midst of the altar, did receive in the Name of God, from the hands of the presenter kneeling, each piece of plate separately, and place it upon the altar decently spread; several sentences of Scripture, adapted to the offering of each of them, being alternately repeated as he was thus placing them, and praying over the same; which being ended, then followed the prayer of consecration."

This ceremonial brought down upon Mr. Kettlewell the prevalent Popery cry. But a great many conscientious Dissenters, who perceived by the arguments and writings of the Clergy that they not only opposed Popery, but possessed the only true reason against it, returned to the Church from which they had separated.

The account handed down of his manner of life, and of the provision made for his parishioners' spiritual welfare at Coleshill, is very interesting, but too long for insertion. Suffice it to say that he was "instant in season, and out of season," observant of the public services and Sacraments, of the Fast-days and Festivals, constant in catechising and visiting, a grave and loving counsellor, both in the pulpit and in private, while his whole conduct was marked with that gentleness, mildness, and moderation, so acceptable to the judgment and feeling of others.

When James II. withdrew from England, and the Prince of Orange took possession of the throne, the question of the Oath of Allegiance to the Sovereign arose. Kettlewell after having read and heard all that was to be said on the subject, became a Nonjuror; and accordingly, in 1690, was deprived of his Living.

He did not, however, spend the remainder of his days in inactivity; but retiring to London with his wife, whom he had married in 1685, he continued to write and publish books, as he had done during his residence in the country. This meek and gentle-natured man was

particularly happy in the friendship of Mr. Robert Nelson, who always asked Mr. Kettlewell's advice in all matters of moment.

"Among the plans of charity on which the two friends took counsel together, was a proposed bequest of Kettlewell's for the poor of his native place. Having no children of his own, he was desirous of disposing for charitable purposes of a small freehold which he had inherited from his father and yet scrupled to bequeath it away from his brother Robert, without the sanction and approval of his friend; but having satisfied himself that competent provision was made for his brother's children, he cheerfully concerted with Nelson the best method of carrying out his charitable design." Assisted by Mr. Nelson, and at the request of Bishop Ken, he likewise prepared the model of a fund of charity for the Nonjuring Clergy; now, for the most part, in very indigent circumstances.

For six months prior to his death by consumption, he was confined to his house in Gray's-Inn-Lane; during the whole course of that time, he waited the call of God in patience. His friend, Mr. Nelson, being his constant companion.

"On Thursday morning the eleventh of April '95," (says his biographer), "he apprehended himself departing, and said to Mr. Bell, the minister that attended him, 'I am now entering upon my last labour, the Lord gave and He is now taking away; and for that He is now taking away, blessed be the Name of the Lord. For I thank my God, I am going without any distrust, without the least misgiving, to a place of rest, joy, and everlasting bliss. There is no life like a happy death. I have endeavoured even from my youth to approve myself as a faithful servant to my great Master; I have taken some pains in writing several books, I have seriously considered them, and am fully satisfied (looking on those about him) that you may find in them the way to Heaven; the Christian duties contained therein have been my practice,

as well as study, and now I find the advantage of it. Therefore, be all of you carefull to read them often, and seriously, and live strictly thereunto, that when you come to the condition I am now in, you may dye with comfort, as you see me do. I have some little pain indeed, but my pain is nothing so extraordinary as my hopes; for I have earnestly repented of all my sins, and verily believe, that through the tender mercies of my God, and merits of my blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, I shall be carried up into Abraham's bosom."

His death occurred in 1695, when he was in the 43rd year of his age. He was buried in the Church of Allhallows, Barking (where there is a monument with an inscription in Latin to his memory); in the same grave in which the body of Archbishop Laud had rested from the period of his death until the Restoration, when it was removed, and deposited in the chapel of St. John's College, Oxford, of which he had been President. The funeral service was performed by Bishop Ken. His wife‡ was made sole executrix of his Will; she was directed to dispose of his books and MSS., with the approbation and advice of his good friend Mr. Nelson; and the latter accordingly acted as literary executor to his friend. Mr. Nelson has given this noble character of Kettlewell in a preface to his five discourses printed after his decease.

"He was learned without pride; wise and judicious without cunning; he served at the altar without either covetousness or ambition; he was devout without affectation; sincerely religious without moroseness; courteous and affable without flattering or mean compliances; just without rigour; charitable without vanity; and heartily zealous for the interest of religion without faction."

Mr. Kettlewell's chief works are—

1.—"The Measures of Christian Obedience" already referred to. 2.—A volume of "Five Discourses" which had been left by Kettlewell ready for the press. 3.—"A Letter upon Profuse-

‡ "I give and bequeath to my worthy friend, the said Mrs. Jane Kettlewell, her husband's picture and five guineas for a legacy."—*Extract from Robert Nelson's Will.*

ness of Expenditure," addressed by way of expostulation to a gentleman of his acquaintance in 1681.—This was published after Kettlewell's death. 4.—"An Help and Exhortation to worthy Communicating." 5.—The funeral sermons preached on the death of Frances, Lady Digby in 1684, and on that of Simon, Lord Digby in 1685.

Kettlewell had the misfortune to lose these kind friends and excellent parishioners after he had been but a short time at Coleshill. The high testimony to their character, as given under the hand of one who watched for their spiritual welfare, will long preserve their memories.

Hickes' Life of Kettlewell. Chalmers' Biog. Dict. Wilford's Memorials. Athen. Ox. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Lathbury's Nonjurors. Aikins' Gen. Biog. Calamy's Life and Times. Mem. of the Life and Times of the pious Robert Nelson. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Nichol's Anecd. of 18th Century. Noble. Hook's Biog. Dict. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Catal. Oxford Grad. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Jonathan Kimberley, D.D.,

The son of John Kimberley of Bromsgrove in Worcestershire. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he was afterwards Fellow. He graduated M.A. in 1673; and D.D. in 1713. After entering Holy Orders he was Minister of a parish near Oxford, where he acquired considerable notoriety as a preacher in the University. In 1681 he was presented to the Vicarage of Holy Trinity in Coventry, and made Chaplain-in-Ordinary to Charles II. In 1684 he was installed Prebend of Colwich, in the Cathedral of Lichfield. Subsequently he became Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of Baginton in 1699. He was likewise Chaplain to the Right Honourable William Bromley, Speaker of the House of Commons, from 1710 to 1713. He resigned the Baginton preferment, with the Coventry Vicarage, in 1712; and in the next year obtained the Deanery of Lichfield.

The following lines, supposed to be a description of this "Plurality Divine," are taken from a poetical satire of the period, published in Alderman Hewitt's Journal:

"Hark the stairs groan with the vast Divine!
His tow'ry peruke nods, and diamonds shine;
Aside these metamorphoses, his ring, his wig,
I'll preach the Doctor for a tithed pig.
That son of Anak soon in dust shall rest,
For worms, for years to come, a gathered feast."

He died at Lichfield in 1719, and was buried in the Lady Chapel of that Cathedral. His gravestone, bearing the following inscription in Latin, was removed when the Cathedral was repaired and the choir enlarged.

> Hic jacent reliquiæ reverendi et venerabilis
> viri Jonath: Kimberley. S. T. P. hujusce eccl.
> dignissimi nuper Decani; vir fuit propter
> ingenii acumen, morum suavitatem, vitæ
> sanctimonium, erga ecclesiam et rempublicam
> adeo conspicuus et venerabilis, ut amplissima
> meruerit encomia, ea vero modestia et tanta humi-
> litate præditus, ut vetuerit omnia. Obiit
> supremo die mensis Martii, A.D. 1719,
> ætatis suæ septuagesimo."

Dean Kimberley published a "Sermon of Obedience for Conscience Sake," preached at the Warwick Assizes in 1683; and another on Exodus, xv., 2. 4to, London; 1702.

Wood's Fasti. Sharpe's Coventry Churches. Calamy's Noncon. Mem. Shaw's Staff. Chambers' Biog. Illus. Worc. Netherclift's Autographs. Harwood's Hist. of Lichfield. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Dugdale's Warw. Nichol's Anecd. of 18th Century. Catal. Oxford Grad. Ald. Hewitt's Jour.

Henrietta Knight, Lady Luxborough.

This accomplished lady was the only daughter of Henry, Viscount St. John, and half sister to the celebrated Viscount Bolingbroke, Principal Secretary of State to Queen Anne, and the friend and executor of Pope.

In 1727 she was married to Robert Knight of Barrels, (son of the famous Mr. Knight, cashier of the South Sea Company) who, in 1756, was created Lord Luxborough of Shannon in the kingdom of Ireland, and, in 1763, (after Lady Luxborough's death,) Earl of Catherlough and Viscount Barrels. Her marriage, however, did not turn out happily, and for the last few years of her life, she was separated from her husband, but resided at Barrels.

Her letters written to her friend and neighbour, William Shenstone, were published for the first time in 1775. They were found bound together among the late Mr. Shenstone's papers, and in the first leaf he had written with his own hand, as follows:—"Letters from the Right Honourable Lady Luxborough, written with abundant ease, politeness, and vivacity; in which she was scarce equalled by any woman of her time. They commenced in the year 1739, and were continued to the year of her death, 1756, with some few intermissions."

The following lines were written on a Ferme Ornèe, near Birmingham, and addressed to Shenstone by Lady Luxborough; they are published in a volume of his poems:—

> " 'Tis Nature here bids pleasing scenes arise,
> And wisely gives them Cynthia to revise;
> To veil each blemish, brighten every grace,
> Yet still preserve the lovely parent's face.
> How well the Bard obeys each valley tells,
> These lucid streams, gay meads and lonely cells,
> Where modest Art in silence lurks conceal'd,
> While Nature shines, so gracefully reveal'd,
> That she triumphant claims the total plan,
> And with fresh pride adopts the work of man."

Lady Luxborough's correspondence exhibits many unequivocal testimonies of her appreciation of the genius, and bright side of the character of the Poet Somervile, who was her neighbour.

Lady Luxborough died in 1756, and was interred with much ceremony at Wootton Wawen, the parish in which Barrels is situated; from which church her remains were removed some time afterwards to the mausoleum, erected in the grounds at Barrels. The mausoleum falling into decay, was ultimately taken down, and her body, with others, consigned once more to a vault in Wootton Wawen Church.

The following specimen of Lady Luxborough's poetry is extracted from Dodsley's collection of poems:—

THE BULL-FINCH IN TOWN.

Hark to the blackbird's pleasing note:
Sweet usher of the vocal throng;
Nature directs his warbling throat,
And all that hear admire the song.

For bull-finch, with unvary'd tone,
Of cadence harsh, and accent shrill,
Has brighter plumage to atone,
For want of harmony and skill.

Yet, discontent with nature's boon,
Like man, to mimic art he flies;
On opera-pinions hoping soon,
Unrivall'd he shall mount the skies.

And while, to please some courtly fair,
He one dull tune with labour learns,
A well-gilt cage, remote from air,
And faded plumes, is all he earns!

Go, hapless captive! still repeat
The sound which nature never taught;
Go, listening fair! and call them sweet,
Because you know them dearly bought.

Unenvy'd both! go hear and sing
Your study'd music o'er and o'er;
Whilst I attend th' inviting spring,
In fields where birds unfetter'd soar.

The accompanying letter (believed to be unpublished), addressed by Mr. Shenstone to the Rev. Mr. Holyoake of Oldbarrow, near Barrels, upon the subject of Lady Luxborough's death, is transcribed, with permission, from a copy in the possession of John Staunton, Esq.:—

"THE LEASOWES, APRIL 21, 1756.

DEAR SIR,

It is not easy for me to express how much I think myself obliged to you for the particulars with which you favour'd me on this mournfull occasion. I receiv'd only a few Lines from Mr. Davies and Mr. Outing, excusing themselves on account of their melancholy situation, that on the loss of so intimate a Friend as Lady Luxborough, one is anxious to become acquainted with every little circumstance that attended it. For this I am indebted to you, Sir, and Mrs. Holyoake: so indeed is every one indebted who wish'd well to Lady Luxborough. For I know of nothing that was so much a ballance for the variety of her affections, as the advantage of two such compassionate and ever hospitable Neighbours. To you she had recourse upon many a severe and pressing occasion, and had great reason to be convinc'd how much preferable your Friendship was to that of the more gay and more capricious world. Even on the last and most important

occasion, your best offices were not wanting: and if we consider her advantage merely, I know not whether her best Friends ought to wish her Life prolong'd. Her enjoyments of Life must have diminish'd yet farther, and it is not very improbable that her mortifications would have encreas'd. In regard indeed to ourselves the case is much otherwise; and whatever may be now expended upon embellishments at Barrels, it can hardly ever be, the agreeable object from your House that it has been. I do therefore very sincerely condole with you upon the loss of your accomplish'd neighbour, and the loss of all those chearfull ev'nings which we might have expected to pass in her company. But as pleasures of this kind are to be no more our lot at Barrels, let me beg leave to put Mrs. Holyoake in mind of a promise she once made me; the acquittance for which will not be valid, unless deliver'd to her at the Leasowes. On the death of one's Friends, one ever finds a propensity to think on those that remain; let me therefore have ye comfort of considering your Family in that Light, and the pleasure of subscribing myself. Dear Sir,

Your ever affectionate,

and obliged, humble servant,

WILL SHENSTONE."

Gent. Mag., Vol. 84. Walpole's R. & N. Authors. Dodsley's Collection of Poems.
Churches of Warw. Lady Luxborough's Letters. Gough's Camden.
Watt's Bibl. Brit. Grenville Corresp. Nichol's Anecd. of 18th Century.
Catal. Engr. Portr. Burke's Ext. Peer. Burke's Landed Gentry.

Edward Knight,

The well-known comedian, commonly called "Little Knight;" was born at Birmingham in 1774. He was originally intended for the profession of an artist; but having at an early period evinced a preference for the stage, he, on the death of the person to whom he was articled, made his first appearance on the boards at Newcastle-under-Lyne, as "Hob," in the farce of "Hob in the Well." So cold however was his reception on this occasion, that it quite disconcerted him, and, unable to go on with his part, he ran off the stage, and left his place to be filled by another.

About this period of his history, he became acquainted with a London comedian, to whom he communicated his past disgrace. His London friend, who had been too long and too intimately acquainted with the stage to be the dupe of its allurements, gave him much sound advice on the subject, and concluded with saying:—"My dear Sir, if you should at any time be mad enough to resume the green-eyed

profession of an Actor, take advice from experience, and place your foot upon the lowest stone you can find; and even then you must not expect to shake off the alarm you have so feelingly described, and what many first-rate performers have never been able to overcome. You must therefore expect its return more or less, according to the undertaking and the place you make choice of for your second appearance. If you have any merit, it will unquestionably make its way, if otherwise, I most earnestly request you to abandon the pursuit as ruinous and unprofitable."

This magic stone, after much disappointment, he at last hoped he had found, by joining a half-starved tragi-comic company who had come to Ruthin in North Wales for the season; where the emolument of each individual amounted to about five shillings a week,—the manager appropriating the greater part of the scanty profits to himself. Mr. Knight, now divested of fear, succeeded admirably in Hob, and the farce was given out for a second representation, amidst the plaudits of an overflowing barn, brilliantly illuminated with six mould candles!

At Ruthin he became a great favourite with the play-going public, and the gentlemen of the Hunt sent him £6 6s. in lieu of attending his benefit, which occurred on the same night as a public dinner, at which they were obliged to be present. A short time afterwards, he picked up a purse containing seven guineas; from that period, he remarked to a friend, that he had never known the want of a guinea.

For his next step to fame he was indebted to some unknown person, who merely wished to raise a laugh at his expense. One night at Uttoxeter, after having played the parts of Amo, Silvester Daggerwood, and Lingo, he was agreeably surprised by a note, requesting his attendance at the inn adjoining the theatre, and intimating that he would receive information which would prove beneficial to him in his profession. Every thing, of course, was neglected for this important

interview. At the inn he was received by a grave looking gentleman, whose inflexible steadiness of face could not give the least suspicion of a jest. The stranger assured him that he had received much pleasure from his performances, and would put him into a situation where his talents might appear to advantage. He then proceeded to inform him that his name was Phillips, and that he was well known to Mr. Tate Wilkinson, the manager of the York theatre, and that he would give him an introduction to that gentleman. The next day Mr. Knight wrote a letter to Mr. Wilkinson; but all his splendid expectations were put to flight, when he received a laconic epistle,—to this effect—"Sir, I am not acquainted with any Mr. Phillips, except a rigid Quaker, and he is the last man in the world to recommend an actor to my theatre—I don't want you."

A whole year rolled on with the Stafford company, at the end of which time Mr. Knight was surprised by a second letter from his former correspondent, inviting him to become a member of his company at York, for twenty-five shillings a week. This sudden change of mind was owing, in part, to the secession of Mr. Matthews, who had been engaged at the Haymarket. He continued with Tate Wilkinson's company for seven years, and then procured an engagement at Drury Lane, at which theatre, as well as at the Lyceum, he continued to be a very popular actor, until illness obliged him to retire from professional duties.

"In sharp footmen, cunning rustics, and decrepit old men," writes the author of The Georgian Era, "Mr. Knight displayed inimitable comic powers. There was an odd quickness, and a certain droll play about every muscle in his face, that fully prepared the audience for the jest that was to follow. It has been objected to him, however, that he was too fond of laughter on the stage, and that, in pathetic parts, he was to be seen squeezing his eye-lids, and fidgetting, and pelting about, till he had got the necessary moisture."

Mr. Knight died at his house in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, in 1826. His remains were deposited in a vault in Pancras New Church.

It is believed that Mr. Knight wrote a piece in two acts, called "The Sailor and Soldier; or, Fashionable Amusement," 1805.

Gorton's Biog. Dict. Biog. of Brit. Stage. The Georgian Era. Maunder's Treasury. Netherclift's Autographs. Dramatic Almanack, 1869. Catal. Engr. Portr. Biog. Dram.

Walter Savage Landor.

This brilliant writer, whose genius, however eccentric, places him high in the rank of the notabilities of this county, was a member of an ancient Staffordshire family. His birth took place at Warwick in 1775, in a large house adjoining the East-gate, where his father, Dr. Landor,* a physician, resided.

In 1785 Walter Landor was admitted a scholar of Rugby School, from whence he was removed for some act of impropriety to Dr. James, the Head-master, for which the lad afterwards felt extremely sorry. He next spent two years with a private tutor at Ashbourne, and then entered at Trinity College, Oxford; but was rusticated for the freak of firing a gun in the quadrangle of his College, and never returned to take a degree.

Dr. Landor would have been glad if his son had followed the Law, or indeed any other profession; but for settled employment Walter's erratic temperament seemed to unsuit him. He ultimately took up his residence at Swansea and Tenby, subsisting on an allowance made him by his father.

* Dr. Lanhe, who was introduced to Warwick by Dr. Landor, was a physician of some repute. He was the author of several works, and gave to the public a correct analysis of the Leamington waters, in the fifth volume of The Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. He left Warwick some years before his death, and retired to London, where he died, but in what year is unknown.

On the breaking out of the Spanish war against the French in 1808, he raised a few troops at his own expense, and led them to the head quarters of the Viceroy of Gallicia. For this service he received the thanks of the Supreme Junta. On the subversion of the Constitution by Ferdinand, he returned the documents, with his Commission, to Don Pedro Cevallios, declaring, that although willing to aid the Spanish people in the assertion of their liberties against the antagonist of Europe, he would have nothing to do with a perjurer and a traitor.

Mr. Landor's constitutional restlessness and waywardness of mind probably induced him, shortly after the death of his father in 1805, to sell all his property in Staffordshire, which had been for a considerable time in the possession of his family. He retained, however, the estate of Ipsley Court in Warwickshire, inherited through his mother, (one of the four daughters and co-heirs of Charles Savage, Esq. of Bishop's Tachbrook and Ipsley.) Mr. Landor then purchased Llanthony Abbey (this at one time he purposed restoring), as well as Cwm-yoy in Monmouthshire, living chiefly at Bath and Clifton, until he had completed a house which he was building for himself at Llanthony. But being, as he thought, exceedingly ill-used by some tenants, to whom he had acted most liberally, and his pecuniary circumstances having in addition become embarrassed, he resolved to quit this country and live abroad, as an untrammelled citizen of the world. Accordingly, he quitted England with his wife in 1814 for the Continent, and eight years later he commenced writing the work for which he is chiefly known, "Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen;" but it was not published until 1824.

Mr. Landor returned to England in 1834 or 1835, and in the subsequent year established himself at Bath, where he resided until the summer of 1858, when he again visited Italy, settling at Florence. Here he passed the chief remainder of his life, devoted to literature,

and in the enjoyment of the delightful climate and art-treasures of Italy; and here he breathed his last in 1864.

In early life, when an inmate or frequent visitor at his father's house, he was intimately acquainted with Dr. Parr, who highly esteemed Mr. Landor's genius and learning, and considered him one of the best Latin scholars of the day. The Doctor, in a letter of introduction to a mutual literary friend, thus speaks of Mr. Landor: "He is impetuous, open-hearted, magnanimous, largely furnished with general knowledge; well versed in the best of classical writers; a man of original genius, as appears in his compositions both in prose and verse; a keen hater of oppression and corruption; and a steady friend to civil and religious liberty. I am confident you will be much interested by his conversation; and it is my good fortune to know that his talents, attainments, and virtues, amply atone for his singularities."

But notwithstanding this high encomium passed on him by our great Warwickshire scholar, it cannot be concealed that while Mr. Landor's intellectual endowments were brilliant, and his aspirations often noble and elevated, he shewed a disregard to all established opinions, not without mischief to himself and others. Socially, he was much esteemed, and his great store of anecdote and conversational powers rendered him an agreeable companion.

Among Mr. Landor's works, not as yet specified, it may be sufficient to name:—

"Gehir;" a poem. 1798. "Count Julien;" a tragedy. 1827. "The Examination of Shakespeare." 1834. "Pericles and Aspasia." 1836.

Inf. John Forster, Esq., D.C.L. Inf. Miss E. Sophia Landor. Men of the Time, 1852. The Public Schools. Johnstone's Life of Parr. Churches of Warw. *(Ipsley.)* Rugby Register. Engl. Cyclop. Burke's Landed Gentry. Warw. Arms and Lin. Watt's Bibl. Brit. There is no reference to the Landor family in Shaw's Staffordshire, the reason of which is believed to be some offence given by Dr. Landor to the author of that work.

Robert Eyres Landor.

"Rare, since the sons of Leda, rare a twain
Born of one mother which hath reached the goal
Of Immortality: the stem is rare
Which ripens close together two rich fruits."

W. S. LANDOR.

This exemplary Clergyman was the youngest of the talented sons of Dr. Landor of Warwick, where he was born in 1781. He was chiefly educated at the Grammar School of Bromsgrove, from whence in 1796 he obtained a Scholarship, as he did afterwards a Fellowship, at Worcester College, Oxford; but this he resigned after holding it only a few years, when under the Will of a relative, he came into possession of an independent income; for he considered that Fellowships were only intended for those who had not a sufficiency of private fortune.

Mr. Landor was ordained in 1804, to the Curacy of Colton in Staffordshire, and afterwards held the Curacy of Wyke in Dorsetshire, to which Portland Island was then attached. His proper charge was Wyke only, but his Rector, finding him active and zealous, soon left him in sole care of both parishes. Mr. Landor felt much interest in the primitive, simple-minded people of Portland, and laboured among them with real pleasure for two or three years; but the charge was too onerous for one person to fulfil with efficiency, and he was at length obliged to resign the curacy; although he continued to reside some time longer on the sea coast.

In 1814, having still no sphere of professional labour, he indulged his innate love for the fine arts by a visit to Italy, in company with his brother Walter, then residing in France, from which visit, as may be imagined, he derived the most exquisite gratification.

Three years later he was prevailed on to hold the Living of Hughenden in Buckinghamshire, for a young relative, in whose favour he resigned it in 1824. While there, he was appointed Chaplain to the

Prince Regent, but did not retain the office long, in consequence of his dislike to the occasional appearance at Court, which that office involved. A lady, who was a parishioner of Mr. Landor's at Hughenden, thus writes of him after a lapse of fifty years:—"I need not say how eloquent and excellent his sermons were, and his conversation was something wonderful; our great delight used to be to get him to talk in the twilight, and when he paused, how anxiously some few of us would make a remark to set him going again; we were so afraid of his getting up and wishing us Good Evening."

After leaving Hughenden, he was for some time unemployed, and lived chiefly at Tenby, where he prosecuted his taste for ship building. For a short period he officiated as Curate of Stockton, in Warwickshire, and from thence he removed in the spring of 1829 to Birlingham, a sequestered country parish in Worcestershire, the Rectory of which had been purchased for him by his mother. Here he resided during the remainder of his protracted life, and here he expired, after a long illness, in January, 1869.

Reference has already been made to Mr. Landor's appreciation of the fine arts; but his great delight throughout life was in pictures. The walls of his sitting-rooms and passages at Birlingham were covered with them from the floor to the ceiling. The temptations of Lord Northwick's sale in 1859 were irresistible. One picture which he bought there was set on an easel in the middle of the room, and reached almost to the ceiling, and he added some feet to the length of a passage in order to provide accommodation for another. Even when age had so dimmed his sight that he could see nothing clearly, he seemed able to recall to memory every line of the well-known subjects, as he stood before his pictures.

The gratification of this taste, however, did not interfere with other claims, for he expended in charity, not merely the value of his Living, but a third, and at times the half, of his entire income.

It is worthy of note, that during Mr. Landor's long tenure of the Living of Birlingham, he was never absent from it for one Sunday, and very seldom from his pulpit, until he was nearly four-score years of age. He has many times conducted almost the whole of the service on his knees, when unable to stand from gout in the feet.

"Until attacked by his last illness," writes one who knew him well, "he maintained the most lively interest in all the questions, especially the religious questions, of the day. He would compare past times with present, in a singularly comprehensive and large-hearted manner. He could appreciate and grow warm upon the excellence of men far younger than and very different from himself, and was only roused to indignation by the suspicion of disloyalty, and of any forfeiture of engagement, explicit or implied. Upon this ground he spoke strongly against the Essayists and against Bishop Colenso in later years. The subjects discussed by them had a special interest for him, and he would talk about them on their merits calmly; but the thought of their publication by office-bearers in the Church, thereby unsettling minds, disturbing faith in the great verities, and removing the only comfort in the hour of death, would always set him in a blaze."

His conversational powers and his uninterrupted flow of language made him a great acquisition in society. He lived so much alone, especially in later life, that when he did emerge from solitude, he seemed overflowing with topics for conversation, and the stores of his mind were inexhaustible.

Mr. Landor was a frequent contributor to the press, (under a feigned name), on the exciting political questions of the day; his letters attracted much passing attention, but it is not known that any of them have been preserved. In 1824 he published a tragedy, entitled, "The Count Arezza;" which would do honour to the most popular name that could be selected from the dramatic talent of the age. And

in 1828, a poem, "The Impious Feast." In 1841, two other tragedies, "The Earl of Brecon," and "Faith's Fraud;" and a drama, "The Ferryman." In 1846 he published a classical story, founded on the history of Sertorius, and entitled "The Fawn of Sertorius." This work was published anonymously, and elicited much notice and conjecture, although it did not become as popular with the world in general as it deserved. Those critics, who were well acquainted with the writings of his brother, Walter Savage Landor, were struck with their close similarity in style; and some so confidently asserted that no other person could have written "The Fawn of Sertorius," that he considered it due to his brother to acknowledge who was the real author,—modestly declaring, that however flattering to himself such an opinion might be, it was no compliment to Walter. In 1848 he published "The Fountain of Arethusa," which gives a narrative of a supposed visit to the nether world, and to that part of it especially, which is tenanted by the pre-Christian dead. It is admitted by all who have taken the trouble to criticise these two last-named works, that there are few books in our language, combining more learning, Christian tone of thought, purity of style, and elegance of diction.

The following is a portion of a poem addressed to Robert Eyres Landor by his brother, Walter Savage Landor, on his "Fawn" and his "Arethusa."—

Thine is the care to keep our native springs
Pure of pollution, clear of weeds; but thine
Are also graver cares, with fortune blest
Not above competence; with duties charged,
Which with more zeal and prudence none perform.
There are who guide the erring, tend the sick,
Nor frown the starving from a half-closed door,
But none beside my brother, none beside,
In stall thick-littered or on mitred throne,
Gives the more needy all the Church gives him.
Unaided, tho' years press and health declines,
By aught of clerical or human aid,
Thou servest God, and God's poor guests, alone.

Enough were this to damn thee here below,
But not enough to drive those forms away
Which to pure votary morn and eve descend,
The Muse, the Grace, the Nymph of stream and grove;
But not enough to make the sun less warm
On thy smooth walks and pleasant glades close-mown,
Or lamplight duller on thy pictured walls.
Thy Fancy rests upon deep-bosom'd Truth,
And wakes to Harmony; no word is tost
To catch the passing wind like unmade hay.
Few can see this, whirl'd in the dust around,
And some who can would rather see awry.
If such could add to their own fame the fame
Their hands detract from others, then indeed
The act, howbeit felonious, were less vile;
They strip the wealthy, but they clothe the poor.
Aside thy *Fawn* expect some envious stab,
Some latent arrow from obscure defile;
Aside thy *Arethusa* never hope
Untroubled rest: men will look up and see
What hurts their eyes in the strong beams above,
And shining points will bring fierce lightnings down
Upon thy head, and mine by birth so near.
Heedless of brawlers in the pit beneath,
To whosoe'er enacts the nobler part,
Known or unknown, or friendly or averse,
I will throw crowns, and throw unsparingly;
Nor are these crowns too light to fly direct.
  Better I deem it that my grain of myrrh
Burn for the living than embalm the dead.
Take my fraternal offering, not composed
Of ditch-side flowers, the watery-stalkt and rank,
Such as our markets smell of, all day long,
And roister ditty-roaring rustics wear;
But fresh, full, shapely, sprinkled with that lymph
Which from Peneios on the olive-wreath
Shook at loud plaudits under Zeus high-throned.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Inf. Miss E. Sophia Landor. Inf. Rev. J. F. Wickenden, Curate of Birlingham.
Inf. Mrs. Dumbleton. Gent. Mag., 1824.

Edward Lapworth, M.D.,

A native of Warwickshire, was admitted Pensioner of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1590, under the tuition of Dr. Jegon; and was soon

afterwards elected scholar. In 1591 he took the degree of B.A., and proceeded M.A. in 1595. Migrating to Oxford, and becoming a member of St. Alban Hall, he was appointed Master of Magdalen School in 1598, and remained in that situation until 1610. In the same year he was admitted Bachelor of Medicine, and subsequently, Doctor of Medicine, which degree he also took at Cambridge.

In 1617, and again in 1619, he appears to have been residing at Faversham in Kent, since, in the latter year, the Mayor of Faversham writes to Lord Zouche, that he has committed George Wood, servant of Dr. Edward Lapworth, to prison, for wishing that all the Protestants in England were hanged; but has released him on bail, on his professing penitence, and taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

In 1618 he was appointed the first reader of the Natural Philosophy Lecture, founded by William Sedley in the University of Oxford, and held that office until the day of his death. In 1619 he also became Linacre Lecturer in Physic, by nomination of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College.

At the marriage of Sir Thomas Berkeley in 1595-6, "Songs of joy and contentment proceeded from that learned Physician, Doctor Edward Lapworth, and other Scholars then present."

"His correspondence," says Guidott in his Lives and Characters of the Physicians of Bath, "was good with Dr. Edward Jorden, the celebrated Physician of Bath, being both at one time practitioners at that place, as appears from the verses prefixed by him to Jorden's 'Treatise on Mineral Waters' *in laudem operis.* He had only one daughter, who being married out of Bath caused his name to be extinct there. He was buried in the north aisle of the Abbey Church, Bath; and deserved a better epitaph than this English inscription cut round the stone that is over him: 'Here lieth the body of Edward Lapworth, Doctor in Physic, who deceased 24th of May, An. Dom.

1636.' His age, I guess, was near sixty. As to his gifts of mind, they were doubtless beyond exception, having been so well educated. His Professorship in Oxford gave some interruption to his practice. He was in person not tall, but fat and corpulent, which inclined him the more to take his ease."

Dr. Lapworth contributed Latin verses, in honour of persons of rank and merit, to a great variety of publications which issued from the University of Oxford between the years 1603 and 1633; all of which may be seen noticed in the 3rd volume of Dr. Bloxam's Magdalen College Register, pp. 140, 141.

Bloxam's Magd. Coll. Reg. Masters' Hist. of C. C. Coll. Cambridge. Athen. Ox. & Fasti. Smyth's Account of the Berkeleys. Oxford Univ. Cal. Guidott's Lives of Phys. of Bath. Catal. Oxford Grad.

Sir Thomas Lee, Legh, or Leigh.*

A large number of peerage families of the present day, derive their descent from Lord Mayors of London; who, though in some cases the founders of their name and race, have in other cases been younger sons of families of gentle blood. These attracted by the impetus given to commercial enterprise in the days of Henry VIII. and his immediate successors, put themselves under the patronage of some merchant princes in the city; and by this means ultimately rose to greater wealth and importance than their elder brother, the country squire, who remained at home in the quiet enjoyment of his patrimonial estate.

The subject of this memoir exemplifies the latter observation, being a member of a very ancient family in Shropshire and Cheshire. His birth took place in 1498, and at an early age he was sent to London by his father, Roger Leigh, of Wellington in Shropshire. In

* The name seems to have been occasionally spelt in all three ways at this period.

London he was placed under the care of Sir Rowland Hill, an opulent merchant, who, in 1549, served the office of chief magistrate of the city, and is specially distinguished as its first *Protestant* Lord Mayor. In consequence of young Leigh's excellent abilities and industry, he was made Sir Rowland's factor both at home and abroad, and as a further proof of his patron's confidence, he gave him in marriage his favourite niece, who eventually inherited a great part of his wealth.

Passing over the years of his early life, of which we have no record, we find him elected to the Shrievalty of the city of London in 1555. We likewise learn from Foxe's "Acts and Monuments," that he was present at the last examination before Bishop Bonner of Archdeacon John Philpot, when he received his sentence to be burnt at Smithfield.

It would appear that Philpot being harshly treated in Newgate, sent his servant with complaints to the Sheriff, who, taking his ring† off his finger, desired that it might be shewn to the keeper, accompanied with orders that his prisoner should be more humanely treated. When the keeper received the ring and message, he said, "Oh! I perceive that Mr. Sheriff is a bearer with him, and all such heretics as he is, therefore tomorrow I will shew him to his betters." The Sheriff's interference, however, had the desired effect, for Mr. Philpot's irons were removed, and some few comforts were restored to him. Whether *the* Sheriff who acted this benevolent part was Mr. Alderman Leigh, we have not been able to ascertain. Both Sheriffs afterwards accompanied the martyr to the place of execution.

Mr. Leigh was Lord Mayor at the time of the death of Queen Mary, (having been chosen a few days previously,) and preceded Queen Elizabeth when she made her first entry into London from Hatfield, at

† An Alderman's thumb-ring is occasionally referred to by old writers. Shakespeare in Henry IV. says—"I could have crept into any Alderman's thumb-ring."

the close of the year 1558. In the beginning of the following year, Mr. Leigh, with others, received the honour of knighthood.

When the Queen passed by water from the Tower to Westminster Abbey to be crowned, the Corporation and trading companies of London who accompanied her, vied with the Nobility in the splendour of their barges, and in the liveries of the rowers. The Lord Mayor's barge was "gallantly appointed," and the musicians on board "played," as we are informed, "in a most sweet and heavenly manner."

Holinshed relates that at the coronation, after the champion's challenge, "at the serving vp of the wafers, the lord major of London went to the cupboard, and filling a cup with gold ipocrasse, bare it to the queene; and kneeling before her took the assaie, and she receiving it of him, and drinking of it, gaue the cup with the couer unto the said lord major for his fee, which cup and cover weied sixteen ounces weight." It is a matter for interesting inquiry whether this is the same cup which Sir Thomas Leigh presented to the Mercers' Company, and which was among the articles of value exhibited at the South Kensington Museum in 1862. I am disposed to believe that it is. The following inscription surrounds it in blue enamel:—

> "To elect the Master of the Mercerie hither am I sent;
> And by Sir Thomas Legh for the same intent."

It is engraved in "Choice Examples of Art Workmanship," as well as in the "Illustrated News" for Dec. 1862.

In Stow's Annals we find another incident of interest connected with the mayoralty of Sir Thomas Leigh. "On Low Sunday, the second of Aprill, 1559, Master Sampson, late from beyond the seas, made the rehearsall sermon at St. Paule's Crosse; but when the Lord Mayor and Aldermen came to their places in Paule's churchyard, the pulpit doore was locked, and the key could not be heard of; whereupon the Lord Mayor sent for a smythe to open the locke, which was

done, and when the preacher should enter the place, it was found very filthy and uncleane."

No account is handed down of Sir Thomas Leigh's life after this period. We know not how much of his time was passed on his estate at Stoneleigh,‡ which he, in conjunction with Sir Rowland Hill, had purchased of William Cavendish (father of the celebrated English navigator) in 1562, for £1950. The probability is that early habits and associations attracted him most to his London residence, which was in the Old Jewry, adjoining the Mercers' Chapel.

In 1563, Sir Thomas Leigh was an attendant at the funeral of "Master Chamley," the Recorder of London. "After the corpse then the mourners came, Ser Thomas Lee, &c." At this time Sir Thomas was a Governor of Christ's Hospital.

This great civic functionary was himself removed by death in 1571, and interred in the Mercers' Chapel. His tomb bears the following inscription:—

Sir Thomas Legh bi civil life,
All offices did beare,
    Which in this city worshipfull,
    Or honourable were:
Whom as God blessed with great wealth,
So losses did he feele:
Yet never chang'd he constant minde,
Tho' fortune turn'd her wheele.
    Learning he lov'd and helpt the poore
    To them that knew him deere;
To whom his Lady (loving wife!)
This tomb hath builded here.

Sir Thomas left three sons; to the eldest of whom, who was ancestor of the present Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh, he bequeathed estates in Gloucestershire; to the second, the ancestor of the Lords

‡ The ancient "Lieger Booke" of the Monastery is still preserved at Stoneleigh Abbey. Sir William Dugdale made use of it in writing his Antiquities of Warwickshire. He refers to it in a letter written to Sir Simon Archer, dated 1636.

Leigh of Stoneleigh,§ of Charles I., patent of creation, (extinct 1786) the Stoneleigh property; and to the youngest, ancestor of the Earl of Chichester (created 1644, now extinct), Newnham Regis.

His widow lived at Stoneleigh to a very advanced age. She died in 1603, and was buried at Stoneleigh, where, in her life-time, she built and endowed alms-houses for the poor.

The descendant of Sir Thomas Leigh in the eighth generation, Chandos, Lord Leigh, deserves mention among our Worthies, for his intellectual, literary, and, not least, his Christian attainments. He published "Epistles to a friend in Town," a volume of Tracts on general subjects, and more than one volume of minor poems. Of Lord Leigh Dr. Parr expressed his opinion in the following terms, in which all who knew him, must heartily concur:—"A lively companion, an elegant scholar, a zealous patriot, and an amiable and honourable man."

There is a fine portrait of Sir Thomas Leigh by Holbein at Stoneleigh Abbey. There are likewise two engraved portraits of him in existence. The first is an unique print, an octavo wood cut, the first of a series of all the Lord Mayors of London during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The set belonged to Sir John St. Aubyn, and was purchased at his sale in 1840, for the Honble. Thomas Greville, for £29 8s. It is now with his library in the British Museum.

The second print is a copy of the preceding, also octavo, and "published by W. Richardson, Castle Street, Leicester Field." It has no name of engraver or date of publication, but states that it was "Engraved from an unique print in the collection of Sir John St. Aubyn." The name is here spelt "Lee."

Dugdale's Warw. Burke's Ext. Peer. Foxe's Acts and Mon.
Hist. of Stoneleigh Abbey *(F.L.C.)* Grafton's Chronicles, 1570. Aikin's Mem. of Eliz.
Bromley's Catal. of Engr. Portr. Burke's Baro. Machyn's Diary. Nichol's Lit. Anec.
Stow's Survey. Rapin's England. Noble & Gentle Men of England.
Registry, City of London. Gough's Camden. Stow's Annals.
Holinshed's Chronicles. Rudder's Glouc. Bigland's Glouc. Atkins' Glouc.
Shaw's Staff. Hamper's Life of Dugdale. Hayward's Annals of Eliz.
Dugdale's Monasticon. Maitland's London. Catal. Engr. Portr.
Wright's Court Hand Restored. Beaut. of England & Wales. Graphic Illustr. Warw.

§ The Lord Mayor's son, created a Baronet in 1611, is believed to have made the park at Stoneleigh, now called Stoneleigh "Old Park," which contains at present 570 acres, with a herd of 450 fallow deer. It is remarkable for its rural beauty, and the picturesque oak trees which are to be seen here.—*Shirley's Deer Parks.*

Sir Francis Leigh, Bart., Earl of Chichester,

Of Newnham Regis, son of Sir Francis Leigh, K.B. (who was mentioned in the Will of the learned Camden, and assisted as a mourner at his funeral). He was great grandson of Sir Thomas Leigh of Stoneleigh, (Lord Mayor of London in 1558,) who divided his large possessions between his three sons; to the third of whom, William, the ancestor of Lord Chichester, he bequeathed his estates at Newnham. It is stated in the Diary of Richard Symonds *(Cam. Soc.)* that Sir Francis Leigh, then Lord Chichester, had three thousand per annum in Warwickshire, and four thousand more at Abscourt,? and at other places.

Sir Francis Leigh was created a Baronet in 1618, at which time he appears to have been a Trustee of Rugby School. He was member for the borough of Warwick in the first Parliament of Charles I., and in 1628, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Dunsmore, for his steadfast adherence to his Sovereign. He held the distinguished rank of Captain of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and was advanced to the Earldom of Chichester in 1644.

Lord Nugent in his "Memorials of Hampden" mentions Lord Chichester as one of those, (at the head of whom Lord Falkland may not improperly be placed,) who, though a friend of liberty, yet, when the contest between King and people became irreconcileable, took part, for the sake of monarchy, with the King; and who, having taken that part, adhered to it with eagerness and fidelity. However this may be, Lord Chichester was evidently more of a courtier than a soldier. In consequence of his temperate views as a statesman, we find him engaged several times during the Civil Wars as a Commissioner on the part of the Crown. He was likewise one of the noblemen who signed the Declaration that the King had no intentions of war; as well as among those who subscribed to levy Horse "to assist His Majesty

in defence of His Royal person, the two Houses of Parliament, and the Protestant religion,"—himself guaranteeing to supply forty Horse.

Lord Chichester was no favourite with Clarendon. "The Lord Dunsmore," he writes, "had been made a Privy-Counsellor, after so many, who had deserved worse, had been called thither, to make an atonement; which failing, he could not be refused, who was ready to do whatever he was directed, he was a man of a rough and tempestuous nature, violent in pursuing what he wished, without judgment, or temper to know the way of bringing it to pass; however, he had some kind of power with froward and discontented men; at least he had credit to make them more indisposed. But his greatest reputation was, that the Earl of Southampton married his daughter, who was a beautiful and a worthy lady."

David Lloyd in his "Memorials" thus writes of Lord Chichester:—"A stout honest man in his council; having a great command of things (as the first being) he had a shrewd way of expressing and naming them. His Sirname was before the Conquest, if there was any Sirname then (Sirnames being used since); which puts me in mind of him that said, his arms were 3 gun hoves, 1000 years ago, when there were no guns in Europe above 300 years."

Lord Chichester died in 1653, and was buried in Newnham Church, although no entry of his burial appears in the Register. The Earldom of Chichester devolved, according to a special limitation in the patent, upon his-son-in-law, Thomas, fourth Earl of Southampton; and the Barony of Dunsmore, with the Baronetcy, became extinct.

The Church of Newnham fell into ruins in 1795, and nothing but the tower now remains. Where the nave and chancel once stood, is now (or was, some years ago,) a stack yard, and depository of rubbish. In 1852 this ground was partially cleared, and a trench opened for the purpose of discovering the bodies of Lord Chichester's family, supposed

to be interred beneath. On the site of the chancel Lord Chichester's leaden coffin was brought to light; it bore an inscription cast in the lead, which was evidently this nobleman's own composition, and which warrants the belief that he was affectionate in his domestic relations.

"Heare lyeth the body of Francis, Earle of Chichester and Lord Dunsmore, who was the Happiest man living so long as his deare wife ye Lady Audrey, Contesse of Chi. & Ladye Dunsmore, lived, who was eldest daughter of John Lord Buteler of Bramfield, & The Best of Wives & women. She died the 16 of September 1652, since which time he never had the least content, joye or comfort, till nowe that he lieth by hur agayne, with whose soule he hopes, by the merit and passion of Christ, he shall Rejoyce for ever— he dyed the 21 of December, 1653."

In a letter of one Nehemiah Warton, in the State Paper office, (written when the Parliamentary Army was quartered in Coventry under Lord Brooke on Aug. 24., 1642,) allusion is made to Lord Dunsmore's park at Newnham. "Several of our souldiers both horse and foote, sallyed out of the city unto the Lord Dunsmore's parke, and brought from thence great store of venison, which is as good as ever I tasted, and ever since they make it their dayly practice, so that venison is almost as common with us as beefe with you." Again, in another letter written on the 31st of August:—"This day our souldiers brought with them three asses which they had taken out of the Lord Dunsmore's park, which they loaded with their knapsacks, and dignified them with the name of the Lord Dunsmore."

Lord Clarendon. Dugdale's Warw. Dugdale's Bar. Lloyd's Memorials.
Burke's Ext. Peer and Bar. Diary of Ric. Symonds *(Cam. Soc.)* Clutterbuck's Herts.
State Paper Office. Diary of Sir Will. Dugdale. Noble and Gentle Men of England.
Fuller's Worthies. Rugby Reg. Hearne's Antiq. Discourses.
Warw. Arms and Lineages. Inf. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A. Yorke's Union of Honour.
Army Lists of Roundheads and Cavaliers, 1642. Graphic Illustr. of Warw.
Nugent's Mems. of Hampden.

Thomas Lever,

Archdeacon of Coventry, and Minister of a church (probably St. John the Baptist,) in that city, was one of the leaders of the moderate party of early Puritans. A native of Little Lever in Lancashire, he was

elected Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1543.* In 1549 he preached in the "Shrouds" at St. Paul's, as he did before the King and Privy Council at Court on the third and fourth Sundays in Lent in the same year.

He was ordained, or rather (as is presumed) re-ordained, by Dr. Ridley, Bishop of London in 1550. In the December of that year he again preached at St. Paul's Cross. His sermons attracted great attention from the bold and uncompromising manner in which he attacked the social evils and corruptions of the times, and vindicated the claims of the Church, the Universities, and the poor.

He was admitted Master of St. John's College in 1551, by virtue of the King's mandate. When the Duke of Northumberland arrived in Cambridge on July 15, 1553, to proclaim Lady Jane Grey, Mr. Lever was one of those who on that night supped with him and Sir John Gates. He resigned his Mastership, with twenty-four of his Fellows, for conscience' sake, and lived abroad until 1558. During this time he made the acquaintance of Bullinger, and frequented the lectures and sermons of Calvin. On his return to England, he did not resume the Mastership of his College, on account of his puritanical opinions, but travelled through the country as a preacher. He was no doubt introduced at the court, as it is said to have been owing to the scruples which he suggested to the Queen, that she declined to take upon her the title of "Supreme head of the Church."

* The fare of the Universities may be learnt from a description of the state of the University, given by Thomas Lever at St. Paul's Cross in the year 1550:—"There be divers there" (at Cambridge) "whych rise dayly betweene foure and fyve of the clocke in the mornynge, and from fyve until syxe of the clock use common prayer, wyth an exhortacion of God's worde, in a commen chapell; and from syxe unto ten of the clock use ever eyther pryvate study or common lectures. At ten of the clocke they go to dinner; whereas they be content with a penye piece of beefe amongst four, havyng a few potage of the broth of the same beefe, wyth salte and otemele, and nothynge elles. After this slender dinner they be eyther teachinge or learninge untyll five of the clocke in the eveninge, when as they have a supper not much better then their dynner. Immediatelye after the which they goo eyther to reasoninge in problems, or unto summe other studye, untyll it be nine or tenne of the clocke; and then, being without fyre, are feyne to walke or run up and downe halfe an houre. to get a heate on their feete, when they go to bed."

"These be menne not werye of their paynes, but verye sorye to lev, they studye, and sure they be not able some of them to continue for lacke of necessary exhibicion and relief."—*Quoted in Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog.*

Ultimately, about 1559, he settled at Coventry, as minister of one of the churches in that city, being then also appointed to the Archdeaconry of Coventry, which latter preferment he held until the period of his decease. In a letter to Henry Bullinger, dated, "Coventry, July 10, 1560," Thomas Lever writes:—"If you wish for any tidings respecting myself, I would have you know, that immediately after my return to England, I travelled through a great part of it, for the sake of preaching the gospel. And there is a city in the middle of England, called Coventry, in which there have always been, since the revival of the gospel, great numbers zealous for evangelical truth; so that in that last persecution under Mary, some were burnt at the stake, others went into banishment together with myself; the remainder, long tossed about in great difficulty and distress, have at last, on the restoration of pure religion, invited other preachers, and myself in particular, to proclaim the gospel to them in Coventry. After I had discovered, by the experience of some weeks, that vast numbers in this place were in the habit of frequenting the public preaching of the gospel, I consented to their request, that I should settle my wife and family among them; and thus, now for nearly a whole year, I have preached to them without any hinderance, and they have liberally maintained me and my family in this city. For we are not bound to each other, neither I to the townsmen, nor they to me, by any law or engagement, but only by free kindness and love."

In the same year he addressed from Coventry a remarkable letter to Sir Francis Knollys and Sir William Cecil, requesting their earnest consideration of the "grievous and dangerous suspicion and muttering" as to the death of the wife of Lord Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, and suggesting the importance of an earnest searching and trying out of the truth, with the due punishment of any who might be found guilty in that matter.

In 1561 or 1562 he was collated to the Mastership of Sherburn

Hospital in the county of Durham, founded by Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, for 65 poor lepers, when he became very intimate with the famous Bernard Gilpin of Haughton. Shortly afterwards he was installed Canon of Durham. In 1565 he addressed a letter to the Earl of Leicester and Sir William Cecil, in favour of those ministers who had been silenced for their conscientious objections to the use of ecclesiastical vestments.

In 1567 he was deprived of his Canonry for Nonconformity, but retained the Mastership of Sherburn, (on account of the scarcity of preachers), as well as the Archdeaconry of Coventry. Ten years later the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry addressed a letter to him, requiring him, in the Queen's name, to put down "the prophesyings" concerning the Queen and her Council within his Archdeaconry, since they disposed the people to sedition. He frequently preached by permission at London, and elsewhere, although he declined to wear the ecclesiastical habit.

His death occured at Ware, on a journey from London to the north, in 1577. He was buried in the chancel of Sherburn Hospital. Within the altar rails is a blue marble stone, engraved with a cross fleury, a Bible and a chalice, denoting him (as is thought) to be an itinerant preacher through England. On the transom portion of the cross is inscribed, "Thomas Lever, preacher to King Edwarde the Sixte. He died in July, 1577."

Thomas Lever was succeeded in the Mastership of the Hospital by his brother, Ralph Lever, another Puritan Divine, who was an exile with him in Switzerland. Henry Lever, his grandson, and Robert Lever, his great-grandson, were both ejected by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662.

Mr. Baker, in his History of St. John's College, calls Mr. Lever "a man of as much natural probity and blunt native honesty as the

college ever bred: a man without guile or artifice, that never made court to any patron or for any preferment; one that had the spirit of Hugh Latimer." "And yet, tho' his sermons be bold and daring, and full of rebuke, it was his preaching that help'd him to his preferment; the men at court being either afraid of him, or his rebuking the courtiers having procured him reverence with the King."

It is curiously related of Robert Swift, one of the Prebends of Durham, who married Mr. Lever's daughter, Anne, that he was the first Prebendary of Durham who was married, and that Mrs. Swift was the first Clergyman's wife who ever set foot within the College of Durham. Mr. Lever published a variety of Sermons, Meditations, and Prefaces, which may be found enumerated in Cooper's "Athenæ Cantabrigienses."

For much in this article I am indebted to Cooper's Athen. Cant. Reference has likewise been made by myself with advantage to the following Works:—Harwood's Hist. of Lichfield. Fuller's Worthies. Fuller's Church History. Noncon. Mem. Hutchinson's Durham. Parker Society Pub. passim. Brook's Hist. of Puritans. Burnet's Reformation. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames. Tytler's Reigns Edward VI. and Queen Mary. Baker's Hist. of St. John's Coll. In Thomas' Dugdale, the name is erroneously printed Lewes.

Joyce or Jocasta Lewis.

"A patriot's blood
Well spent in such a strife, may earn in deed,
And for a time ensure, to his lov'd land
The sweets of liberty and equal laws;
But martyrs struggle for a brighter prize
And win it with more pain. Their blood is shed
In confirmation of the noblest claim,
Our claim to feed upon immortal truth,
To walk with God, to be divinely free,
To soar, and to anticipate the skies."—*Cowper.*

This lady was one of the few persons of gentle birth who perished in the Marian persecution. She was the only daughter of Mr. Thomas Curzon, of Croxall in Staffordshire; her mother being a member of the ancient family of Aston of Tixall in the same county. Her first husband was Sir George Appleby, of Appleby in Leicester-

shire, who was slain at the battle of Pinkie. After his death, she married to Mr. Thomas Lewis, who inherited a portion of the manor of Mancetter,* where he resided.

Foxe in his "Acts and Monuments," as well as Samuel Clarke in his "General Martyrologie," give us the following particulars of the last days and martyrdom of Mrs. Joyce Lewis, which occurred at Lichfield in December, 1557.

Mrs. Lewis had received the Romish religion as true, until the martyrdom of Laurence Saunders at Coventry. Understanding that his death arose from a refusal to receive the mass, she began to enquire into the grounds of his conduct. In her spiritual difficulties she repaired to Mr. John Glover, who lived "hard by," and requested that he would unfold to her those rich sources of Scriptural knowledge which he possessed. He readily applied himself to this task, and soon succeeded in convincing her that popery and the mass were at variance with the Word of God. Although compelled by her husband to attend mass, her contempt of the holy water and the ceremonies of the Romish Church was so decided, that it soon became known to the Bishop. A citation was at once addressed to her, which was given by an officer to Mr. Lewis, who, in a fit of passion, held a dagger to the throat of the officer, and made him swallow the citation, and then sent him away. For this the Bishop summoned Mr. Lewis before him, as well as his wife, the former readily submitted to the Bishop's demands; but the latter resolutely affirmed, that in refusing the holy water, she had neither offended God, nor any part of His laws. With a view of giving her time to reconsider her newly formed opinions, the Bishop allowed a month's respite to Mrs. Lewis, her husband being bound for her re-appearance: during this time Mr. Glover impressed upon her the necessity of acting solely with a view to the honour and glory of God.

* Some traces of Mrs. Lewis' house at Mancetter still remain.

Mr. Lewis was earnestly urged by Mr. Glover and others to forfeit the hundred pounds he was bound in, rather than subject his wife to certain death; but he was deaf to the voice of humanity, and delivered her over to the Bishop, who soon found sufficient evidence against her to consign her to a loathsome prison, from whence she was several times brought up for examination. After condemnation she remained twelve months in prison, the sheriff not being willing to put her to death during his shrievalty. When her death-warrant arrived from London, she sent for some friends, whom she consulted on the manner in which she should conduct herself, so that her death might be most conducive to the glory of God. "As for death," she said, "I think but lightly of it: when I know that I shall behold the lovely countenance of Christ, my dear Saviour, the ugly face of death does not much trouble me."

About three o'clock in the morning of her martyrdom, she was harassed with doubts as to her final salvation. Her friends pointed out to her those passages of Holy Scripture which comfort the fainting heart, and treat of the Redeemer, "Who taketh away the sins of the world." At eight o'clock the Sheriff announced to her that she had but an hour to live; and although at first cast down, she soon revived, and thanked God that her life was about to be sacrificed in His service. The Sheriff granted permission to two friends, Mr. Reniger and Mr. Bernher, to accompany her to the stake,—an indulgence for which he was afterwards severely reproved. At the stake she prayed fervently that God would deliver the land from popery and the idolatrous mass; and the people for the most part, as well as the Sheriff, said, Amen. After prayer, she took the cup, (which had been filled with water to refresh her,) and said, "I drink to all them that unfeignedly love the Gospel of Christ, and wish for the abolition of Popery." Her friends, and a great many women of the place drank with her, for which most of them were "enjoined penance." When chained to the stake, her countenance was cheerful, and the colour did not leave her cheeks.

She extended her hands towards Heaven, until the fire rendered them powerless; and as, at the request of her friends, the Under-Sheriff had provided materials for a strong fire, she was soon overcome with the smoke and flames, and, consequently, her sufferings were less severe than those of many others under similar circumstances.

In memory of Mrs. Lewis, as well as of her fellow-martyr, Mr. Robert Glover, tablets were erected in Mancetter Church in the year 1833.

Foxe's Acts & Mon. Riching's Mar. of Mancetter. Clarke's Martyrologie. Dugdale's Warw. for Lewis.

John Ley.

Although descended from the wide-spread stock of that name in Cheshire, Mr. Ley was a native of Warwick, having been born in that Borough in 1583. After receiving his education at the Free School there, he was elected, in 1601, to a Studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, where he continued in residence until he was presented to the Vicarage of Great Budworth in Cheshire, and there he remained for several years. Beside this preferment he was made Prebend and Sub-dean of Chester, a weekly Lecturer on Friday in St. Peter's Church in that city, and was once or twice elected Clerk of the Convocation of the Clergy.

He was (as Walker observes) one of the very few, who, although connected with the Cathedral body, deserted the cause of the Church; indeed he sided so actively with her opponents, that he took the Covenant, and was a member of the Assembly of Divines, to which he was "Examiner in Latin." He was also Chairman of the Committee for the examination of Ministers, and of the Committee for printing; one of the Ordainers of Presbyterian ministers, and an Assistant to the Commissioners of Berkshire for the ejection of so called "scandalous

ministers." We find him afterwards Rector of Ashfield in Cheshire, and holding for a time the Living of Ashbury or Estbury, in the same county. In 1645 he was President of Sion College, and when Dr. Hyde was ejected from the rich Rectory of Brightwell, near Wallingford, Mr. Ley was appointed by the Committee to succeed him; and in the opinion of Anthony à Wood, he retained that Rectory with other benefices for a time.

On the plea that he had little prospect of peace and happiness at Brightwell (for he appears to have been no favourite there), he obtained (in what year I have been unable to ascertain,) from Sir Simon Archer, Knt., of Umberslade, the valuable Living of Solihull; the duties of which he personally fulfilled, until, having burst a blood vessel by over-straining his voice, he was incapacitated for the future from the discharge of his calling. Accordingly he tendered his resignation of the Living of Solihull, and retired to Sutton Coldfield, in a state of considerable bodily weakness and there he lived privately until his death, which occurred in 1662.

He wrote a great variety of books, (enumerated in Brook's Lives of the Puritans,) principally sermons and pamphlets. Of the latter some are censures of John Saltmarsh, an Antinomian Divine, Preacher at Brasted in Kent. Among his sermons may be especially particularized, as connected with Warwickshire:—

"A Monitor of Mortality," being two funeral sermons, one on the death of John Archer, son and heir of Sir Simon Archer, Knight, London, 1643, 4to.; as well as "A consolatory letter to Dr. Bryan, upon the death of his worthily well-beloved, and much bewailed son, Mr. Nathaniel Bryan." 1658.

Athen. Ox. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Walker's Sufferings. Neale's Hist. of Pur. Brook's Lives of Pur. Ormerod's Chesh. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Robert Lovel.

According to Anthony à Wood, this gentleman was born in War-

wickshire, and became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, "by the favour of the Visitor appointed by Parliament, in 1648."

He studied Botany, and published among other works:—

"Enchiridion Botanicum, or a complete Herballe;" 8vo., Oxford. 1659. Of this there was a second edition, with many additions, in 1665.

Afterwards he retired to Coventry, and followed the practice of Medicine until his death in 1690. He was interred within the Church of the Holy Trinity in that city.

His brother, Sir Salathiel Lovel, who survived him, was Recorder of London, and Serjeant-at-Law.

Wood's Fasti. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Mary Linwood.

"Then Linwood rose, inspir'd, at once to give
The matchless grace that bids the picture live;
With the bold air, the loving, lasting dye,
That fills, at once, and charms the wondering eye."

Lucy Aikin.

This talented Artist in needle-work was of a Leicestershire family, although born in Birmingham in 1755. When she was only six years of age, her parents removed to Leicester, which continued to be her chief place of residence until her death.

Miss Linwood owed her first thought of the art in which she so highly distinguished herself to an apparently insignificant circumstance. About the year 1782, a friend lent her a large collection of mezzotinto prints, merely for the purpose of amusing her mind. A total stranger to the art of etching, yet desirous of imitating in needle-work the prints from which she derived so much pleasure, she took some ravellings of black and puce-coloured silk, and with these copied the originals so accurately upon white sarcenet, as to astonish those who witnessed the effect produced. Encouraged by her success, and the commendation of her

friends, she gave a wider scope to her talents, and produced a piece which was so universally admired, that Miss Linwood was advised to send it to the Empress of Russia, the well-known patroness of taste and literature. The Empress, delighted with the present, ordered General Laudsky to make a suitable return; but the favourite of royalty dying, soon after he received this order from his Sovereign, Miss Linwood never obtained the reward which her merit deserved.

The first attempt made by Miss Linwood to imitate painting was in 1785, and she so far succeeded, that in the year following, she submitted the production of her needle to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, and received from the members a complimentary medal in return. For the incomparable head of Our Saviour, copied from a painting by Carlo Dolci in the possession of the Marquis of Exeter, she was offered, it is said, three thousand guineas; but previous to her undertaking it, she had given Lord Exeter a promise that it should not be sold. This picture in tapestry she bequeathed to her present Majesty.

Miss Linwood first opened her exhibition of pictures in the Hanover Square Rooms in 1798, and it was considered one of the most interesting and popular attractions of the day. It was afterwards removed to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and finally located in Leicester Square, London. The earlier collection comprised nearly one hundred pictures; the largest of which, "The Judgment upon Cain," occupied her needle for ten years; it was completed when she was in her 75th year, after which, failing eye-sight put an end to her labours.

Lady Wilton writes of this collection, "Perhaps the most beautiful is the picture of Miss Linwood herself, copied from a painting by Russell, taken in about her nineteenth year. She must have been a beautiful creature; and as to the copy being done with a needle and worsted,—nobody would suppose such a thing. It is a perfect painting."

After this lady's death, which occurred at her residence, Belgrave Gate, Leicester, in 1845, her pictures were sold by auction. The sum which they realised was trifling.

Miss Linwood published "Leicestershire Tales." London, 1808, 4 vols., 12mo. "The Anglo-Cambrian; a Poem, in 4 Cantos." 1818, 8vo.

Gent. Magazine, 1798 & 1845. Pilkington's Mem. of Cel. Fem. Char. Nichol's Leic. The Art of Needlework, by the Countess of Wilton. Cate's Dict. of Gen. Biog. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Catal. of Warw. Portr.

Sir Thomas Lucy, M.P.

"In the county of Gloucester, justice of the peace and corum,
"Ay,"—"and *custalorum.*
Ay, and *rotulorum* too, and a gentleman born"—"who writes himself *armigero* in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation."—*Merry Wives of Windsor.*

This "worshipful Knight" claimed descent from Sir Walter de Charlecote, upon whom Henry de Montfort conferred the village of Charlecote. He inherited his paternal estate on the death of his father in 1551.

Sir Thomas Lucy is deserving of a place among Warwickshire Worthies for several reasons.

His house at Charlecote afforded a refuge and home to John Foxe, the Martyrologist, who (as we are informed in the life of Foxe,) "forsaken by his friends, and accused of heresy for openly professing the reformed religion," "was left naked of all human assistance; (being expelled from his Fellowship at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1545), when God's Providence began to shew Itself, procuring for him a safe refuge in the house of the worshipful Knight, Sir Thomas Lucy, who received him into his family as tutor,* and he remained there, till his pupil no longer needed instruction." While at Charlecote, Foxe was

* One hundred years later, we find the learned William Fulman, acting as tutor to the son and heir of the ancient neighbouring family of Peyto of Chesterton; where he found a comfortable harbour during the time of the Church of England's disconsolate condition. In early life the most learned Dr. Hammond provided for Fulman's education. His MSS. in 22 vols. are now in the library of C. C. C. Oxford.—*Mag. Coll. Reg.*

married on the 3rd of February, 1546, in the parish church, to Agnes Randall of Coventry. This fact is thus attested by the parochial register. "1546, Jhon Fox, c. Agnes L...drell were married the 3 of Februarie, anno ut supra." The probability is that Foxe relinquished his tutorship on his marriage, or married when his services as a tutor were no longer required. This is supposed to be the Sir Thomas Lucy who is frequently referred to in letters from Bishop Latimer to Lord Cromwell, and in one of those letters, dated 1537, the Bishop thus speaks of this gentleman, "There be too few such gentlemen in the King's realm."

In 1558 Sir Thomas re-built the fine mansion of Charlecote, which, with the exception of the two additional rooms of the western front, and the offices adjoining, remains much as he left it. He imparked a considerable tract of contiguous land in 1563,† one year before the birth of Shakespeare. At Charlecote, it is said that Queen Elizabeth breakfasted on her way from Kenilworth to Compton in 1572.

More especially has Sir Thomas Lucy's name been transmitted to posterity from the circumstance of his having prosecuted Shakespeare for deer-stealing, which led indirectly to Shakespeare leaving his Warwickshire home, and betaking himself to the stage.

The scene of this deer-stealing exploit, which is considered to have occurred between 1585 and 1587, has often been laid at the then newly enclosed park at Charlecote, possibly because that park still exists in perfection; while the park at Fulbrooke, where the incident is now generally admitted to have happened, lost all appearance of park or forest at least two centuries ago.

It is true that Fulbrooke was not then, nor until 1615, in the possession of the Lucys, but was held *in capite* of the crown by Sir Francis Englefield, who was attainted from 1558 to 1592, (when he died in Spain,) and his property sequestered, though not appropriated by the Queen. But as Sir Thomas Lucy's park ran along the bank

† Bracebridge's Shakespeare no deer-stealer.

of the Avon for nearly a mile, and Fulbrooke occupied the opposite bank, it is probable either that Lucy's deer escaped from Charlecote into Fulbrooke, or that, as Englefield was abroad, a proscript, Lucy had leave to hunt there.

The above explanation, if admitted, will account for the prosecution of Shakespeare by the worthy Knight, which was only stayed by the interposition of the all-powerful Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. It *is* or rather *has been* the popular belief, that Shakespeare wrote a scurrilous ballad on Sir Thomas, and affixed it to his park-gate. It is now, however, ascertained that with the exception of the first verse, the whole of the ballad, which passes current as written by Shakespeare on the occasion, is a comparatively modern composition. The first verse is also of a very suspicious character, but it is considerably older than the remaining portion of the ballad. It is maintained by some that the character of Justice Shallow in two of Shakespeare's plays,—"The Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Henry IV.," is taken from that of Lucy, written in revenge for his prosecution, and to gratify the Earl of Leicester, who was displeased with Sir Thomas Lucy for refusing to wear his badge, the bear and rugged staff. Mr. Holte Bracebridge (a kind and able apologist for Shakespeare), is not altogether of this opinion, for he writes—"The character of Lucy was indelibly stamped on Shakespeare's memory; and as Scott in his 'Antiquary' drew Monkbarns from nature, so may Shakespeare have improved and enlarged on Lucy in his 'Henry IV' and 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' not out of revenge for an old insult, but because his instinctive perception told him that such a country squire would amuse the courtiers, act as a foil to Falstaff, and by the more discerning part of his audience be accepted as a true sketch from nature." It appears, however, that if there really ever was any insult, it was forgiven by the injured party, and that a friendly intercourse afterwards existed between Shakespeare and the family at Charlecote Hall.

Sir Thomas Lucy was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1565, and subsequently represented the county of Warwick in 1571; and again in 1585. He was likewise one of those appointed by Lord Burleigh to conduct Mary Queen of Scots from Tutbury to Fotheringay in 1586. He frequently attended public business at Stratford, as is shewn by the Borough Chamberlains' account-books. Our Worthy was grandfather to the subject of the succeeding memoir, Dr. William Lucy, Bishop of St. David's.

It has been observed that the best idea of Sir Thomas' real character may be gathered from the inscription which he directed to be placed over his wife's tomb in Charlecote church, and which, while it proves his discriminating judgment, shews likewise that he was possessed of some of the best and noblest feelings of our nature.

"Set down by him that best did know
What hath been written to be true."

Sir Thomas Lucy was gathered to his ancestors in 1600, and buried in Charlecote church, where his effigy is placed on an altar tomb by the side of his wife.

There is an exquisite oval miniature of him at Charlecote, which was stolen by a burglar, on the night of the 7th of May, 1850, but happily recovered.

Biog. of Lucy family. Foxe's Acts & Mon. Queen Eliz. Progr., *(Nicholls.)*
Neil's Crit. Biog. of Shakespeare. Publ. Parker Soc. Winwood's Mem.
Burke's Land. Gent. Fuller's Abel Redevivus. Dugdale's Warw.
Shakespeare no deer stealer, *(C. Holte Bracebridge.)* Dugdale's Baronage.
Warw. Arms & Lin. Egerton Papers, *(Cam. Soc.)* Lodge's Illustrations.
Gent. Mag., Vol. 92. Lipscomb's Bucks. Saunders' Lincolnshire.
Holinshed's Battel Abbey Roll. Wright's Court-Hand Register. Inf. Mary, Mrs. Lucy.
Inf. Rev. John Lucy. Skottowe's Life of Shakespeare. Glossary of Heraldry.
Lower's Engl. Surnames. French's Shakespeareana Geneal: Inf. J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S.
Catal. Engr. Portr.

William Lucy, D.D., Bishop of St. David's.

This Bishop who was the son of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, and grandson of the subject of the preceding memoir, was born in 1595.

In 1610 he entered at Trinity College, Oxford, from whence, after taking his degree of B.A., he went to Lincoln's Inn, and from thence, having a preference for an academical life, he removed to Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.D., and resided for several years, subsisting on his own private fortune. Being introduced to the notice of King Charles I., he was, by the recommendation of that Monarch, appointed Chaplain to the Duke of Buckingham, with the assurance of royal patronage on some future occasion. About the same time he became Rector of Burghclere and Highclere, both in Hampshire, where he lived quietly until the breaking out of the great Rebellion, but was then often molested for his loyalty, and at length sequestered. After the Restoration he was nominated by the King to the Bishoprick of St. David's, in which post he continued until the day of his death. "He was a person," says the author of Athenæ Oxonienses, "of signal candour, and virtues requisite in a Churchman, which in the worst of times gained him great esteem from the very enemies of his order and function."

A beautiful gold cup presented to Bishop Lucy by Charles II., in 1663, is still preserved at Charlecote. It has the crown and mitre engraved on the lid, the royal arms on one side of the cup, the Lucy coat on the other, and the following inscription at the base:—"Carol. IInd. Rex. Gul: Lucy, Epis: Meneven: 1633. D.D."

Bishop Lucy died in 1677, and was buried in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock in Wales, where some of his family are likewise interred. Over the grave is a half effigy in alabaster of the deceased, habited in

a gown with lawn sleeves; the right hand holding a book, and the left resting on a death's head: there is also a long Latin inscription.

Bishop Lucy published:—

1.—Articles of Visitation in his first Episcopal Visitation, 4to., London; 1662. As well as in his triennial Visitation for 1671, 4to., London. 2.—"Observation, Censures, and Confutations of notorious errors in Mr. Hobbes, his Leviathan, and other his books, put out under the name of Theophilus Pyke." 1663. 3.—"Occasional Animadversions on some writings of the Socinians and such Heretics of the same opinion as Mr. Hobbes;" Printed with the Observations. 4.—"Treatise of the nature of a Minister in all its offices," 1670; wherein in Sect. 15, the Bishop says, what preaching is:—"I can think it nothing but preaching the Gospel of Christ:—that is, His life for example, His doctrine for precepts, and His deeds and resurrection for our meditation. 5.—"Answer to Dr. Patrick Forbes, concerning the necessity of Bishops to ordaine, in answer to a question proposed in these late unhappy times, by the Author of 'What is a Minister?'" Likewise one or more Sermons.

The Bishop in the preface to his "Observations" says:—"A man may object, and some have objected, from mere acquaintance with my undertakings, that *this* is not so proper for a Bishop, whose time should be too much taken up with his profession,—which is Divinity,—to meddle with such state affairs. I answer, that Mr. Hobbes' writings are interlined with so much heterodox, (shall I say?) or heretical, or atheistical Divinity, that it befits none so well as a Divine to meddle with them." The Bishop affirms that Hobbes' work is "not to be tolerated by Kings or Supremes." *

Athen. Ox. Walker's Sufferings. Biog. of Lucy Family. Memorabilia Cantabrig. Inf. Rev. J. Lucy. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Spencer Madan, D.D.,

Twenty-three years Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, was the eldest son of Dr. Spencer Madan, Bishop of Peterborough, by the Lady Charlotte Cornwallis, and was born at Fulford, near York, in 1758.

He was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, by which University he was presented with an honorary degree

* As a proof that Bishop Lucy's fears were not confined to himself, it may be mentioned that in 1666 Hobbes' 'Leviathan' was censured in Parliament.

of M.A. in 1778; and five years later he obtained the Seatonian prize for his classical and spirited lines, entitled "The Call of the Gentiles." He was admitted into Holy Orders by Bishop Hinchcliffe, who was favourably disposed towards him on account of his translation of Grotius' Treatise on the Truths of the Christian Religion. After holding some preferment in Suffolk, he was collated in 1785 to the Prebend of Bishop's Tachbrook, in the Cathedral of Lichfield, which he resigned in 1787, when he was presented to the Rectory of St. Philip's Birmingham, having in the previous year been inducted to the Rectory of Ibstock in Staffordshire; and, shortly afterwards, he was made Chaplain-in-ordinary to the King. In 1790 Mr. Madan was appointed Canon-residentiary of Lichfield. In 1794 he was collated by his father to the Chancellorship of the diocese of Peterborough; and in 1800 to a Prebendal stall in that Cathedral.

The most arduous part of his professional life embraced that eventful period of disaffection and dissent, which preceded and produced the riots at Birmingham in 1791, during which critical time the Rector of St. Philip's laboured ably and successfully to repress the dangerous spirit of innovation in our civil and religious polity, which then promoted a revolutionary faction in this kingdom. Many of his local publications and addresses from the pulpit, especially "The principal claims of the Dissenters considered," and "A letter to Dr. Priestley," occasioned by his strictures on this Sermon, attracted general attention, and were circulated with good effect through the immense population of Birmingham and the neighbourhood. To his well-timed and spirited exertions, joined with those of his friend and coadjutor, Dr. Croft, Lecturer of St. Martin's, in that season of difficulty and peril, may mainly, under Providence, be attributed the safety of many in Birmingham, who were upholders of the Establishment, both in Church and State. At a subsequent period, Dr. Madan (who had graduated as D.D. in 1809,) was actively instrumental in promoting by

subscription the erection of a free church in Birmingham, the need of which had long occupied his anxious thoughts.

In 1810 Dr. Madan resigned his stall at Peterborough, as well as his post at Birmingham, in consequence of failing health, and was presented by Mr. Inge, his brother-in-law, to the family Living of Thorpe Constantine in Staffordshire, which he likewise resigned in 1824.

In a professional point of view, the subject of this memoir stood very high. Firmly attached to the Constitution in Church and State, an able and eloquent Divine, a zealous and exemplary Minister, he inspired by the placid benignity of his countenance, and the cordiality of his manner, feelings of respect and esteem even in strangers; while he most deservedly endeared himself to his family, his parishioners, and the general circle of his friends.

Dr. Madan died at Ibstock in 1836, in his 79th year, after a long period of distressing bodily infirmity. He was buried at Thorpe Constantine.

He published a variety of Sermons and Addresses, chiefly of a practical nature.

Unpublished Mem. of Dr. Madan. Harwood's Hist. of Lichfield. Nichol's Leic. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Mary, Lady Marow.

The character of this lady, wife to Sir Samuel Marow, of Berkswell, Bart., and daughter to Sir Arthur Cayley, Knt., of Newland in the parish of Exhall, has been enshrined in the sermon delivered at her funeral by the excellent Bishop Hough, which has likewise been partially reprinted in the life of that Bishop by John Wilmot, Esq., F.R.S. & S.A. The Bishop was intimately acquainted with Lady

Marow (she being aunt, by her second marriage with Francis Fisher of Packington, to the Bishop's wife, Letitia Fisher, Lady Lee), and as none of the Bishop's writings are printed, except eight occasional sermons, of which this is one, it has a peculiar value, exceeding what it would otherwise possess. *

"From her infancy," writes Bishop Hough, "she had a very tender and nice constitution, which, though supported by regularity and constant temperance, did by frequent indisposition put her in mind, that she was not to expect much ease, or imagine it made for any long duration; but she had a native cheerfulness, and a calm, easy temper. As she grew, she passed into new scenes of life, and found exercise for her virtues in every one of them. As a wife, she made it her first business to discover and comply with the inclinations of her husband. As a mother, she was tender, indulgent, and impartial to all her children; her cares were equally divided between them. As a mistress, she was kind and gentle to her servants, willing to accept of their endeavours to please, and ready to overlook little miscarriages; always bearing in mind that servitude is a hard condition of life, which they who are born to command, are bound in conscience to lighten, lest ignorance should make the poor give way to unjust thoughts of Providence. To her tenants and inferior neighbours, she was beneficent and liberal, easy of access, and courteous in the reception of them: nor did she suffer them in any exigency to want those helps, that her kitchen, her closet, or her cabinet could supply."

"And that God might bless her in the discharge of her duty, and make her sincere endeavours answer their respective ends, she allowed no sort of avocation to interrupt her attendance upon them; her stated times of retirement were punctually observed, and the public assembly never missed her."

* Bishop Hough gave strict orders on his decease that none of his MSS. should be printed.

"Thus she behaved herself in the married state. When she became a widow, she was above the affectation of a sullen reserve, because she never had levity that needed to be corrected; yet she chose to withdraw herself from public diversions, and had no reluctancy in parting with them."

"Her greatest satisfaction was in the enjoyment of her children, and in the company of her acquaintance and friends; amongst whom she was careful not to assume more than her part; and if her conversation was not always edifying, it was always inoffensive; no heat, nor passion, nor ill-natured touches upon the present or the absent, no disparagement of others, nor commendation, though ever so remote, of herself, could get a passage through her lips; and if others transgressed in any point, which could rarely happen in the company she kept, her dislike to it was easy to be observed in a careless attention or dead silence. Thus unblameable in conduct, thus disengaged from the world, thus taught and experienced in the frailties and imperfections of it, she stood in preparation, when God should call, to leave it willingly on its own account. But she had stronger motives to attend that call, which made her watch for it, not only with resignation, but with pleasure; her eyes were intent upon the place to which she must go; her heart was fixed upon those joys that are substantial and unchangeable; she knew she would leave mortality behind her, that death would be swallowed up in victory, that she should not be held a moment under the dominion of it, and that the Sun of righteousness would immediately arise upon her."

"It was this expectation that made her proof against a lingering and a sickly decay: it was in the strength of this hope, that she saw death make its attacks, perceived him to gain ground every day, and never felt an inward shock. When medicine was ineffectual, she was not disappointed; in the most uneasy moments, she uttered no im-

patience; she prayed, indeed, for a calm passage, but it was with an entire submission to the will of God; and when she considered that the chambers of death were of painful approach, and that the grave was the gate through which she must of necessity pass to a better life, she went down by such steps as Providence had ordained, in full confidence, that through the merits of her Redeemer she was entitled and should possess a part in it."

Lady Marow died in 1714, aged 63, and was buried in St. James' Church, Westminster, where there is a monument to her memory with an inscription from the Bishop's pen. She left four daughters, her heirs.

Wilford's Pious Memorials. Wilmot's Life of Hough. Hough's Funeral Sermon. Burke's Ext. Baronet. Dugdale's Warw. *(Thomas)*

William Marsh, D.D.

This eminently pious clergyman, having been for several years Incumbent of churches in two of the principal towns in Warwickshire, deserves a notice in these pages, more particularly as many still live, who both knew and loved him.

William Marsh was born in 1775, being the third son of Colonel Sir Charles Marsh, who served under Lord Clive in the conquest of India. William seems to have been the object of his parents' peculiar delight, and his sweetness of disposition, for which throughout life he was distinguished, was so remarkable, even in childhood, that his mother used playfully to say of him that he was "born before the Fall." Until he was eleven or twelve years of age he attended the Grammar-School at Reading, of which Dr. Valpy was at that time the Head-master. In the year 1798, he matriculated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, having chosen this Hall on account of the character and views of its Principal, Dr. Crouch. He graduated B.A. in 1801; M.A. in 1807; and B. and D.D. in 1839.

In 1800 Mr. Marsh was ordained to the Curacy of St. Lawrence, Reading, and he then entered upon a career of usefulness, which was to be pursued with unwearied patience and increasing delight for upwards of sixty-four years. In the year following he was presented to the small Living of Nettlebed with its adjoining parish, the united income of which amounted only to twenty-five pounds a year. He continued, however, to retain his curacy at Reading, which he served gratuitously during eleven years. About the fourth year from this period he was presented by his father to the Livings of Basildon and Ashampstead, after which he ministered for a short time in a chapel at Brighton.

From Brighton Mr. Marsh removed to Colchester, where a Living had been presented to him by his friend, Mr. Simeon; and it is stated, that "during the fifteen years of his residence here, there was perhaps a greater outpouring of the Spirit on his work than at any other period of his ministry."

In the year 1818, Mr. Marsh went with Mr. Simeon to Holland, to enquire into the religious condition of the Jews. The warm interest which he ever felt in the Jewish nation, secured to him personal regard from numerous Jews, both English and foreign, while his evident sympathy made many of them not only willing to listen to his explanation of Christianity, but confide to him their doubts and difficulties.

Towards the beginning of the year 1829, Mr. Marsh's incessant labours in Colchester had begun to affect his health, and he was urged to exchange that post for one less laborious. Accordingly, after a residence for some months in Germany, his health was sufficiently recovered to enable him to accept one of the new churches in Birmingham, and here his connection with Warwickshire commenced,—a connection which lasted nearly twenty years. So rough and disorderly

were the people among whom he was now called to minister, that a strong body of police was for some time required to be in attendance during divine service. Boys would bring mice into church; others, even grown up persons, would produce packs of cards to play; but before long he was master of the field, and a devout and almost universal joining in the responses, a breathless attention to the sermons, soon characterized the multitude who thronged St. Thomas'.

In the course of the year 1838, another failure of health led to Dr. Marsh's resignation of his arduous post at Birmingham, and he removed to Leamington Spa. Here also, with the aid of some friends, he had built a Church to meet the need of a rapidly increasing population, to see what a lengthened season of comparative rest would do for him. Towards the close of 1840, the dimness, which for some time past had betokened serious injury to his sight, was discovered to be cataract, and although Dr. Marsh thereby temporarily lost the blessing of eye-sight, he regularly continued to perform his public ministrations, and it is recorded that his preaching was never more clear, consecutive, and beautiful, than it continued to be during these months of blindness. The operation of couching was successfully performed by Mr. Alexander, who expressed a wish to be present at his first sermon afterwards; and for this purpose came down to spend the Sunday with him. The text was taken from Luke XVIII., 41, 43. Towards the close of his life Mr. Alexander wrote, that the precious truths, taught in that sermon, had not been forgotten, nor yet the lesson of Christian faith and love which he had learnt whilst his patient was under his care.

Amongst various efforts for the moral as well as spiritual benefit of his fellow creatures, Dr. Marsh warmly befriended the Total Abstinence Society. Though himself, both as to food and beverage, one of the most abstemious of men, yet in the year 1841, he gave up his daily glass of wine; because, as he said, he could not bear to urge working-

men, whose comforts are few, to relinquish all use of alcoholic liquors, while allowing himself even the smallest supply. This practice was continued by him for upwards of fourteen years, until his health began to fail, and wine was medically ordered. He felt convinced that total abstinence was in most cases the only remedy which could reach a confirmed drunkard, so as to render him capable of understanding the offer, the appeal, and the requirements of the Gospel. At the same time, he was most careful to impress upon all "teetotallers" who came under his influence, that if "total abstinence" were regarded in any other light than as the handmaid of religion, it would be a deadly injury to immortal souls.

In 1851, when Mr. Chalmers, Dr. Marsh's son-in-law, who had been associated with him in his ministerial work at Leamington, was appointed to the Living of Beckenham in Kent, Dr. Marsh was prevailed on by Mr. Chalmers and his family to accompany them. Shortly before his death, Dr. Marsh accepted the neighbouring Living of Beddington. The records of this latter portion of his life are certainly not the least interesting of the whole, especially as his loving biographer details them with greater minuteness, and with the facts and incidents still fresh in the memory. His sweetness of disposition, his unruffled temper, his fervent piety proved an inexhaustible source of comfort and attraction to his own family, as well as to those with whom he had ministerial connection, up to the very last. In the words of an old English poet—

> "To draw mankind to Heaven by gentleness
> And good example, was his business."

As he advanced in years, his strength became gradually more and more feeble, although his mind was unclouded and unimpaired. For a short time only he was confined to his sick chamber in Beddington Rectory, and on a Sunday in August, 1864, when

"Soft through the open casement
Stole in the summer air,
And faintly came the chiming
Of bells that called to prayer;
* * * *
Gently his spirit entered
Upon eternal days."

An exquisite engraving of Dr. Marsh is prefixed to his life, written by his daughter, Miss Catherine Marsh.

Dr. Marsh published—

"Britain's Association." A sermon on the fiftieth anniversary of his Majesty's accession. 8vo. 1809. A Sermon preached before the Reading and Auxiliary Bible Society, 8vo. 1812. A Sermon preached before the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, 8vo. 1812. "The Right Choice." "Plain Thoughts on Prophecy." "Pastoral Addresses;" of which two and a quarter millions have been sold. "A Catechism on the Collects." "Questions on the Church Catechism." "A brief exposition of the Epistle to the Romans."

Catal. Oxford Grad. Life of William Marsh, D.D. Catal. Engr. Portr.

Joseph Mendham.

This learned controversial Divine, of whose parentage nothing is known, beyond that his father lived at one time at Highgate, was educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and took his degree of B.A. in 1795. He held the curacy of Sutton Coldfield under his father-in-law, Mr. John Riland, from 1795 to 1825. In 1835, when the district Chapel at Hill in Sutton Coldfield was built, he was presented to it by Mr. W. R. Bedford, then Rector of the parish; but after a few years, increasing physical infirmities obliged him to resign it.

Mr. Mendham was a scholar of deep research in biblical and ecclesiastical learning; and his attention having been drawn to the points of difference between Protestant and Romish doctrines, he exerted the utmost diligence in making himself thoroughly acquainted with the controversy. For this purpose he acquired a knowledge of, and corresponded in, many European languages. His numerous works are evidences of his exactness and industry. "The Literary Policy of

the Church of Rome" (1830), was written after great research among authorities of the papal hierarchy; and the Memoirs of the Council of Trent, entitled "Acta Concilii Tridentini" (1842), was compiled from a fortunate acquisition, and careful study, of seventy folio volumes of Spanish MSS. He was a person of acute sensibility, with a high appreciation of the fine arts; and in music, in which he evinced some skill, his taste was considerable. His constitutional reserve, and his steady application, even to his last hours, to exercises which conscience suggested, led him to a secluded life; whilst a strong faith and deep piety kept him cheerfully expectant of the "rest which remaineth," to which he was suddenly called in 1856, when in his 86th year. He was buried in Sutton Church, where there is a mural tablet to his memory.

His only son, Mr. Robert Riland Mendham of Wadham College, Oxford, was the literary companion of his declining years, and assisted his father in his constant and munificent efforts to relieve distress. His decease followed that of his father within a few months.

Among the other works published by Mr. Mendham, are:—

"Lectures on the Lord's Prayer with notes critical and illustrative, "12mo. 1803. "Clavis Apostolica." 1821. "Life and Pontificate of Pius v." 1832. "Index Librorum Prohibitorum a Sexto V. Papa." 1835. "The Spiritual Venality; or Taxœ of the Church of Rome." 1839.

Mr. Mendham supplied a series of papers to "The Protestant Journal," called "Papal Bonds," and several of a valuable character as Reviews.

Partially extracted from History of the Forest and Chase of Sutton Coldfield.
Catal. Oxford Grad. Public Lib. Catal. Birmingham.

Luke Milbourn, the Younger,

Was the son of Luke Milbourn (by Phœbe, his wife), who was for a time the Puritan Incumbent of the churches of Honiley and Wroxhall, at which latter place the subject of this memoir was born in 1649.

Calamy gives a life of the elder Milbourn in The Nonconformists' Memorial, from which it would seem that he was highly considered, at least by those of his own way of thinking. He died in 1667, and was interred in St. Michael's Church-yard at Coventry, in which city he had once resided.

His son received his education at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; was M.A. of that University, and became Rector of St. Ethelburga, as well as Lecturer of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

In 1689, as appears from the Journal of the Rev. Rowland Davies *(Cam. Soc.)*, Luke Milbourn was Minister of Yarmouth in Norfolk, at which time Mr. Davies was his frequent companion, assisting him in the services of his church, and occasionally indulging with him in a "flask of canary wine." The following entries have been selected from the Journal:—

"14 July, 1689, Mr. Milbourn" "preached and administered the Sacrament in the morning to one hundred and seventy-six persons."

"In the evening, Mr. Milbourn came and sat with me and showed me an account of an automaton, projected and made by Mr. Watson of Coventry, wherein all the stars' motions and planets were exactly represented in clock-work, and all the problems and observations in astronomy therein fully answered."

Mr. Milbourn died in London in 1720.

He published in 1704:—

A Sermon preached at the Warwickshire Feast at St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, called "Christian Good-Fellowship." Likewise, A Poetical Version of Thomas à Kempis, called "The Christian pattern paraphrased;" as well as, A Version of the Psalms and some thirty Sermons. He wrote a Satire upon "Ostia," probably a Lampoon on Yarmouth. Likewise some critical remarks on Dryden's Virgil; and at the same time treated the public to his own translations, which were intolerable; for this he is severely castigated by Pope in the 2nd book of the "Dunciad."

"Thence to the banks where rev'rend bards repose
They led him soft; each rev'rend bard arose;
And Milbourn, chief, deputed by the rest,
Gave him the cassock, surcingle, and vest.

'Receive (he said) those robes which once were mine,
Dulness is sacred in a sound Divine.'
He ceas'd, and spread the robe; the crowd confess
The rev'rend flamen in his lengthen'd dress."

Noncon. Mem. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Journal of Rev. Rowland Davies, *(Cam. Soc.)* Nichol's Anec. of 18th Cent. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wroxhall Reg. Bodl. Catal.

John Murcot.

"Here stand and live in thy immortal page,
Thou golden Preacher in an iron age;
Ireland laments thy losse, whose powerfull word
Wrought on her greater conquests than the sword;
Their bodies were subdu'd by armes and arts,
But thou (blest conqueror) didst win their hearts."

Beneath Murcot's Portrait, by Faithorn.

The son of one of the same name, was born at Warwick in 1625. At a suitable age he was placed under the care of Mr. Thomas Dugard, the learned master of the King's School of that borough. On the completion of his school education he was entered at Merton College, Oxford, having for his tutor, Mr. Ralph Button, Fellow of that College, a good Scholar, but a rigid Presbyterian.

When Oxford was garrisoned for the King, Murcot, in order to avoid bearing arms on his Sovereign's behalf, went away in disguise to the house of Mr. John Ley, Vicar of Budworth in Cheshire, where he worked hard at his books and made great progress in Divinity.

At the close of the rebellion, he returned to "Alma Mater," pursued his studies, and took a degree. He then once more became the guest of his friend in Cheshire, and continued to be so for several years, assisting him in parochial work. After being ordained at Manchester, according to the Presbyterian mode, he settled at Astbury in Cheshire; whence he removed, about 1650, to Eastham in the same county. On the death of his father-in-law, who was Minister of West Kirby in Cheshire, he consented to fill the vacancy caused by his

death, but soon after removed to Chester, where, according to Anthony à Wood, (who, however, shewed little mercy to the Puritans,) "By his severe carriage, he became ridiculous to the wicked."

Weary of this place, he accepted an invitation from Dublin, and removed thither with his family. The Lord Deputy Fleetwood and his Council appointed him one of their preachers in ordinary, and his prayers and pulpit-addresses soon gained him great reputation in that city.

Several of his sermons and treatises were published after his death, together with his life, "cantingly written," observes Wood, entitled, "Moses in the Mount; or the beloved disciple leaning on Jesus' bosom, being a narrative of the life and death of Mr. Murcot, Minister of the Gospel and Teacher of the Church of Dublin." This life was written by Murcot's friends, one of whom was Dr. Samuel Winter, a native of Warwickshire, and Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. "From all which," continues Wood, who seems to lose all patience with Murcot, as he proceeds to the close of his memoir, "a common reader may easily perceive that our author Murcot was a forward, prating, and pragmatical precisian. He gave up the ghost very unwillingly at Dublin in 1664" (although his Biographers, already referred to, say, that "he longed for his dissolution, and expressed the greatest joy when it approached"), "and was buried with great lamentation of the brethren (who always held him to be a *precious young man*) in S. Marie's Chappel, joining to the choire of Christ Church, in the said city of Dublin, where, as I have been informed, is a monument set up to his memory."

Dr. Winter preached his funeral sermon, and refers to him as "an earthly angel" and "a heavenly mortal." "Great," write his biographers, "was the confluence of the people who attended the corpse to the grave. The Lord Deputy Fleetwood followed the body: after him the Council, then the Lord Mayor, &c. Upon the face of the whole

congregation sat a black cloud of sorrow and disconsolation. The body being brought into the place of burial, the saddened spectators and standers-by sighed him into his grave, and mingling his dust with their tears, departed and left him in his bed of rest."

Mr. Murcot published several Sermons and Treatises.

Murcot's Life. Athen. Ox. Granger's Biog. Hist. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Catal. Engr. Portr.

James Nalton,

Rector of Rugby, and commonly designated by the Puritan body to which he belonged as "The Weeping Prophet," held the Living of Rugby from 1632 until 1642. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1619; M.A. 1623.

Dr. Thomas Horton in his sermon preached at Mr. Nalton's funeral (January 1, 1663,) states that Mr. Nalton's first work in the ministry was in the place to which he himself stood related, where he was assistant to his predecessor, then past labour, Mr. Richard Conder; and that he discharged his work so well that he was exceedingly beloved by Mr. Conder, and by the parish, as well as in other places; that he left such good impressions and laid so good a foundation, that it was thought a great advantage to succeed him.

In the year 1642 Mr. Nalton's signature appears to a Petition from the principal inhabitants of Rugby to Lord Dunsmore respecting the appointment of a Master to the Grammar-school there. It is most probable that this petition was drawn up by Mr. Nalton, and he may have left Rugby on its rejection. For a time he acted as Chaplain in the army to Colonel Grantham's regiment.

On quitting Rugby in 1643 (although, as his successor was not inducted until 1648, it is considered that Mr. Nalton may not have actually

resigned before 1648), he was appointed Incumbent of St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, London, where he remained for eighteen or nineteen years, "discharging," according to the Funeral Sermon already quoted, "the work of the Lord carefully, and maintaining such a carriage as to have a testimony in the conscience of his hearers." In 1646 Mr. Nalton preached before the House of Commons, and was thanked by them for his sermon, which was afterwards published. A copy of it is preserved in the British Museum.

Being concerned in "Love's Plot," with a view to restore the expatriated Monarch, he fled to Holland, and there became one of the Ministers of the English Church at Rotterdam. Returning to England, by permission, at the end of six months, he resumed his labours in his London parish, until ejected under the St. Bartholomew's Act in 1662. He shortly afterwards died.

Mr. Baxter, the learned Puritan Divine, gives the following character of Mr. James Nalton:—

"On the first of January following (1662-3) was buried good Mr. James Nalton, another minister of primitive sincerity, a good linguist, a zealous, excellent preacher, commonly called the *weeping prophet*, because his seriousness oft expressed itself by tears; of a most holy, blameless life; and though learned, greatly averse to controversy and dispute. In almost all things he was like Mr. Ash, except his natural temper, and the influence it had upon his soul; both of them so composed of humility, piety, and innocence, that no enemy of godliness that knew them had a word to say against them. They were scorned as puritans, like their brethren, but escaped all the particular exceptions and obloquy which many others underwent. But as one was cheerful, so the other was from his youth surprised with violent fits of melancholy once in every few years, which, though it distracted him not, yet kept him, till it was over, in a very despondent state. In his health he was

over humble, and had too mean thoughts of himself and all that was his own, and never put out himself among his brethren into any employment which had the least show of ostentation. Less than a year before his death, he fell into a grievous fit of melancholy, in which he was so confident of his gracelessness, that he usually cried out, 'O not one spark of grace, not one good desire or thought! I can no more pray than a post. If an angel from Heaven would tell me that I have true grace, I would not believe him.' And yet at that time did he pray very well; and I could demonstrate his sincerity so much to him in his desires and life, that he had not a word to say against it, but yet was harping still on the same string, and would hardly be persuaded that he was melancholy. It pleased God to recover him from this fit, and shortly after he confessed that what I said was true, that his despair was all the effect of melancholy, and rejoiced much in God's deliverance. Shortly after this came out the Bartholomew Act, which cast him out of his place and ministry, and his heart being troubled with the sad case of the Church, and the multitude of ministers cast out and silenced, and at his own unserviceableness, it roused his melancholy, which began also to work with some fears of want, and his family's distress; all which cast him so low, that the violence of it wore him away. So that without any other disease, but mere melancholy, he consumed to death, continuing still his sad despondency and self-condemning views. By which it appeareth how little judgment is to be made of a man's condition by his melancholy apprehension, or the sadness of his mind at death; and in what a different manner men of the same eminency of holiness and sincerity may go to God, which I have the rather showed by the instance of these two saints, than whom this age hath scarce produced and set up a pair more pious, humble, just, sincere, laborious in their well performed work, unblameable in their lives, not meddling with state matters nor secular affairs, and therefore well spoken of by all."

The following are Mr. Nalton's publications:—

The Cross crowned; or short affliction making way for eternal Glory. Opened in a Sermon preached at the funeral of Daniel Waldoe, Esq., in the Parish Church of All Hallows, Honey Lane, May 9, 1661." Sermon on Jer. xiii., 27. Lond., 1646; 4to. (This was probably the Sermon preached before the House of Commons.) Funeral Sermon on 2 Cor iv., 17. 1661; 8vo. (This may have been the Sermon preached at the funeral of Mr. Waldoe.) Sermon on John vi., 35. 1664; 8vo. Twenty Sermons upon Several Texts, published after his death, in 1677; 8vo.

Inf. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A. Calamy's Noncon. Mem. Love's Trial. Oldmixon. Salmon's Chronology. Kennett's Reg. and Chron. Orme's Life and Times of Baxter. Bloxam's Ined. Rec. of Rugby.

Thomas Newcombe, the Elder, and Younger.

On a mural tablet with open marble doors in the church of Dunchurch, is an inscription to the memory of two of the King's printers, father and son, of whom the father was baptized at Dunchurch in 1627, as "the son of Thomas Newcombe of Dunchurch, and Hannah, his wife." The inscription runs thus:—

"Thomas Newcombe, a worthy citizen of London, Servant
to his late Majesty, King Charles 2nd, in his printer's
office, who departed this life the 26th day of December,
1681, & in the 55th year of his age.
In memory of whom, his son, Thomas Newcombe,
servant likewise to his late Majesty, King James
the 2nd, in the same office, erected this monument.
He departed this life March 27th, 1691, being
Good Friday."

It would appear that in 1675, Thomas Newcombe, the elder, and Henry Hills of the city of London, were appointed by patent King's printers "for the printing of all Bibles, New Testaments, Books of Common Prayer, of all translations, statutes, with notes or without, abridgments of the same, proclamations and injunctions," in succession to the celebrated Barkers, whose term, however, did not expire until 1709; and on the death of Thomas Newcombe the younger in 1691, before the expiration of that patent, the executors assigned over Newcombe's patent to John Basket and Henry Parsons. In 1713 we

find that a new patent was granted to Benjamin Tooke and John Barlow. It would further appear, that Thomas Newcombe was proprietor and printer of the "Mercurius Publicus," and "The Parliamentary Intelligencer," in 1656; but had ceased to be so by April 9, 1660; and that the same Thomas Newcombe printed "The Public Advertiser," which began May 19, 1657. This was a weekly newspaper, and consisted almost wholly of advertisements, with announcements of the arrival and departure of shipping, as well as of books to be printed. The same printer, when "The Oxford Gazette" was set up in 1665, reprinted it in London, as "The London Gazette," and was registered proprietor of both Oxford and London Gazettes, apparently from 1665; and certainly continued as such until some time previous to July 19th, 1688, when he was so no longer. In 1673 Mr. Newcombe printed for Mr. Dugdale the third volume of his Monasticon.* In Nov. 1678, he was summoned before the House of Commons for "a material mistake" in his Gazette, which occurred in a French translation of His Majesty's Proclamation "for removing the Papists;" but was discharged on producing his French translator, M. Mouraille, who took the blame on himself.

Thomas Newcombe, the elder, bequeathed some silver plate to the Stationers' company; viz.: a silver bowl, weight 68 oz. 12 dwt.†

* Mr. Thomas Ward, in a letter, dated Sept. 18, 1716, and addressed 'To the Rev. Mr. John Carte, at Coleshill in Warwickshire' (Nichols's Eighteenth Century, vol. II., p. 483, from the original in the Bodleian,) after mentioning certain plans for republishing the Warwickshire Baronage, and St. Paul's, says—"I thought nothing was to be done in relation to the Monasticon as yet.—The plates for first and third volumes I look upon to be quite lost. I have renewed my enquiry about the Executors of Mr. Newcomb, and find he left his son executor; who died a great many years ago, and left his wife executrix, and one son a minor; who is since dead, and the wife old, and non compos mentis. The printing house, and all the utensils, they sold to Mr. Jones, who formerly printed the votes; since whose death it came into the hands of one Nutt; whom I have discoursed (with), but he cannot give the least account of them; and I am afraid they have been destroyed long since."

† The most eminent printer and type founder, connected with this county, if not with this country, has doubtless been John Baskerville of Birmingham, born at Wolverley in Worcestershire, in 1706; but his tenets, which were, I regret to say, professedly atheistical, will exclude him from the position to which he would otherwise have been entitled among the Worthies of Warwickshire. His name, however, cannot be entirely passed over, lest it should be imputed to forgetfulness, and not to design. Baskerville was in succession a stone-cutter,—a school-master,—a japanner,—and, lastly, an eminent type founder and printer. Many editions of rare and standard authors issued from his press. His elegant and costly type, which he was unable to sell during his life, was purchased by the French, four years after his death (which occurred at Birmingham in 1775), and was employed in poisoning the principles of mankind, by printing with it the works of Voltaire.

The following inscription is placed over some Alms-houses in Dunchurch:—

> "These Alms houses are the legacy of Thomas Newcombe, Printer to King Charles, James the first, and his present Majesty, King William the 3rd, for the maintenance of three poor men and three poor widows, born in this parish, and built and endowed by his widow and executrix, in the year of our Lord, 1695."

Mr. Newcombe gave by Will £600 for the purpose expressed in the above inscription. The building cost £150, and the remaining money was laid out in the purchase of land for the maintenance of the charity at Shawell in Leicestershire.

In Watt's Bibl. Brit., Thomas Newcombe is thus chronicled:—

"Printer to King James I.—Copies of the Information, and original Papers relating to the Proof of the horrid Conspiracy against the late King, his present Majesty, and the Government; printed by the command of the King. 1685; 8vo.—A true Account and Declaration of the horrid Conspiracy against the late King, his present Majesty, and the Government: printed by command of the King. Savoy, 1686; 8vo.

Johnson's Typographia. Timperley's Dict. of Printers. Dugdale's Warw. *(Thomas.)* Nichol's Illustr. of Literature. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Sir Richard Newdigate, First Bart.,

Of Erdburie (now Arbury) in the parish of Chilvers Coton, was born in 1602, being the youngest son of Sir John Newdigate of the same place.

Having studied at Oxford, he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, and, in 1644, was appointed Junior Counsel for the Commonwealth, in certain State prosecutions then proceeding. Three years later Mr. Newdigate appeared as a Counsel for the eleven members who were impeached for high treason, because they withstood "The Selfdenying Ordinance." Although opposed to the Government, he was, in 1654,

on account of his high legal reputation, elevated to the judicial bench, together with Pepys and Wyndham. At first, all three declined the honour, and on being summoned into the Protector's presence, expressed doubts as to his title, and scruples as to whether they could execute the law under him. Whereupon the Protector is reported to have replied in anger, "If you gentlemen of the red robe will not execute the law, my red coats shall." From fear of what might occur, either to the State, or to themselves, they are said to have very wisely exclaimed, one and all, "Make us Judges, we will with pleasure be Judges."

Serjeant Newdigate (for he had previously attained this legal rank) became, in consequence, a Puisne Justice of the Court of King's Bench, but was too honest long to retain the office. Presiding at the York Assizes when the Earls of Bellasis and Dumfries, with Colonel Halsey and other Royalists, were tried before him for levying war against the King, Newdigate observed that "although by 25 Ed. III., it was high treason to levy war against the King, he knew of no statute to extend this to a Lord Protector;" and accordingly directed the Jury to acquit the prisoners.

In consequence of this, a mandate was issued from the Protector in Council to the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal for a supersedeas to dismiss him, and in May, 1655, Judge Newdigate was deprived of his place. He was, however, restored to the bench by the Council of State, as a Puisne Judge, when the Protectorate was abolished, and constituted Chief-Justice of the Upper Bench; the object of the Council in the present crisis being to select an individual who could give no offence to any particular party, and who would be acceptable to all from his acknowledged learning and integrity. But when, shortly afterwards, Charles II. made his triumphal entry into London, the Commonwealth Judges were considered as suspended, and ceased to act. Newdigate, who was no intriguer, was now removed from his

office with apparent disgrace, while his predecessor, Glyn, who had been instrumental in overturning the monarchy, and had behaved with the utmost harshness to many royalists, enjoyed the sun-shine of Court favour.

Mr. Newdigate, not dispirited, forthwith returned to the bar, and was a second time called to the degree of the coif. But when he saw that there was no chance of his being restored to the bench, and found that he was too old to wrangle with juniors, trying to force themselves into notice, he retired into the country, and interested himself in rural pursuits. In 1677, at the instance of the Duke of Ormonde, Lord Grandison, and Colonel Halsey, who were some of those whose lives he had saved, the ex-Chief Justice was ordered to attend his Majesty, who received him very graciously, thanked him for his "kindness to his friends in the worst of times," and gave orders for a warrant to be issued for the grant of the dignity of a Baronet; "which said dignity we are pleased to confer upon him," are the words of the patent, "in consideration of several good services performed to us and our faithful subjects in the time of usurpation." The King remitted the services or sums usually paid on granting the patent.

Sir Richard re-purchased the ancient estates of his ancestors, namely the manor of Harefield and Moor Hall in 1674. He also added to his possessions the castle and manor of Astley. He died in 1678. A monument, with an inscription in Latin, is erected to his memory at Harefield, where he is interred.*

Campbell's Chief Justices. Betham's Baronetage. Burke's Landed Gentry. Dugdale's Warw. Burke's Ext. Bar. Rapin's England. Guillim's Heraldry. Kimber and Johnson's Bar. Noble's Cromwell. Lyson's Environs of London. Burton's Cromwellian Diary. Lower's Essay on Eng. Surnames. Glossary of Heraldry. Clarke's Heraldry. Dugdale's Monas.

* Sir Richard's elder brother, who died s. p., was the first of the family who wrote his name with an i, probably to distinguish it from the elder branch still remaining in Surrey.

Sir Roger Newdigate, Fifth Bart., D.C.L., M.P.

"Nor, Arbury! may we thy scenes forget,
Haunts of the Naids, and each woodland nymph!
Rejoicing in his care, to whom adorn'd
With all the graces which her schools expound,
The gowny sons of Isis trust their own and Britain's weal."

Jago's Edgehill.

This gentleman, born in 1719 at the family seat at Arbury, was a munificent patron of learning. He was the second and youngest son of Sir Richard Newdigate, third Bart. He received his primary education at Westminster School, from whence he removed to University College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1738.

By the death of his elder brother in 1735, he became possessed of the Baronetage and family estates in Warwickshire and Middlesex, which induced him, seven years afterwards, to accept the representation of the latter county in the House of Commons.

In 1738 Sir Roger, (who, it may be mentioned, was an officer in the Warwickshire Militia, when first that regiment was established,) set out on a Continental tour, which his classical knowledge and fine taste enabled him to turn to the best advantage, by accumulating a vast collection of monumental antiquities, and drawings of ancient ruins, buildings, statues, &c.; many of these last, the produce of his indefatigable and accurate pencil, are preserved two ample folios in the library at Arbury. He also brought home some curious antique marbles and vases of exquisite workmanship, casts from the most admired statues at Rome and Florence, and copies of many celebrated paintings, particularly one of the Transfiguration by Raphael, which adorns the saloon at Arbury. Sir Roger Newdigate cut many miles of navigable canal through his own property to join the Coventry canal; this is by far the greatest length of canal belonging to an individual in the kingdom.

In 1750, the University of Oxford, who had in the previous year admitted him to the degree of D.C.L., chose him the first upon the poll as their representative; and continued to return him as one of their Members, during every succeeding Parliament until 1780, in which year he retired from public life. Among other benefactions of Sir Roger Newdigate's to the University of Oxford, is the noble antique candelabrum in the Radcliffe Library. The University likewise owes to his munificence an annual prize for the best copy of English verses, the composition of an under-graduate, on subjects connected with the fine arts, in length neither exceeding nor falling short of fifty lines (although these restrictions as regards the length of the poem and the range of the subject have since been removed). For this purpose he bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds.

At the decease of Sir Roger, unmarried, which took place at Arbury in 1806, the Warwickshire estate devolved on Francis Parker, Esq., who had previously taken the name of Newdigate, (and who was the grandson of Sir Roger's first cousin, Millicent Newdigate,) for his life only; while the Middlesex property passed to another grandson of the said Millicent Newdigate, Charles Newdigate Parker, Esq., who assumed, in consequence, the surname and arms of Newdigate only, and became ultimately the possessor both of Harefield and Arbury.

There is a Treatise from the pen of Sir Roger on "The Harmony of the four Gospels," but he never considered it as more than the amusement of retired life, and, consequently, it was seen only by his friends.

Gorton's Biog. Dict. Gent. Mag., vol. 76. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Burke's Ext. Bar. West's Topog. of Warw. Burke's Landed Gentry. Oxford Calendar. Catal. Engr. Portr. Catal. Oxford Grad. Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays. Glossary of Heraldry. Gough's Camden. Lower's Essay on Eng. Surnames. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Autobiog. of Mrs. Delaney. Clarke's Heraldry. Biog. Universelle.

Mark Noble, F.S.A. & S.E.

This Historiographer and Antiquary was born at his father's house in Digbeth Street, Birmingham, in 1754. His father, William Heatley Noble, (who, it may be observed, was taught writing by John Baskerville, the famous printer and type-founder,) was a Birmingham merchant; who was wont to say that he traded in every thing except men and women; but added, that he sold what bought them,—meaning beads, knives, toys, &c.; these he vended in quantities to the traders in the slave-market, then in full force, and against which public opinion had not yet lifted up its voice. He had also a large mill for rolling silver and for plating purposes.

His third surviving son, the subject of this memoir, began his education at Mr. Swinburn's school at Yardley. After a short time he was removed to the Grammar-school of Ashbourne in Derbyshire, the Head-master of which, the Rev. William Langley, was esteemed a very learned man. Here he acquired that delight in lovely scenery which he retained throughout life. His early pleasure in whatever was curious brought him at that time, boy though he was, under the notice of many families in the neighbourhood, especially of Dr. Taylor, the friend of Samuel Johnson.

On the death of his father,—his mother and two elder brothers succeeded to the business. It was their wish that Mark, who had inherited a small fortune under his father's Will, should likewise enter into trade; but to this he was decidedly opposed, the real bent of his mind being in the direction of Holy Orders. However, after much discussion, he was articled to Mr. Barber, a Solicitor of Birmingham, where, on the expiration of his indentures, he commenced business on his own account. In this, as might be expected, he was not very successful, since he gave more attention to literature than to legal study; and being engaged in writing "The Memoirs of the House of

Cromwell," he spent an undue proportion of his time and money in travelling for the purpose of collecting information.

Circumstances now combined to direct his serious attention to that sacred profession which had always been his heart's choice; and in due time his wishes were gratified by his being ordained in 1781 to the curacies of Baddesley Clinton and Packwood. On the sudden decease a few weeks afterwards of Mr. Macheter, the Incumbent, Mr. Noble was himself presented to the two Livings ("Starvations," he called them), having previously received Priest's Orders, within his year of Deaconship, in Hereford Cathedral. Mr. Noble, now a married man, had already taken a house at Knowle, conveniently situated for both his parishes. Here he lived happily, dividing his interests between his flock, his books, and a farm. If tradition may be credited, there was at one time a difference between Mr. Noble and Mr. Ferrers, the Squire of Baddesley, which was adjusted by the present of a cow and calf from the latter party to the former!

During his residence at Knowle, he received a letter from the Earl of Sandwich, in approbation of the "Cromwell Memoirs," and expressing his desire to see another edition issued from the press; at the same time giving the author an invitation to Hinchinbroke. The acquaintance, thus commenced, proved of incalculable advantage to Mr. Noble. He was henceforth a constant visitor at Hinchinbroke, and as many as three hundred letters are still preserved in Mr. Noble's family written to him by Lord Sandwich. Lord Leicester, afterwards Marquis of Townshend, likewise became a warm patron and friend of Mr. Noble, and appointed him his Chaplain; and to this nobleman, in return, he dedicated his "History of the College of Arms." Although Lord Leicester and Lord Sandwich were not acquainted, they united in petitioning Lord Chancellor Thurlow to present Mr. Noble with a Living. This resulted in Mr. Noble's institution to the

Rectory of Barming in Kent, in 1786. In this lovely spot he lived for forty-two years, and here his chief works were written,—works which have procured for him the reputation of industry, although not in all cases of perspicuity and correctness. It was during this period of his life that he was elected Member of the Antiquarian Societies both of London and Edinburgh.

Mr. Noble's custom of adding numerous comments of a personal character to the entries in his parish registers at Barming, was, to say the least, a decided mistake; it proved, as might be anticipated, very distasteful to many of his parishioners, and led for a time to the concealment by an aggrieved party of one of these valuable parochial documents.

The subject of this memoir died in 1827 at Barming, in the seventy-third year of his age, and was buried in the church, where a monument is erected to his memory, as well as to others of his family.

Some account of Mr. Noble's Library and extensive MSS., which were sold by public auction, may be found in the 98th volume of the Gentleman's Magazine. The following MSS., however, are still in the possession of his descendants.

A Catalogue of engraved portraits, great seals, coins and medals &c., illustrative of the history of England, Scotland, and Ireland. 6 vols., 4to. Catalogue of Artists. 2 vols., 4to. Catalogue of historical prints. 7 vols., 8vo. History of the illustrious House of Brunswick, &c. 1 vol., folio. Prelatical, Conventual and other Ecclesiastical seals. 4to. Places of coinage and moneyers, &c. 4to. A History of the family of Noble from 159—. A corrected History of the House of Cromwell prepared for the press. A Collection of Letters written to Mr. Noble from 1765 to the time of his death.

Mr. Noble published—

Two dissertations on the mint and coins of the Episcopal Palatines of Durham. Birmingham, 4to. 1780. Genealogical History of present royal families of Europe. 1781. Memoirs of Protectorate House of Cromwell. 2 vols., 8vo. 1784. (This work being full of errors, the author published a second edition "with improvements," in 1787; on this work, however, little reliance can be placed.) Historical Genealogy of the House of Steward. 1795. Memoirs of the House of

Medici. Lives of English Regicides. 1798. History of College of Arms. 1805. Continuation of Granger. 1806. Besides which Mr. Noble contributed several articles to the Archæologia. He likewise wrote the history of the parish of Barming, to be published after his death. But it is reported to have been so mixed up with personal allusions to the families of people living in the parish, that it was thought by his executors scarcely suited for publication.

Lit. Mem. of Living Authors, 1798. Gorton's Blog. Dict. Annual Reg. Gent. Mag., vol. 98. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Cates' Dict. of Biog. Inf. Rev. F. Buttanshaw. Chambers' Illustr. of Worc.

Lawrence Nowell.

This Divine was the son of John Nowell, a scion of an ancient family in Lancashire, and the brother of Alexander Nowell, the celebrated Dean of St. Paul's. He entered Brazennose College, Oxford, in 1536. Shortly afterwards he removed to Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1541. In the next year he was incorporated at Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. in 1553.

Mr. Nowell was appointed Master of the Grammar School at Sutton Coldfield in 1546. And in 1550, when living at that place, he received Deacon's Orders, at the hands of Dr. Ridley, Bishop of London. Articles being exhibited against him in the Court of Chancery by the Corporation of Sutton, wherein he was charged with neglecting his duty of schoolmaster of that town, (although the real ground of offence appears to have been his zeal for the Reformation,) he, on appeal to the King in Council, justified his conduct so successfully, that, in 1550, letters were addressed to the "Warden and Fellows of the King's town of Sutton," commanding them not to remove him from his place of schoolmaster, nor to give him any further molestation or disturbance.

During the reign of Queen Mary he was concealed for some time in the house of Sir John Perrot, at Carew Castle in Pembrokeshire, but subsequently went to Germany, where he joined his brother Alexander and other exiles for religion. Returning to England at the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he was appointed to the Archdeaconry

of Derby, and in the following year, (1559) he was installed Dean of Lichfield. He is said to have been "a witness to the godly end of William Glover," at Wem in Shropshire, which occurred in 1558. He was present at the Convocation of 1562, and signed the thirty-nine Articles, but sided with those who ineffectually urged a further reformation on the Church. In June 1563, Mr. Nowell occurs as tutor to the young Earl of Oxford, at which time he was preferred to a stall in the Cathedral of Chichester, as well as to a Canonry in that of York. He was also Rector of Haughton and Drayton Basset in Staffordshire. In 1570 he was charged by Peter Morwin with having uttered seditious speeches against the Queen and the Earl of Leicester. In the 17th of Elizabeth he became a Warwickshire landed proprietor by the purchase of a house and estates at Sheldon, as well as a meadow at Coleshill. His death occurred in 1576, and he is supposed to have been buried at Weston in Derbyshire.

Dean Nowell was a diligent searcher into our national antiquities, and had a profound knowledge of Anglo-Saxon, which he brought again into notice after it had long lain in oblivion. He assisted William Lambarde, the Kentish antiquary, in his studies, when he compiled his book "De priscis Anglorum legibus." *

His works are:—

"A Vocabulary of the Saxon language," MS. Bodl. This volume belonged successively to Lambarde, Somner, and Selden. Francis Junius made a beautiful transcript of it, now also in the Bodleian Library. A Miscellaneous Collection containing early perambulations of forests, and other matters; a MS. formerly in the possession of Ralph Thoresby, the historian of Leeds. Latin Letter to Sir William Cecil, complaining of the inaccuracy of the general maps of England, and stating his design of constructing maps of all the counties if encouraged; June, 1563. MS. Lansd. vi. art. 54.

Bibl. Brit. Athen. Cantab. Churton's Life of Alexander Nowell.
See the Memoir prefixed to Nowell's Catechism, published by the Parker Society.
Hist. of Sutton, 1860. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Willis' Cathedrals. Athen. Ox.
Harwood's Hist. of Lichfield. Fuller's Worthies. Riching's Mancetter Martyrs.
Dugdale's Warw.

* The author of the life of Dean Alexander Nowell thinks it probable that Lawrence Nowel (who wedded *a* Widow Mary Glover) married *the* widow of our Warwickshire martyr, Robert Glover, and niece of Bishop Latimer. This conjecture, however, is chiefly based on the coincidence of name and situation, and has no weightier support.

John Old.

The life of John Old, instituted to the Vicarage of Cubington in 1548, is interesting from the circumstance of his friendship with and oft-repeated hospitality to one of our most noted Reformers—Thomas Becon,—who frequently acknowledged the debt of gratitude he owed him.

It would appear that John Old was originally beneficed in Staffordshire, and the first knowledge we have of him arises from a visit which Becon paid to him in consequence of their mutual friend, Robert Wisdom,* being a guest in his house. "With equal hospitality," we are told, "did Old entertain Thomas Becon."

Becon thus writes of this visit in his "Jewel of Joy." "I found him" (Wisdom) "in the house of a certain faithful brother, called John Old, a man old in name, notwithstanding young in years, and yet ancient in true godliness and Christian life. He was to us as Jason was to Paul and Silas. He received us joyfully into his house, and liberally, for the Lord's sake, and administered all good things to our necessities."

Wisdom being called away from Mr. Old's house unexpectedly, Becon continued in the same hospitable quarters for upwards of twelve months, teaching youth; and afterwards removed into Warwickshire, acting as tutor to the sons of several gentlemen. Here he again participated in the hospitality of Mr. Old, who, "impelled by urgent causes," as Becon says of him, had now quitted Staffordshire, and become resident Vicar of Cubington, on the presentation of the King. In 1551 he was elected Prebendary of Lichfield, but was deprived in 1554 of both his preferments; at which time he went into exile.

* Robert Wisdom was Archdeacon of Ely. He appears to have been not only a champion of the Reformation, but a firm vindicator of the book of Common Prayer against the Puritans. Wisdom, among other Works, translated the 125th psalm into English metre.

It is interesting to note that Becon congratulated himself on his Warwickshire acquaintance and friends; among them he particularly specifies the venerable Hugh Latimer, who constantly resided in the neighbourhood of Atherstone;—"a name," adds Becon, "never to be mentioned without affectionate reverence." While in the company of these friends, he writes,—"Methought I was clean delivered from Egypt, and quietly placed in the new glorious Jerusalem, which is described in the Revelation of Blessed John." Becon remained in Warwickshire, (which, in his own language, was to him "most dear and pleasant,") until called away by the death of his father-in-law.

We know nothing further of John Old; it is possible that he died in exile.

John Old (J.O.) is supposed to have translated "Antichristus, *i.e.* Homiliæ quinque, quibus Romanum Pontificem verum et magnum illum Anti-christum esse probatur." He is likewise supposed to have written a "Conclusion to the Reader," at the end of "Certain godly, learned and comfortable conferences between Bishop Ridley and Bishop Latimer." He likewise translated some of the Epistles. He shared in the translation of the Paraphrase of Erasmus, undertaken, as it appears, at the design and charge of Queen Catherine Parr.

Hook's Eccl. Biog. Cunningham's Lives of Em. Engl. Publ. Parker Soc.
Dugdale's Warw. Athen. Cantab. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Brook's Lives of Puritans.
Harwood's Lichfield. Fuller's Church History. Herbert's Ames.

Sir Thomas Overbury.

"The span of my days measur'd here I rest
That is, my body, but my soul, his guest,
Is hence ascended; whither neither time,
Nor faith, nor hope, but only love can climb;
Where being now enlightened, she doth know
The truth of all men argue of below.
Only this dust doth here in pawn remain.
That, when the world dessolves, she come again."

Epitaph written by Sir T. Overbury for himself.

The tragical end of this "unfortunate piece of merit" (as Sir John Eliot calls him), within the Tower of London, and the State Trial which followed upon his murder, have procured for him a position in English

history, to which, otherwise, he would have had but little claim. As it is, the name of Overbury is never heard without a deep sense of pity for one, whose life was cruelly sacrificed in an attempt to thwart the guilty passions of those who professed to be his friends, and who, from their high rank and influence at Court, were marked persons in the age in which they lived.

Sir Thomas Overbury was the eldest son of Sir Nicholas Overbury,* first of Barton-on-the-Heath, and afterwards of Bourton-on-the-Hill, in the county of Gloucester. Sir Thomas is stated by Anthony á Wood to have been born at Compton Scorfen, the seat of his mother's family; however this may be, he was certainly baptized at Barton in 1581, as appears from the parish register,† where his father, Sir Nicholas, was residing from 1580 to 1585 inclusive. In after years he was probably an occasional visitor at Barton, since his second brother, Walter, who died in 1637, bought the manor of the Palmers, and in the early part of the seventeenth century built‡ the spacious stone manor house, which still remains.

Sir Thomas was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where "by the aid of a good tutor and severe discipline he made great proficiency

* Sir Nicholas Overbury was knighted by the King at Warwick in 1621, and shortly afterwards, when a bencher of the Middle Temple, was made one of the Judges in Wales. The following notice of his death occurs in the Registers of Bourton. "Sir Nicholas Overbury, that ancient and honourable knight, who long and faithfully served both his Sovereign and his country in the reign of Queen Elisabeth, King James and King Charles, was buried in the last day of May, 1644, he being then about one hundred years old.

† As this is a fact which is not generally known, and has been overlooked by all Sir Thomas' biographers, it may be as well to give the Baptismal entry at full:—"Anno Dni. 1581. Nomina eorum qui baptizati fuerunt in Barton p'dicto. Thomæ Overbury, filii Nicolai Overbury et Mariæ uxoris ejus, baptizati decimo die Junij."

‡ Walter Overbury bequeathed Barton to his son Walter, who was made Equerry to Charles II., perhaps in consideration of the unmerited sufferings of his uncle. At the express desire of the Queen, he was appointed in 1694 a Commissioner for the Hackney Coaches, with an allowance of £200 per annum, but resigned it in the year following. He died unmarried in 1703, and was buried at Barton, where his epitaph in verse, written by himself, still remains on his monument on the external north wall of the church. (See Thomas's Dugdale.) His nephew Thomas, who refused to take the oaths to George I., inherited the property, and died in 1739, being described on his tomb-stone, as "ultimus familiæ suæ." In 1741, the Manor of Barton passed by purchase into the possession of Mr. Bird, nearly related to, possibly the son of, Alderman John Bird of Coventry, who was Churchwarden of St. Michael's in 1685, and who was the first to introduce the manufacture of ribbons into that city. The Manor house has now nearly for half a century been tenanted by Frederick Charles Acton Colvile, Esq., and beneath the roof-tree of that beloved abode this memoir was written (June 27th, 1868.) The date on the leaden pipes of the house is 1636, but it is considered that the house was built prior to this date.

in Logick and Philosophy." Afterwards he entered at the Middle Temple, and studied the municipal laws. Remaining there but a short time, he embarked for France, and on his return, was considered a finished gentleman, and well qualified to make a figure at Court; to which unfortunately his inclination disposed him. It was now that he contracted an intimacy with the worthless favourite of James I., Robert Carr, successively Earl of Rochester and Somerset. Through his influence, Overbury was knighted by the King at Greenwich in 1608, and his father appointed one of the Judges of Wales.

This friendship led Somerset,|| who then filled the office of Secretary of State provisionally, to make communications to Overbury of a private nature, relative to the Court and State, which it was impolitic to reveal. Indeed, so close was the intimacy between them, that Somerset would frequently send dispatches and papers, intended only for the eye of the King and his Ministers, unopened to Overbury, who would transcribe them, and make what use of them he thought proper; so that Overbury was sometimes better acquainted with the secrets of State, than the Council-table itself. Lord Bacon observes, "They" (*i. e.* Somerset and Overbury) "were grown to such an inwardness, as they made a play of all the world besides themselves: so as they had ciphers and jargons for the King, the Queen, and all the great men; things seldom used but either by Princes and their Ambassadors and Ministers, by such as work and practice against, or, at least, upon Princes."

Well would it have been for all parties if the intimacy had ended here, but the tragical part of their combined history is yet to come. Somerset having conceived a guilty affection for the wife of the Earl of Essex, a divorce ensued, and the lady ultimately became the wife

|| Sir Robert Carr, being best known as Earl of Somerset, is styled thus throughout the whole of this history. He was created Earl of Rochester in 1611, and Earl of Somerset on the 4th of November, 1613, nearly two months after the death of Overbury.

of Somerset. Overbury strongly opposed this marriage, not altogether, it is thought, on moral grounds, but because he was unwilling to lose the favour and confidence of Somerset, and to be supplanted by the family of Howard (of which Lady Essex was a daughter), whom he had always disliked and opposed.

When, however, his dissuasions proved vain, Overbury threatened a breach of the confidence reposed in him, by the revelation of secret communications and the like. This line of conduct was Overbury's death-blow, and Somerset lost no time in scheming his ruin. With this view, the following manœuvre was set on foot:—The King was urged to send Overbury on an embassy to Russia, who at the same time was privately pressed by Somerset not to accept it. Overbury fell into the snare, and declined the Sovereign's offer; upon this Somerset represented to the King the insolence of Overbury's conduct in the matter; and finally, in 1611, succeeded in obtaining a warrant for committing him to the Tower. In vain did his father, Sir Nicholas, petition for his release; in vain did Sir Thomas expostulate by letter with Somerset, whose villany he began to suspect. Somerset, fearful lest his hypocrisy should be detected, significantly hinted to Sir Gervase Helwisse, the Lieutenant of the Tower, to look well to his prisoner, for if he came out, it would prove his (Somerset's) ruin. Many fruitless attempts were made to destroy Overbury by introducing poison into his food, poison in salts, poison in sweet-meats, poison in medicine and emetics, until at last the poisons lost all their power over him. Ultimately a poisoned glyster was administered, which, after operating in the most violent manner, put an end to his life on the following morning, six months after his committal to the Tower. As soon as the murderous deed was accomplished, Weston, the Underkeeper, received £180 for his share in it. The following entry, commemorative of this event, is preserved in the parochial registers of Bourton-on-the-Hill.

"Thomas Overburius, eques auratus, veneno Turre Londinensi infectus, Sept. 15, 1613."

His corpse, being extremely offensive, was interred about three o'clock on the same day, in the Tower Chapel.

The King was at Royston with the Earl of Somerset, when he received intelligence of Overbury's murder. The Earl was arrested in the King's presence, on the charge of being a principal in this infamous transaction; and it is said that his Majesty, who, at the moment of the arrest, was leaning on his favourite's shoulder, said very coolly, as soon as that favourite had been removed from his presence, "Now the de'il go with thee, for I will never see thy face any more." Before two years had elapsed, the guilt of Somerset and his wife was made clear; but although tried and condemned by their peers, they both escaped legal punishment through the indiscreet lenity of James. However, the visitation of Providence seemed to overtake the Countess in this life, for she closed her days in extreme pain and torture from the effect of a gangrene; while Somerset lived to incur the universal odium which his infamous conduct justly merited.

Sir Thomas obtained considerable reputation as an author both in prose and verse: but it is probable that his unhappy end, which long engaged the compassion of the public, procured for his works some share of that popularity which they have not retained.

1.—"The Wife" is said, on the authority of Sir Nicholas Overbury, to have been written in the hope of preventing the union between Carr and Lady Essex. 2.—"Characters, or witty descriptions of the properties of sundry persons." 3.—"Paraphrase of 1st and 2nd Books of Ovid's Remedy of Love." 4.—"Observations in his Travailes upon the state of the xvii Provinces (*i.e.* Holland) as they stood in 1609." 5.—"Crummes fal'n from King James' Table."

In the British Museum is an interesting MS. purporting to be notes taken in 1637 from the mouth of Sir Nicholas Overbury, concerning Sir Thomas, by Giles Oldisworth, Rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill (which Giles was son of Muriel, daughter of Sir Nicholas) dictated by Sir N. O. to his grandson Giles Oldisworth of Borton." Add. MSS. 15,476.

Charge against Robt. E. of Somerset, in Lord Bacon's Works. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Tanner's Biog. Brit. Ath. Ox. Luttrell's Diary. Sir John Eliot's Biog.

Fuller's Worthies. Catal. Engr. Portr. Hacket's Sel. and Rem. Epit. Mackintosh's Eng. Rapin's Eng. Nichol's Illustr. Lit. Aubrey's Lives. Carte's Eng. Dugdale's Warw. Brewer's Court James I. Baley's Tower of London. Nichol's Progr. James I. Encycl. Brit. Campbell's Brit. Poets. Bromley's Catal. Leland's Itin. Camden's Brit. *(Gough.)* Fuller's Ch. Hist. State Trials. Modern Europe, 1789. Winwood's Mem. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Lord Carew's Letters *(Cam. Soc.)* Letters of Wm. Yonge *(Cam. Soc.)* Harl. Misc., Vol. vii. Atkyn's Glouc. Rudder's Glou. Stow's Survey. Burnet's Own Times. Cosin's Catholic Nonjurors. Dewe's Autobiog. De Ros' Tower of London. Eliz. to Anne, by D. of Manchester. Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers. Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays. Mortimer's England. Biog. Universelle. Strickland's Queens of Eng. Warburton's Mems. of Prince Rupert. Froude's Hist. of Eng. Balsham's George III.

John Owen.

Not far distant from each other in point of time, flourished two of the same name and country, both known in the world of letters, and what is still more singular, both having expectations from rich uncles, who, on account of their nephews' religious views, overlooked their claims, and died without even leaving them their "good wishes." These two were John Owen, the learned Independent Minister, who, in 1651, was made Dean of Christ Church, and John Owen, the Epigrammatist, frequently called "The English Martial," with whose life alone we are here concerned.

Our Worthy, who translates his name in Latin, "Audoënus," was born in Caernarvonshire, and in due time appointed a Scholar of Winchester College, from whence he was elected to a Fellowship at New College, Oxford. In 1590 he proceeded B.C.L. Quitting his fellowship in the following year, he taught a school at Trelleck, near Monmouth. In 1594, or thereabouts, he was appointed Head-master of King Henry VIII. School at Warwick, during which time the youthful Thomas Puckering, of the Priory, Warwick, the friend and companion of Prince Henry, was under his care. "John Owen was a person," says Anthony á Wood, "endowed with several gifts, especially with the faculty of poetry, which hath made him famous for those books of epigrams, that

he hath published, wherein an ingenious liberty of joking being by him used, was, and is now with some, especially foreigners, not a little pleasing and delightful." Granger, however, takes a different view of the merits of our author's epigrams. "It is evident," he writes, "from the quick sale of this book, that epigrams could please at this time without the seasoning of Attic salt."

Owen's epigrams are divided into twelve books, and were published at different times; the first three books at London in 1606. Most of them have been translated more than once into English; by John Vicars, Usher of the School in Christ's Hospital, London; by John Peake, of the Middle Temple; and lastly, by Thomas Harvey, to whom the following complimentary lines are addressed, and prefixed to his translation:—

> "Owen compos'd, Harvey translated well;
> The question's, which of these doth most excell?
> The answer in few words is quickly done,
> Which like you best, the Shadow or the Sun?"

The first Latin impression found its way into the hands of the Roman Inquisitors, who, on account of Owen's expressing a doubt whether Simon Peter was ever at Rome, although Simon Magus had undeniably been there, placed his book in the Index Expurgatorius.

> "An Petrus fuerit Romæ, sub judice lis est,
> Simonem Romæ nemo fuisse negat."

For this and similar reasons, an uncle of Owen's, who was a Romanist, or at least inclined that way, and from whom he expected a substantial legacy, struck his name out of his Will, and the imprudent epigrammatist had to struggle with poverty to the end of his life, although occasionally assisted by his countryman and relative, Lord Keeper Williams.* Owen's death occurred in 1622. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, at the charge of his kinsman just mentioned, who directed a monument to be erected to his memory, with his effigy,

* Bishop Williams was the last clerical keeper of the Great Seal.

crowned with laurels. A portion of his epitaph, which is in Latin, has been thus translated:—

> "Thou hast a little statue, because thy stature
> was little, thy furniture little, and thy little
> book is in every one's mouth. But thy honour
> is not little, nor thy glory, for there is nothing
> greater in the world than thy wit. A little
> house covered thee, but now a great temple.
> Poets truly live, when they die."

Ath. Ox. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Granger's Biog. His. Wood's Hist. & Ath. Oxon. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Hacket's Select and Rem. Ep. Bruch's Epig. Hec. duæ. Biog. Brit. Saunder's Linc. Milman's Annals of St. Paul's. Gent. Mag. V. 88. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Dugdale's St. Paul's. Bromley's Catalogue. Jeffreson's Book about Lawyers. Cat. Engr. Portr. Biog. Universelle.

Julines Palmer.

> "For Jesus's sake, while Palmer bore the flame,
> Like the fam'd tree that bears the Martyr's name,
> Which higher shoots the more they it oppress,
> The strengthen'd flames his stronger faith confess.
> Henceforth amidst the heaven'ly hosts he'll bear
> That palm of righteousness he dy'd for here."
> "The just shall flourish as the palm tree."
> *Trans. from Latin Lines in Foxe's Acts and Mon.*

Among the Warwickshire martyrs none rank higher for faith and patience than Julines Palmer, a native of Coventry, where his father had served the office of Mayor, and was "an upholster by his mysterie." He was educated at the school of Magdalen College, Oxford, under Mr. Harley, afterwards Bishop of Hereford. Being in due course elected Fellow of his College (1549), he was admitted in 1550 to the office of a Reader in Logic, having already proceeded B.A. in 1547. So strong were his views in favour of the Romish faith that he was expelled the College before the death of King Edward; and although he observed to another Fellow of his College, likeminded with himself, that they "did not taste such an inward sweetness in their religion that the Gospellers

made a shew of," he determined with a resolute spirit that he would rather beg his bread, than yield to the Reformation.

Mr. Palmer now engaged himself as tutor in the family of Sir Francis Knollys; in which capacity he remained until the beginning of Queen Mary's reign; and then, when Visitors were sent to Oxford to expel Protestants in favour of the Romanists, Palmer repaired to the Visitors, and acquainting them with his former expulsion for his zeal in behalf of Popery, was forthwith restored to his Fellowship. His surprise was considerable when he perceived that the Reformers submitted so meekly to the loss of their preferments, although he fully anticipated that sharper treatment would reclaim them.

His own religious convictions, however, began to be shaken in consequence of his study of "Calvin's Institutes;" and being prepared to admit that a voluntary suffering of death might fairly be considered as a test of the religious conviction of the Reformers, he, at his own expense, sent some of his pupils to Gloucester, to observe and report to him the manner of Bishop Hooper's death, and was himself an eye witness and jealous observer at the examination, and afterwards at the martyrdom, of Bishops Ridley and Latimer at Oxford. The death of the former was acute and lingering, which, it has been observed, may have been permitted by the Almighty for the conviction of those who were in the same state of mind as Palmer himself. However this might be, Palmer rose a convert from the blood of the martyrs, and he went away exclaiming against the tyranny of his own allies.* He now perused Peter Martyr's "Commentary upon the 1st of Corinthians," and other good books, and searched diligently and prayerfully the Holy Scriptures.

Having renounced Popery, he threw up his Fellowship, and taught in the Grammar School at Reading; but some papers being

* See Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog., Vol. 11., p. 398, for the effect that was produced at these martyrdoms on the assembled spectators, by the conduct of the sufferers.

found in his possession, containing arguments against Popery and reflecting on the "brutish tyrannie executed towards the martyrs of God," he was compelled to quit Reading, leaving his books in the hands of his adversaries, as well as a quarter's salary unpaid. He then repaired to Evesham, where his mother lived, hoping to obtain from her certain legacies due to him under his father's Will, and he craved her blessing upon his knees. His mother, who was apprised of his creed and errand, gave him nothing but maledictions. "Get thee out of my house and sight," said she, "and never take me for thy mother more: as for money I have none for thee, thy father bequeathed no legacy for heretics: fagots I have to burn thee, and more thou gettest not at my hands."

Returning to Reading, where he hoped with the help of his friends to recover his books, he was seized by the Sheriff's officers, and "thrust into a vile, deep, stinking dungeon, where they left him hanging by the hands and feet, in a pair of stocks, so high that scarce any part of his body touched the ground, and there they left him for ten days."

After an examination before Dr. Jeffery, (who then held his visitation at Newbury), and other commissioners, he was duly condemned, although previously offered great preferment by the High Sheriff, Sir Richard Bridges, if he would recant. As Palmer and his "companions in tribulation" were singing the 31st psalm, and preparing for execution, the Sheriff, with his attendants, came to guard them to the stake. There they all knelt in prayer, and although once more exhorted to save themselves by recanting, they firmly declined, and putting off their outer garments, walked up to the stake and embraced it. "Then said Master Palmer, 'Good people, pray for us, that we may persevere to the end; and, for Christ's sake, beware of Popish teachers, for they deceive you.' Hereupon an officer threw a fagot in his face, so that the blood gushed out in divers places, but the

sheriff was so offended at this, that he broke the fellow's head. When the fire began to take hold of their bodies, they lift up their hands to heaven, and quietly and cheerfully, as if they felt no smart, cryed out, 'Lord Jesus, strengthen us; Lord Jesus, assist us; Lord Jesus, receive our souls;' and so they continued without struggling till they had finished their course."† This occurred in 1542.

To this account Foxe thinks fit to add a marvel; "that when their three heads by force of the devouring flames were fallen together in a lump, insomuch that the spectators thought they were all certainly dead, Palmer, as a man awaked out of sleep, moved his lips, and was heard to pronounce Jesus."

Clarke's Martyrologie. Fuller's Worthies. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng. Magd. Coll. Reg. Foxe's Acts and Mon. Hist. of Newbury. *(Hall.)* Narr. of the Reform. *(Cam. Soc.)* Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog. Wood's Fasti.

Samuel Parr, L.L.D.

"Though paled by Porson's light; he was a star
Of magnitude, and gloried in a name
Through realms of knowledge celebrated far;
And many, by the splendour of his fame
Attracted, to the great high-priest of learning came."

Lord Leigh's "Warwickshire."

This learned Divine and profound scholar, whose name is so closely identified with Warwickshire, was born at Harrow-on-the-Hill in 1747, being the son of an Apothecary of that place, who expended nearly the whole of his property in aid of the Pretender. At six years of age he was entered at Harrow School, and at fourteen, just when he was fully alive to the exquisite enjoyment of study, his father removed him from thence to assist him in his business. But young Parr, not discouraged, persevered in carrying on his classical studies by lamp-light, and after three years patient submission to the drudgery of the shop,

† Tradition represents the Sand-pits, near the town, on the Enborne road, as the spot where Palmer suffered.

his tastes and abilities appeared so decidedly in favour of scholastic learning, that he was allowed by his father to leave mixtures and drugs, and M.D.'s dog-Latin,—which never failed to set his teeth on edge,—and to enter as a student at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In consequence, however, of his father's death, he was obliged to leave the University before taking his degree, and Dr. Sumner, the Head-master of Harrow, appointed him an Assistant-master of that School. Of his life at this period, little is known. He certainly studied hard, and won the confidence and affection of the boys, and some few traditional stories of his eccentricities were long current in Harrow.

In 1769 Mr. Parr entered Holy Orders (being ordained to the Curacies of Wilsdon and Kingsbury, in Middlesex), a profession to which, from boyhood he had ardently aspired. Two years later he was created A.M. at Cambridge by royal mandate, for the purpose of qualifying him to succeed Dr. Sumner as Head-master of Harrow; and on this occasion, in order to give additional gravity to his appearance, he first adopted a wig, which, like his pipe, became almost as well known as himself. Not succeeding in obtaining the Head-mastership, he quitted Harrow, and opened a private academy at Stanmore in Middlesex, whither (so great was his popularity) he was followed by no less than forty-five Harrovians. In 1776, however, he resigned this post, as it proved an utter failure; and two years later he became Master of the Grammar School at Colchester, uniting with this office the Curacy of the Church of the Holy Trinity in that town. There, however, his residence was brief, for two years later, he removed to take charge of the School at Norwich; in the neighbourhood of which Mr. Windham resided, who confirmed him in those political sentiments to which he had shewn a tendency even at Harrow. He thenceforth became the steady friend and admirer of Charles Fox and his party.

In the spring of 1780, Parr was presented to the Living of Asterby in Lincolnshire, which he resigned in 1783, on being instituted to the

Perpetual Curacy of Hatton. Now it was that he found himself in the position which he had always coveted. He had leisure for his learned labours, and opportunities for usefulness; and he proved thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of his professional duties. In 1788, Dr. Parr, for he had received his degree of LLD. in 1781, was promoted by Bishop Lowth to a Prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral; and in the following year he exchanged the Incumbency of Hatton for the Rectory of Waddenhoe in Northamptonshire, but continued to reside as Curate at Hatton. In 1802 Sir Francis Burdett, in admiration of Parr's political sentiments, presented him to the valuable Living of Graffham in the county of Huntingdon.

The writings of Dr. Parr were chiefly critical; the bent of his mind being undoubtedly in the direction of the ancient languages. In 1787 he assisted his friend, Henry Homer (*see Homer*), in a new edition of Bellenden's works. This re-publication he eulogistically inscribed to Fox, Burke, and Lord North, in a preface said to be the most successful modern imitation of the style of Cicero; while he assailed at the same time their political opponents who were in possession of power, and by so doing, damaged all his hopes of professional advancement in that quarter. A subscription in his behalf was accordingly made by the Whig Club, which secured him an annuity of £300 per annum. In 1789 he republished his "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian," to which he prefixed some severe strictures on Bishop Hurd. Parr's preface and dedication were considered by Warton to contain some of the finest sentences in English prose. In 1790 he engaged in the controversy on the real authorship of White's "Bampton's Lectures," from which it appears that his own share in their composition was not inconsiderable.

At the period of the Birmingham riots in 1791, Parr stood eminent as a butt for the shafts of faction to aim at. His Parsonage house at

Hatton being threatened by the Birmingham incendiaries, in consequence of his intimacy with Dr. Priestley, his books were removed into a place of safety. "Church and King" was the watchword or cry of encouragement of the incendiaries, whilst they were committing their outrages, and at the same time the constant toast of the high party. "I will not drink that toast" (said Parr at a public dinner), "nor will I suffer it to be given in my presence. It was the toast of Jacobites, and it is the yell of incendiaries; it means a Church without the Gospel, and a king above the laws."

It was at this time that Parr published his famous "Letter from Irenopolis to the Inhabitants of Eleutheropolis," with a view of dissuading the dissenters of Birmingham from holding a dinner to commemorate the French revolution. We must not omit to mention his celebrated Spital Sermon, preached in 1809, at Christ Church, Newgate Street, which contained a smart attack on the social doctrines of Mr. Godwin in his "Political Justice." A writer in "The Quarterly Review" concurs with his biographer, Dr. Johnstone, in thinking it "the best, the calmest, and the finest of all Dr. Parr's literary productions." It was the composition of eight hours at most, and is less loaded with learning and illustration than any other of his printed works.

In 1802, Parr was presented by Sir Francis Burdett to the Rectory of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, and in 1807 he appears to have been on the point of obtaining a bishopric, but the ministry went out before their intentions could be carried into execution. In 1809, he published the "Character of the late Charles James Fox," "selected, and in part written, by Philopatris Varvicensis;" but this work did not realize the expectations of the public. From this period he appears to have vacillated from one literary project to another; and, in 1820, he began to take an active part in the defence of Queen Caroline. When her name was ordered to be struck out of the Liturgy, Parr recorded his

sentiments in the prayer books of Hatton church; observing, "It is my duty as a subject and ecclesiastic, to read what is prescribed by my Sovereign as head of the Church of England; but it is not my duty to express my approbation as well as yield obedience, when my feelings as a man, and my principles as a Christian, compel me to disapprove and to deplore." He was afterwards appointed the Queen's Chaplain, and was one of her most trusted advisers from the period of her arrival in England until her death.

"Parr," writes the author of "The Georgian Era," "stands at the head of the classical scholars of his time, being alike unequalled for profundity, variety, and extent of knowledge. He was deeply versed in history, metaphysics, philosophy, and theology; and, as Archdeacon Butler observes, 'he has left a chasm in English literature, which none of us shall ever see filled up.' Few have thought more deeply, or read more extensively; and none, perhaps, could boast so complete an acquaintance with what are called the constitutional writers. 'His pretensions as a man of letters,' says a writer in Blackwood's Magazine, were splendid; and fitted, under a suitable guidance, to have produced a more brilliant impression on his own age than they really did, and a more lasting one in the next age than they ever will. In his lifetime, it is true, that the applauses of his many pupils, and his great political friends, to a certain extent, made up for all deficiencies on his own part; but now, when these vicarious props are withdrawn, the disproportion is enormous, and hereafter will appear to be more so, between the talents that he possessed, and the effects that he accomplished.'"

Of Dr. Parr's humanity and benevolence there can be little doubt. It was through his influence, while at Colchester, that an unfortunate culprit's life was saved, who became afterwards a virtuous and useful member of society. His irritability and roughness of manner, for

which by many he is chiefly known, were only the outward crust which enclosed many fine and noble qualities. His affections were as deep as those of a woman, and his confidence in the mercy of God unbounded. His letters, written in 1771 to his friend, Frank Bennet, with the view of preparing him for his approaching end, cannot be read without emotion. His biographer, Dr. Johnstone, thus ably, and doubtless truthfully, epitomizes his character.

"It was in his cheerful hour, when in the society of men and woman he respected, or who looked up to him for improvement, when his spirits were calm, his temper unruffled, when the atmosphere around him was quiet and placid, when no one dogmatized and dictated, or contradicted, or uttered sentiments derogatory from truth, in the society of those whom he did not suspect, his mind, grave and collected, then shewed the amplitude of its power and his heart the depth of its goodness. He would then pour forth stores of his understanding in language pure as that of Plato, and utter truths worthy of Socrates, sometimes he would playfully illustrate the wild or sweet fancies of poesy, sometime link together the mingled facts of History, sometimes in his grave moments, enter into the sanctuary of truth itself, and expound the weighty matters of the law. Then would he display the intrinsic worth of his character, his deep and devoted piety, his unsullied purity of mind, his probity, his integrity, his mighty intellect, his unrivalled accomplishments, his supreme command over language, then like an angel would he instruct. Often and often have I at such times listened to him with rapture and caught eagerly every syllable that passed from his lips, and as long as I live, or at least as long as I have reason, I believe that no hour will pass over my head, in which I cannot trace from recollection or from association some advantage derived from his precepts, his writings, or his conversation."

In late life Dr. Parr, then a widower, had the good fortune to secure the affections of an excellent lady in his neighbourhood. The

lady's fancy became known to his pupils, and many were the jokes about Parr and his fair admirer. One day the following amusing lines were found lying on his desk:—

"When Madam Eyre prefers her prayer,
Safe from the eyes of men,
'Tis this alone her lips make known,
Parr——donnez moi! Amen!"

The doctor's fondness for ringing, and knowledge of bells is well-known. He was acquainted with the weight and tone of almost every great bell in England; and was accustomed to ring peals on the bells at Harrow. He died of erysipelas at the Parsonage House at Hatton in 1825, and was interred in the church of that parish. * †

A catalogue of his library, which was sold in London by public auction in 1828, was published in a thick 8vo. volume, entitled "Bibliotheca Parriana." He left a variety of MSS. relating to ethics, philosophy, and mathematics.

Johnstone's Life of Parr. Field's Life of Parr. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Nichol's Illustr. of Lit. Lit. Mem. of Living Authors, 1789. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Catal. Engr. Portr. The Public Schools. Warw. Churches. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Memoirs of Robt. Hall by Gregory. Gent. Mag. The Georgian Era. Parriana. Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers. Memoirs of Romilly. Sydney Smith's Works. Lit. Remains of Mrs. Piozzi. Macaulay's Crit. & Hist. Essays.

Richard Parre, D.D., Bishop of Sodor & Man.

This Prelate of a sea-girt diocese was born in Lancashire in 1592. In the first instance he was Scholar, and afterwards Fellow and Tutor, of Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1624, he was "admitted to the reading of the sentences;" and in 1626, he became Rector of Ladbrook; but resigned that preferment two years later, on obtaining the rich

* Of Dr. Parr's great uncle, Robert Parr, Rector of Willey in Warwickshire, and an excellent scholar, it is pithily recorded that "he loved not money, but the Greek Fathers, the Pretender, and the Church."

† The character of Dr. Parr's daughter, by his first wife, Sarah Anne Wynne, may be found in the 80th volume of The Gentleman's Magazine.

Living of Eccleston in Lancashire, where it is supposed that he was born. The same zeal which characterized him in the discharge of his tutorial duties in the University, eminently qualified him for parochial work, as it did afterwards for the due fulfilment of the Episcopal office.

The following particulars of a pastoral visit of Mr. Parre's, when Rector of Ladbrook, to the death-bed of the patriotic and excellent Lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, are extracted from the funeral sermon which Mr. Parre preached on the decease of that nobleman.

"It was no sooner made knowne unto him by his very learned and religious physitian, that I was com (according to my bounden dutie*) to doe the office of a minister unto him, but hee speakes affectionately, 'let him come in, let him come in with all my heart;' and, at my admittance into his presence, my first posture was on the bended knees of my body, which, with the bended knees of my soule, did solicite the God of mercy to bow the heavens and to looke downe upon him with the eyes of mercy; and whilst wee, with devoted hearts and hands, sent our prayers to Heaven, not a dew, but a full shower of grace and heavenly benediction fell downe upon us; for, behold, the Heavens, and the Heaven of Heavens were opened, and the Saintes and the Angels ready prepared to receive his immortal soule with all joyfulnesse into their mansions of blisse and happinesse."

In 1635, Dr. Parre (having taken his degree of D.D. in the year preceding) was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man, on the nomination of the Earl of Derby, to whom the appointment belonged as Lord of the Isle of Man, in the place of Dr. William Foster, deceased. He, however, retained the living of Eccleston until his death in 1643, when the House of Commons put it under sequestration. Bishop

* Why Mr. Parre says "according to my bounden dutie" is not plain, since he was not Vicar of Wormleighton. Possibly, however, he may have been a personal friend of Lord Spencer's, or have been officiating in Wormleighton parish in the absence of the incumbent.

Parre re-built Ramsey Church, and bears the reputation of having been eminent as a preacher. He was buried at St. German's Cathedral, now in ruins, situate on a small island on the west coast of the Isle of Man. Afterwards the see was vacant for above eighteen years, when, at the Restoration, Dr. Isaac Barrow, uncle to the more famous Isaac Barrow, was consecrated to the Bishopric.

Bishop Parre published—

"Concio ad Clerum habita Oxoniæ in Comitiis Oxon. 1625, in Apocalyp. 3. 4," Oxon. 1628, as well as several Sermons; among them the Sermon, already quoted from, preached in 1627, on the death of Sir Robert Spencer, Baron of Wormleighton, in Braynton Church, Northamptonshire, called "The end of the perfect man."

Athen. Ox. Walker's Sufferings. Fuller's Worthies. Collect. Topog. et Gen. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Noble. Bedford's Blazon of Episcopacy. Dugdale's Warw. Life of Bishop Hildesley. Inf. Rev. Joseph C. Moore.

Richard Pearson, M.D., F.S.A.

This distinguished member of the medical profession was born in 1765 at Birmingham, being brother to Thomas Aris Pearson, Proprietor and Editor of "Aris' Birmingham Gazette."

He received his general education at Sutton Coldfield, and afterwards at Chiswick; but his medical education commenced under Mr. Tomlinson, a practitioner of good repute at Birmingham. While with him he obtained the gold medal from the Royal Humane Society for the best dissertation on the signs of death, with reference to its distinction from the state of suspended animation. Proceeding to Edinburgh, he graduated M.D. in 1796, on which occasion he published a Thesis, entituled, "Dissertatio Inauguralis de Scrophulâ."

After travelling for two years through Germany, France, and Italy, in company with Mr. Knox, afterwards Lord Northland, he returned to England, and in 1783 was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Settling in his native town, he was in 1792

elected Physician to the General Hospital, in succession to Dr. Withering, and it is remarkable that the bent of his studies was identical with that of his distinguished predecessor. He resigned his appointment at the Hospital in 1801, when he removed to London, where he remained for some years. He then withdrew to Reading and from thence to Sutton. Eventually he returned to Birmingham, where, in conjunction with Mr. Sands Cox, he took an active part in the establishment of the Medical School in that town.

Dr. Pearson was a very voluminous writer. At the earnest desire of the editor, Archdeacon Nares, he wrote the medical reviews in "The British Critic." He contributed the Articles on Medicine in the early part of "Rees' Cyclopædia;" and was associated with Dr. Hutton, and Dr. Shaw, in the Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions. He early paid great attention to the subject of drugs, and contributed in 1808 a very learned and acute work upon the whole subject. It is noteworthy as having been the first attempt after that of his great master, Dr. Cullen, to classify medicinal substances according to the similarity, and more especially "according to the general quality, of their effects." The publication of this treatise at once constituted its author one of the highest authorities on the subject.

Dr. Pearson died at Birmingham in 1836, and was interred in the burial ground of St. Paul's chapel in that town.

Mem. of Phys. Birm. Mus. Fest., 1858. Munk's Roll. Gent. Mag., 1836.
Dict. of Living Authors. Catal. Engr. Portr. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

William Perkins,

Son of Thomas Perkins, was born at Marston Jabet, in the Parish of Bulkington, in 1558. In 1577 he was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's College, Cambridge, and elected Fellow in 1584. At his first coming to the University he was "profane and prodigal, and addicted

to drunkenness;" but walking in the town he heard a woman say to a peevish child, "Hold your tongue, or I will give you to drunken Perkins yonder." Hereupon his conscience smote him, and he soon became a converted character. A tradition that he was a student of magic is supposed to have been occasioned by his skill in mathematics. Fuller writes, "There goeth an uncontroll'd tradition that Perkins when a young scholar, was a great Studier of Magick, occasioned perchance by his skill in Mathematicks. For ignorant people count all circles above their own sphere to be conjuring, and presently cry out those things are done by black art for which their dimme eyes can see no colour in reason, and in such cases, when they cannot flie up to Heaven to make it a miracle, they fetch it from hell to make it Magick, though it may lawfully be done by naturall causes. True it is he was very wild in his youth till God (the best Chymick, Who can fix quicksilver itself) gratiously reclaim'd him."

Having taken Holy Orders, he began to preach to the prisoners in Cambridge Castle, who were every Sunday brought to the Shire-house hard by to hear him. There is an interesting story, told in Samuel Clarke's "Marrow of Ecclesiastical History," of the conversion of a thief, at the hour of death, through the prevailing efficacy of this good man's prayer. When Lecturer of Great St. Andrew's, large numbers, both of the University and town, were attracted by his zeal and eloquence.

In 1586 he appeared before Dr. Capcot, the Vice-chancellor, to answer certain charges brought against him of objections to Church discipline, from which, however, he managed to exculpate himself. In 1591, he was called before the High Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, to give evidence touching the associations of the Puritan Party for reformation of discipline. He took the oath ex-officio and disclosed what he knew on the subject of the assemblies held at St. John's College, in Cambridge, two years previously, at which Thomas Cart-

wright, Edmund Snape, and others were present. It is said of Mr. Perkins, that "he perused books so speedily, that one would think he read nothing, and yet so accurately, that one would think he missed not a word." His works which were replied to by Arminius, and helped to occasion those famous disputes, for the settlement of which the Synod of Dort was called in 1618, were in so much repute, that many of them were sent abroad, being translated into Latin, French, High Dutch and Lower Dutch; and his "Reformed Catholick" into Spanish.

Fuller describes him as "of a cheerful nature and pleasant disposition; indeed to mere strangers he was reserved and close, suffering them to knock a good while before he would open himself unto them; but on the least acquaintance, he was merry and very familiar." Fuller further says, "he had a conspicuous head with angles winding and roomy enough to lodge all controversial intricacies, and had not preaching diverted him from that way, he had no doubt attained to eminency therein." He likewise writes of him, that when Catechist of Christ's College, "in expounding the commandments, he applied them so home, as to make his hearers' hearts fall down, and their hairs to stand upright."

Mr. Perkins was against separation from the National Church, and therefore has been sometimes called a conforming Non-conformist. It is said of him that when he lay at his last, suffering terrible pain, hearing his friends praying for a mitigation of his pains, he said, "Pray not for an ease of my torment, but for an increase of my patience." He died at Cambridge, in 1602; having been born in the first, and dying in the last, year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was solemnly and sumptuously buried at Great St. Andrew's, at the sole charge of Christ's College, the University and Town lovingly contending which should express most sorrow at his loss. Dr. Montagu preached his Funeral Sermon, taking for his text, "Moses My Servant is dead."

He is described as being of moderate stature, and very corpulent, and of a ruddy complexion, with bright hair, and as being disqualified from using his right hand.

"Though nature thee of thy right hand bereft,
Right well thou writest with thy hand that's left."
Fuller's Translation from Latin.

He used to inscribe on the title-page of all his books, "Thou art a Minister of the Word: mind thy business."

His works are so many that an enumeration of them fills eight columns in the Athenæ Cantabrigienses.

Athen. Cantab. Fuller's Worthies. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Neale's Hist. of Puritans. Fuller's Abel Redivivus. Master's Hist. of C. C. Coll., Camb. Fuller's Holy State. Granger's Biog. Dict. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames. Catal. Engr. Portr. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Brook's Puritans. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng.

William Peyto, or Peto,*

Who is styled by Holinshead, †"An observant and pleasant Friar," was younger son of Edward Peyto, of Chesterton,‡ and Godetha Throgmorton, his wife. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards, in 1502, incorporated at Cambridge. It appears that he had studied for one year in the country, for fear of the plague, then raging at that University. In 1506 he was elected Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, thus obtaining a College title for Holy Orders. He became a Franciscan Friar of the Observants at Greenwich, and was Chaplain to John Bourchier, Lord Berners, Lieutenant of Calais, well known by his translation of Froissart.

* Fuller in his "Worthies" writes of Peto—"Peter Petow, by Master Camden called *William Petow*, (and, had I been at his *christening* I could have decided the controversy."}

† Ralph Holinshead, the eminent English chronicler, spent the close of his life at Bramcote, in the parish of Polesworth, in the service of Thomas Burdett, to whom by his Will he gives all his goods, styling him his "Master." He is believed to have been buried at Polesworth.

‡ John Lacy, Vicar of Chesterton in the time of Henry V., was indicted on the charge "of receiving and harbouring" Lord Cobham, who had been convicted of heresy, and had, for that time, effected an escape from his persecutors.

The Franciscans were strong in their opposition to the King's divorce, and Peyto, when he preached before the Sovereign at Greenwich in 1533, censured the King's recent marriage with Anne Boleyn. He told the Monarch that many lying prophets had deceived him, but he, as a true Micaiah, warned him that the dogs should lick his blood, as they had Ahab's. He concluded by observing that it was the greatest misery of Princes to be daily abused by flatterers. On the following Sunday, Hugh Curwen, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, preaching at the same place, justified the Monarch's proceedings, and denounced Peyto, as "a rebel, a slanderer, a dog, and a traitor." Peyto was then absent at Canterbury, but one Elstow, who was his friend, and present on the occasion, replied on his behalf. After some strong personal remarks Elstow stated that he would justify all that Peyto had said, and both he and Peyto appeared the next day before the Privy Council, when the Earl of Essex said that they deserved to be put in a sack and thrown into the Thames. Elstow, smiling, said, "Threaten these things to rich and dainty folk, which are clothed in purple, fare deliciously, and have their chiefest hope in this world, for we esteem them not, but are joyful that for the discharge of our duties we are driven hence, and, with thanks to God, we know the way to Heaven to be as ready by water as by land, and therefore we care not which way we go."

Shortly afterwards we find Peyto at Antwerp with another Friar, named Flegg; and in 1536 he was living with the Observant Friars at Greenwich. Under a special commission, dated 1538, he was indicted in Sussex, by the description of William Peto, late of West Greenwich, in the county of Kent, brother of the Order of St. Francis, for that he, knowing the Pope to be the King's enemy, did, in 1536, personally repair to the Pontiff, and pass beyond the seas, and there adhere to and become his liegeman, and falsely and unnaturally renounce the King, his natural liege Lord. Peyto was thereupon attainted

of treason by Act of Parliament. In 1554 his attainder being reversed, Queen Mary made him her Confessor. It is said that he ordinarily resided with Cardinal Pole at Lambeth. He was created a Cardinal in a secret consistory in 1557 by Pope Paulus III., and made Legate a latere in the room of Cardinal Pole, but the Queen would not permit the bull for his appointment as Legate to enter England. "Accordingly," says Holinshead, "he was forced to go up and down in the streets of London, like a begging friar, without his red hat." Peyto was further designed by the Pope to be Bishop of Salisbury, on the death of John Capon, but the Queen, writing to the Pope, states that she had offered that Bishopric to Peyto, but that he excused his acceptance of the dignity on account of his age and other causes. It is observable that in this letter he is not styled Cardinal.

Peyto probably died in England, shortly before the accession of Elizabeth. He is described by Anthony à Wood, as a "very godly and devout person, yet simple, and unknowing of matters of State, or of the world." Whilst at Antwerp he published a book against the second marriage of Henry VIII., but not a copy is now to be met with, nor is even the title known. Some writers erroneously state his name to have been Peter.

Largely drawn from Athen. Cantab. Athen. Ox. Stoughton's Annals. Holinshead. Fuller's Church Hist. Gough's Camden. West's Topog. of Warw. Dugdale's Warw. Warw. Arms and Lineages. Holinshead Battel Abbey Roll. Wright's Court Hand Restored. French's Shakspeareana Geheal. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng. Fuller's Worthies. Eliz. to Anne *(D. of Manchester.)* Burnet's Reformation. Lingard's Eng. Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege, 1846. Strickland's Queens of Eng. Froude's Hist. of Eng. Biog. Universelle. Belsham's George III. Mortimer's Eng. Warburton's Mems. of Prince Rupert. Lingard's Eng. Speed's Great Britain.

Edward Peyto or Peto,

Of Chesterton. "A man of tried integrity" (says his monumental inscription) "conspicuous for the gravity of his manners; acquainted

with the utmost recesses of the sciences." He was the only son of Sir Edward Peyto, Knt., who, in the absence of Lord Brooke, commanded the garrison at Warwick Castle against the King; and during the siege of this fortress by the Royalists, displayed on his banner the quaint device of a Bible and winding-sheet, implying that as he put his faith in the one, he was not afraid of the other.

Mr. Peyto was born in 1629, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where "he was much applauded by all for his publick exercises in Lent, both as an Oratour at the desk, and a Philosopher in the Schools; adding honour to his degrees." It would, however, appear that he was at one time drawn away from the right path, but his return was accompanied with the most unaffected humility and earnest repentance. Dr. Pierce, the President of his College, was so much interested in his welfare, that he always took occasion to point out to him his failings, and to direct him in the way of wisdom and virtue.

This gentleman preached Mr. Peyto's funeral sermon in the parish church at Chesterton. "Not to speak of his Ancestors," says the preacher, "who came in hither with the Conquest, and that from the city of Poitou in France, from whence they derived the name of Peyto: I think it more far to his honour, to have been many ways good: viz., a good husband, and a good father; a good master, and a good friend; a good neighbour, and a good landlord; a good Christian, and a good man. And, which is a sign of more goodness than all the rest, he never thought he was good enough; especially in the first, and in the two last particulars." We are told that he looked upon his failings "as through a microscope, which made them seem nearer and very much greater than they were." On his death-bed he warned those about him "to beware of those sins which the world calls little, and of the no-little sins, which the world calls none." "He extended his care to the souls of others, with as true a charity as to his own; exhorting one against the love of this world, charging another to be watchful against

intemperance, exciting a third unto frequent and fervent prayer. In imitation of good old Jacob, before he was gathered to his fathers, he gave a blessing to all his children; and further, gave a charge to his virtuous Consort, not to educate his children so much to learning and other accomplishments, as to the knowledge, and service, and fear of God; and that they should be seasoned with those his last principles which by his latter experience he had found the best." "The manner of his death," continues Dr. Pierce, "did most remarkably resemble Sir Spencer Compton's (a person so singularly qualified by grace, and nature, and education, that however his extraction was highly noble, I may confidently say, it was the lowest thing to him): who died at Bruges about the time, wherein the man of our desires expired at Compton. Never did I hear of a more heavenly valediction to all the contentments of the earth, than was given by these two at their dissolutions. Never yet did I hear of any two farewells so much alike. Never were any more admired by those that saw them whilest they were going, or more desired where they were gone."

Mr. Peyto's decease took place in 1658, and he was buried at Chesterton; where there is a monument, with an inscription in Latin, to his memory.

He married the only daughter and heiress of Sir Greville Verney, Knight, of Compton Murdac, and by her was ancestor of the Lords Willoughby-de-Broke.

Funeral Sermon on Edward Peyto. Wilford's Memorials. Dugdale's Warw.
Clissold's last hours of Christian men. Bloxam's Magd. Coll. Reg. Guillim's Heraldry.
Beasley's Hist. of Banbury. Ath. Ox.

Samuel Pomfret.

Some memoirs of the life of Samuel Pomfret are appended to a Sermon preached on his death in 1722. He was born at Coventry, and

received his primary education (probably at the Free-school) in his native town. From thence he went to the University of Cambridge, but "the tenderness of his conscience" not permitting him to comply with some of the customs prevailing there, he left the University, and continued his education at a private academy at Islington.

When nineteen years of age Mr. Pomfret is described as "brought under a deep and powerful sense of religion;" from which period he always dated his "conversion." He mentions in his work, entitled, "The Directory of Youth," that although by a religious education and the restraining grace of God, he was preserved from open profaneness, yet "the days of his youth were miserably spent in vain, foolish, disobedient ways, serving divers lusts and pleasures." We are not informed through what channel he entered the ministry, but his first ministerial appointment was as Chaplain to Sir William Dyce in Essex. Afterwards he became Chaplain in a trading vessel. On one occasion two Algerine men-of-war prepared to attack his ship. The Captain told him that he had better go below. Pomfret enquired whether the Algerines were enemies to Jesus Christ and His religion, and on being answered in the affirmative, replied, "Then I will remain above, and live and die with you." The Algerine vessel, however, declined to attack. In this voyage he took with him fifty hats as a commercial venture, but gave them to the sailors, on condition that they would never swear.

On his first return from sea, he preached with success at Lincoln's Inn Fields, and thereby he was brought into public notice; but it was at Sandwich in Kent, where he accepted a small charge, that his regular ministry commenced. Ultimately he settled in London; his meeting-place was in Winchester Street; then in Gravel Lane, Hounsditch; where a chapel, to contain fifteen hundred people, was built for him, and from among his congregation he numbered as many as eight

hundred Communicants. His power in arousing the conscience of his hearers, and of carrying conviction to the heart, is represented as considerable. Practical teaching, and not controversy, was his delight.

His death occurred in 1722, in the 71st year of his age. "Better, Better;"—"Almost Well," were among his last words.

A Portrait of our Worthy is prefixed to his Funeral Sermon, under which are the following lines:—

"This pious man his Saviour's foot-steps trod,
And was unwearied in his doing good,
With energy, like Paul himself, he taught,
And in his Alms was bounteous to a fault."

Reynold's Funeral Sermon. Noble. Catal. Engr. Portr. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Joseph Priestley, L.L.D., F.R.S.

This celebrated Philosopher and polemical Theologian resided for some years at Birmingham. He was born in 1733 at Fieldhead, in Yorkshire, where his father, who was of the Calvinistic persuasion, carried on the business of a clothier. Having been educated for three years in a dissenting academy at Daventry, at which time he was greatly impressed with the writings of Dr. Hartley, an Arian author, he became Minister to a congregation at Needham-Market in Suffolk: but his heretical opinions being suspected, he was compelled, after a three years' residence, to remove, when he accepted an invitation to the pastorate of a small congregation at Nantwich in Cheshire. In 1761 he engaged himself as tutor at Warrington, where the Dissenters had formed a seminary on a plan of so-called liberal sentiment, and where the literary career of this eminent person really commenced. While a member of this Institution, his political opinions found vent in various publications; and having become introduced during a visit to London to Dr. Franklin, Watson, and Price, he was encouraged to bring out a

new edition in 1767 of "The History of Electricity," which procured his election into the Royal Society. He had previously obtained the degree of Doctor of Law from the University of Edinburgh. In the same year he accepted an invitation as Minister to a congregation at Leeds; at this time his opinions were decidedly Socinian, and he gradually became one of the most strenuous opponents of the common faith of Christians, especially as held and taught by the Church of England.

After a residence of six years at Leeds, during which time his attention was first drawn to the properties of fixed air, and where he composed "The History and present state of discoveries, relative to Vision, Light, and Colours," he accepted, on terms very advantageous to himself, an invitation from Lord Shelburne, to reside with him in the capacity of librarian, or rather as literary and philosophical companion. In 1775 he published his examination of the "Common Sense" theory, maintained by the Scottish Doctors, Reid, Beattie, and Oswald; and soon after published that of Dr. Hartley, under the title of "The Theory of the Human mind." He had already declared himself a believer in the doctrine of "philosophical necessity," and in a dissertation annexed to his edition of Hartley, expressed some doubts as to whether man possesses a soul, or immaterial substance, totally distinct from the body. The fearless publicity which he gave to these opinions resulted in a separation between him and his patron, the Doctor retaining an annuity of £150 a year, by the original agreement.

Priestley next removed to Birmingham, chiefly induced by the advantages which it afforded from the nature of its manufactures in the pursuit of chemical experiments. And here, towards the close of 1780, he once more became Minister of a dissenting congregation. In 1782 his "History of the Corruptions of Christianity" appeared from the press, which, although a compilation from modern books, had an imposing

appearance of learned research. On this occasion Dr. Horsley* (the future Bishop of St. Asaph,) thought it necessary to expose the sources from whence the work was drawn, and to shew the fallacy of its positions. The reading and research which Dr. Horsley displayed in this controversy, are perfectly wonderful; and he successfully proved Priestley's errors as a theologian, and his incompetency as an historian.

While residing in Birmingham, Priestley became a member of "The Lunar Society," spoken of in Boulton's Memoir, which met monthly on the night of the full moon for the purpose of social intercourse; and being thereby associated with men of kindred taste, and high intellectual powers, he pursued his scientific investigations with indefatigable zeal. One of the most interesting speculations discussed by the Lunar Society that arose from Priestley's experiments, was the true composition of water, the discovery of which was claimed both for Cavendish and Watt.

But while these things attracted the admiration of the philosophical world, his preaching, and controversial writings, among which should be enumerated "A Familiar Letter to the Inhabitants of Birmingham" (chiefly written in support of the claims of the Dissenters to the repeal of the Test Acts), stirred up controversy and exasperated opponents. The era of the French Revolution had now arrived, and Priestley's mind was moved in an extraordinary degree by the events which were at that time following each other in quick succession at Paris, and he entered with zeal into the advocacy of the doctrines of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity;" and, consequently, brought upon himself a large share of local exasperation. The anniversary of the capture of the Bastile being celebrated at Birmingham in July, 1791, by a public dinner, by those who looked favourably upon that event, an enraged mob assembled opposite to the hotel in Temple Row, and

* In 1768 Mr. Horsley acted as private tutor to Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, then Lord Guernsey, at Christ Church, Oxford.

after breaking the windows, and burning the meeting-houses, they proceeded to Priestley's house at Fair Hill, more than a mile distant from the town, although he was not present at the dinner, and ruthlessly destroyed his library, including his MSS., the labours of many years, his philosophical apparatus and his furniture, and forced him to flee from Birmingham, glad to escape with his life. An eye-witness of the riots asserts, that the high road, for full half a mile from the house was strewed with Priestley's books, and that on entering the library, there were not a dozen volumes left on the shelves, while the floor was covered, several inches deep, with the torn manuscripts.

After remaining for some time at Hackney, where he succeeded Dr. Price as minister to a dissenting congregation, Priestley, conscious that he still lay under a load of public odium and suspicion, sailed in 1797 for North America, where, it appears, he was received with respect. Here he carried on his numerous chemical experiments and literary undertakings, by the variety of which, as he himself observes, he avoided the languor consequent upon protracted attention to a single object, and came to each, in turn, as if he had spent an interval of entire relaxation. He finally closed a career in science, undoubtedly illustrious, and distinguished by humanity and active benevolence, in Northumberland town, Pennsylvania, in 1804.

Although peculiarly unfortunate in his theological tenets, ranging from Calvinism to Unitarianism, it cannot be denied that Priestley's gentleness, urbanity, and agreeable manners, united with a cheerful, hopeful, and happy temper, proved very attractive in personal intercourse. In the words of the eminent Robert Hall, who considered Priestley's religious tenets, "erroneous in the extreme," "His enlightened and active mind, his unwearied assiduity, the extent of his researches, the light he has poured into almost every department of science, will

be the admiration of that period, when the greater part of those who have favoured, or those who have opposed him, will be alike forgotten."

To the last Priestley continued a zealous denouncer of infidelity, although the practical tendency of his theological writings was, it is to be feared, to lead some in that direction: hence the observation of Dr. Samuel Johnson respecting him, that "he unsettled everything, and settled nothing."

Of his theological and controversial works, those most generally esteemed are "The Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion;" and "Letters to a philosophical unbeliever." Exclusive of his scientific treatises, his Works fill 25 8vo. volumes. † ‡

Hutton's Birmingham. Hook's Eccl. Biog. Smiles' Lives of Boulton and Watt. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Aikin's Mem. of Priestley. The Georgian Era. Encyclop. Brit. English Cyclop. Robert Hall's Works. Lit. Mem. of Living Authors, 1798. Gent. Mag., 1866. Nichol's Anec. of 18th Century. Catal. Engr. Portr. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Stanhope's Life of Pitt. Memoirs of Romilly. Graphic. Illus. of Warw. Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays. Meteyard's Life of Wedgewood. Strickland's Queens of Eng. Froude's Hist. of Eng. Biog. Universelle. Belsham's George III. Mortimer's Eng.

Rt. Honble. Sir John Puckering, M.P.

This eminent lawyer, characterized by Camden as "vir integer," became possessed by purchase of the Priory, Warwick, in 1582, being the youngest son of a gentleman of small fortune residing near Flamborough Head in Yorkshire. Having entered Lincoln's Inn in 1559, he studied law with great assiduity, and the fact of his election to a Readership in 1567, is a sufficient proof of his precocity in learning.

† Joshua Toulmin, D.D., born in London, 1740, resided at Taunton in Somersetshire, and published a History of that Town, in 1791. He removed to Birmingham in 1804, when he became one of the Pastors of the Congregation of the Unitarians, formerly under the care of Dr. Priestley. He was the author of many theological works, historical, practical, and controversial. He died at Birmingham, 1815.—*Cat. Engr. Portr.*

‡ John Kentish, one of the Pastors of the New Meeting House, in Birmingham, was born at St. Albans, in 1768. He took up his residence in Birmingham in 1803, where, it is believed, he died. He is the author of a learned volume of "Notes and Comments on Passages of Scripture."—*Cat. Engr. Portr.*

In 1580 he was called to the degree of Sergeant-at-law; when his extraordinary knowledge of the law of real actions, exclusively tried at the Court of Common Pleas, where he was now entitled to practice, gave him such an advantage that he at once rose to eminence.

Mr. Puckering acquired considerable reputation and influence as a Member of the House of Commons; and in the Parliament of 1585, when Member for Bedford, and being then Chief-Justice of South Wales, he was elected Speaker. He fell under the temporary displeasure of the maiden Queen for allowing a Bill to pass for the further reform of the Church, in consequence of which it was allowed to be dropped. At this time it was usual for a lawyer filling the chair of the House of Commons to continue to practice at the bar; and Puckering was employed in the State Trials arising out of the plot to rescue the Queen of Scots. When a new Parliament was called, Puckering, now returned for Gatton, was again chosen Speaker, and we find him waiting on Elizabeth with five reasons why her royal kinswoman should not be put to death. Shortly after this he appears as counsel to prosecute Secretary Davison in the Star-chamber, for contempt in revealing the Queen's counsels; in acknowledgement of which services he was made Queen's Serjeant, and accordingly put over the Attorney and Solicitor-general.

In the Parliament which sat in 1589, he was not called to the chair, probably because his unremitting services were required in the State Trials, then proceeding. He was soon afterwards leading counsel for the Crown in the celebrated prosecution of Knightley, for a libel, before the Star-chamber, and appeared for the last time at the Bar on the trial of Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy of Ireland, * for high treason. It appears that this loyal, though somewhat rough old soldier, had, in moments of exasperation been heard to speak disrespectfully of the Sovereign as a "fiddling woman," &c. Puckering so arranged the

* Fragmenta Regalia, vol. 9.

whole proceedings that Perrot was not allowed to speak in reply, and in three quarters of an hour the jury returned a verdict of "guilty." The Queen was much pleased with Puckering's zeal on this occasion, although to her honour, be it said, that when she afterwards read an account of the trial, she refused to allow the sentence to be carried into execution. Puckering on one occasion thus defined to Speaker Coke the liberty allowed to the Commons, "Liberty of speech is granted you; but you must know what privilege you have, not to speak every one what he listeth, or what cometh in his brain to utter; but your privilege is 'Aye' or 'No.'"

On the evening of Sunday, the 28th of May, 1592, Puckering was conducted into the Queen's closet, and there knighted. He was next admitted of the Privy Council, and then the Queen, having read a paper on the office which she was about to bestow upon him, delivered into his hands the Great Seal, lately held by Sir Christopher Hatton, with the title of Lord Keeper. It would appear, however, that his lawyer-like and ungenteel appearance, presented so forcible a contrast to his predecessor, that the Queen could with difficulty overcome her repugnance to his appointment. Puckering held this great legal prize until his death, a period of four years, with the character of judicial ability and personal integrity.

A new Parliament was called in the beginning of the year 1593, and Lord Keeper Puckering, in the presence of the two Houses, spoke of Her Highness' necessities, and warned them against spending their precious time in "long orations, full of verbosity and vain ostentations."

In the year following the Queen paid her faithful Keeper a visit at Kew, with which she was probably well pleased, since we are told in a letter from Rowland White to Sir Robert Sydney in 1595, that she similarly honoured him in the ensuing year, where she received some handsome presents.

If any doubt is entertained as to whether Sir John Puckering resided in Warwick, it is set at rest by a letter addressed to him by the famous Puritan Divine, Thomas Cartwright, dated "Warwick, 1590;" in which the latter pleads for himself "in behalf of the poor church at Warwick, that likely enough may be deprived of all manner of tolerable ministry, both for the good of your own family, which is great, and in regard to the poor souls there." Besides which Puckering is mentioned by Henry Ferrers as among "the residents in the county of Warwick," in the 20th of Queen Elizabeth. Russel House, near Ivy-bridge, situated on the banks of the Thames, was the private metropolitan residence of the Chancellor.

Sir John Puckering died of apoplexy at York-house, his official residence, in 1596. He was buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas, at Westminster Abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory.

Campbell's Lives of Chancellors. Dugdale's Warw. Birch's Life of Pr. of Wales. Lloyd's State Worthies. Nichol's Progr. Queen Eliz. Brook's Lives of Puritans. Collec. Topog. et Geneal. Camden's Brit. Foss's Judges. Orig. Letters *(Ellis.)* Manning's Lives of Speakers. Hist. and General Account of Ancient Fam. of Mansel. Clutterbuck's Herts. Stanley's Mem. of Westminster Abbey. Fuller's Worthies. Warw. Arms & Lineages. Camden's Annals. Nichols' Autographs. Dugdale's Troubles of England. Camden's Elizabeth. Brewer's Court of James I. Clarke's Heraldry. Jour. and Corres. of Miss Berry. Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers. Hist. d'Angl. par Andre du Chesne. Warw. Antiq. Mag., Pt. III.

Sir Thomas Puckering, Knt., and Bart., M.P.

This gentleman took a prominent part in political affairs in the time in which he lived, and his name is frequently mentioned in histories and books of that period. He was the youngest and only surviving son of Sir John Puckering, Keeper of the Great Seal, who purchased the Priory, in Warwick, of Edward Fisher, the spend-thrift. Sir John died when his son, the subject of this memoir, was only four years of age.

Sir Thomas Puckering appears to have received his early education at King Henry VIII. School, in Warwick; since John Owen, the epigrammatist, and Master of that place of learning, thus addresses him, only in Latin:—

> "Dear Thomas, if to speak such things be fit,
> I first did exercise thy noble wit;
> I thy first tutor was, thou pupil mine;
> I am not what I was, but still am thine."

Afterwards he was introduced into the palace of royalty, and became a fellow-student and associate of Prince Henry for the space of four years. In September, 1610, Mr. Puckering quitted the Court and his beloved Prince, and travelled on the Continent, with a letter of introduction from Mr. Newton to Sir Thomas Edmondes, the English Ambassador at Paris, recounting that the bearer, his brother-in-law, had "sequester'd himself for a time from the service of his master, the Prince, whom he had attended above four years, that he might be bettered by his travel, and made more serviceable to his Highness."

From Florence Mr. Puckering addressed a letter to the Prince, three days after the Prince's death, which distance from England for some time prevented Mr. Puckering being made acquainted with. This gentleman spent two years in his travels, and at his return to England in 1611, was knighted, and created a Baronet in 1612. He declined to live at Court and resided chiefly at Warwick, except when he attended the Parliament, as Member for the borough of Tamworth. He was High Sheriff for the county in 1625.

Dugdale speaks of him as "A Gentleman much accomplisht with learning, and observation, with travail in forrain parts in his younger years, who afterwards lived here" (at the Priory) "in great esteem for his prudence."

Sir Thomas and Lady Puckering were greatly afflicted in their family. Their daughter, Cicely, a child of great promise, died early,

while the other daughter was a victim to a misfortune of a very painful and extraordinary nature.—"When only sixteen years of age, in company with a relative, Mrs. Smith, while walking in Greenwich Park, near to Charlton, the residence of her uncle, Sir Adam Newton, on the 26th of September, 1649, she was seized by several armed men, who put her on horseback, and carried her to Erith. Here she was introduced to one James Welsh, who pretended to have been long in love with her. Forcing her into a cutter, he set sail for Flanders, and confined her many months in a Nunnery, till at last she was induced through fear to marry him. As soon as she received her liberty she fled to England, and took legal means to invalidate the marriage. It was accordingly declared null by Chief Justice Rolls, and other Commissioners appointed by the Parliament to adjudicate upon it. Welsh and his accomplices were indicted at the Maidstone Assizes in 1651, and their guilt fully proved. She afterwards intermarried with Sir John Bate of Carlton, in the county of Leicester, but died without issue."

Among the Dugdale MSS. at Merevale is a volume called "The Kitchen accounts of Sir Thomas Puckering's Household at Warwick Priory, &c., from A.D. 1613 to 1632, with the Steward's Payments for the year 1590." It is probable that this MS. came with others into Sir William Dugdale's possession through his friend Sir Simon Archer, who was executor to Sir Thomas Puckering, and was residing for a time, after Sir Thomas's death, in his house at Warwick.

In 1630, Sir Thomas Puckering founded an hospital at Warwick for the support of eight poor women, paid out of his estate. "Two other houses," says Dugdale, "for poor people, which have trades, did the said Sir Thomas Puckering build of fair ashler stone within this borough, viz.: the one in Joyce-Pool-Lane, antiently called Wall-ditch,

and the other in a lane leading towards the West-gate from the Merecote place, on the first whereof is an inscription in capital letters. They were founded in order to assist and encourage that industry, on which, as the inscription imports, the prosperity not only of individuals but of whole communities so much depends."

Sir Thomas Puckering died in 1636, in the 45th year of his age, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Warwick. Sir William Dugdale writes to Sir Simon Archer, "The losse of yor deare friend Sr. Ths. Puckeringe I much bewayle, and soe hath all the country just cause to doe." The monument erected to his memory, at a cost of £200, was formerly against the south-wall of the choir, but it has been lately removed to the "lobby." The inscription is much admired for its Latinity.

Thomas Fuller in his "Worthies of England," thus speaks of Sir Thomas Puckering's place of sepulture:—"Saint Marie's in Warwick, a beautiful structure, owes its *life* to the monuments of the *dead* therein, most being Earls of Warwick. Of these, that in the *body* of the church is the *oldest*, that in the *chancell* is the *largest*, that in the *chappell* (of gilt brass) the *richest*, that in the *chapter-house* (of Fulke, Lord Brook) the *latest*. *Greatness* may seem in some sort to be buried in the tomb of the Earl of Leicester, and *goodness* in that of the Earl of Warwick. Women are most delighted with the statue of the *Infant Baron* of Denbigh, and Scholars most affected with the learned epitaph of Sir *Thomas Puckering*. In a word, so numerous is the church, with its appendences, as I am informed by my worthy friend, the Minister, that he can accommodate one *clergyman*, of all dignities and degrees, to repose them, in Severall chappells or vestries by themselves."

Dugdale's Warw. Churches of Warw. Clutterbuck's Herts. Rawdon Papers. Birch's Life of Pr. of Wales. Hamper's Dugdale. Nichol's Progr. James I. Lapid. Inscrip. on Mon. Lyson's Env. of London. Hasted's Kent. Nichol's Autog. Fuller's Worthies. Brewer's James I. Autog. and Topog. Cab.

Cicely Puckering.

When lately engaged in examining the rich contents of a library * in this county, I took down a Sermon, yellow with time, bearing this title:—

"The
vertuous
Daughter
A Sermon preach'd at Saint Maries
In Warwick, at the Funerall of the most vertuous & truely religious young gentlewoman
Mistress Cicely Puckering. Daughter and Coheire to the right Worshipfull, Sir Thomas
Puckering, Knight and Baronet. the fourteenth day of Aprile. 1636.
by
John Bryan, Rector of Bedford."

The thought then occurred to me, that after the pattern of Him, who took a child, and set him in the midst, bidding all to be as he was, if they would have hope in the future, I might set this child, whose character is here delineated, amid the "Worthies" of her native county, trusting that some light and instruction might be borrowed from her example. Independent of which, all ages have found a place in this volume, childhood excepted, and therefore children at least will not be ill pleased to find, among the memorials of their elders, one of themselves, speaking in words which they can understand, and by an example not beyond their years to follow.

The Title of the discourse sets forth the parentage of the young lady. She was the daughter of Sir Thomas Puckering, Knt. and Bart., a gentleman of note for what is true and good, in the town and county where he lived, and a considerable benefactor to the poor of Warwick by his last Will and Testament. The preacher on the occasion, Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Bryan (a memoir of whom has been already given in these pages), was very able in the pulpit, and this circumstance, joined

* The library of John Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge, to whose kindness and liberality in allowing me to consult his books, this volume is greatly indebted.

with the rank of the parents of the deceased, brought together a large congregation. Elsewhere we learn that Dr. Bryan was skilful in dealing with youth, which may, in some measure, account for his coming out of his own parish to minister to Cicely Puckering in her last illness, and for the lively interest he appears to have taken in her case. It is something that the Preacher has given his assurance that he has not exceeded the truth in portraying this young lady's character, a practice which he condemns as unjustifiable although he considers that to speak in praise of the faithful dead, if done with judgement, may be for the encouragement and edification of survivors.

Accordingly Mr. Bryan commences by observing, that though not one link in the golden chain of Christian graces, referred to by St. Peter in his Epistles, was wanting in the deceased, yet he would then confine himself to three only, which were especially exemplified in her, her *Knowledge*, her *Piety*, and her *Patience*. We are told that her knowledge was far beyond her years. For example, "When the Nurse's child in the house was drowned, she gave her this grave counsell. 'Seeing God's will is done in taking away your childe, take heed of offending God by murmuring; doe we not daily pray that God's will may be done? and therefore when it is done, we should be content.'"

In her last illness, her words to Mr. Bryan were, "I pray you tell mee what course I shall take to live this short time that I have to live as I ought?" "Dear Childe," he apostrophized in his Sermon, "I needed to receive instruction of thee, God saw my need, and therefore sent me seasonably unto Thee; and I have learned of thee better than I did before, both how to live and dye happily." "Being enquired of whether she thought God affected her in anger or in love; she answered, 'Truely I cannot tell, but I know he hath cause to "doe it in anger."' Again referring to Satan's long temptation of Sin, consequently to any doubt that might arise in her mind as to her

acceptance and salvation, she sweetly said that her hope was that she did "belong to God, because Satan was too busy" with her. As to the second Christian grace, of which the Preacher proposed to speak,—her piety, "it was such that tho' her sickness was long and trying, yet on being asked, whether she would rather continue in her present misery or commit a sin and be released from it, she replied—'I had rather continue thus sicke as I am, than commit any sinne to be well.'" She would often complain of her deficiency in grace, and petition for more, and on being told of the inheritance prepared for her, she said, "Let me have the lowest place there, and I shall think myself happy." Of the duties of religion she was conscientiously observant, she was "strict in sanctifying the Lord's Day, frequent in reading the Holy Scriptures, and desirous to hear them read, when she could not read herself; and yet she thought herself to blame, because she read no more. She would press nigh, and hearken diligently, when any good conference was in hand where she was. She was frequent and fervent in prayer, and when it was painful to her to speak, she would ask, 'May I not pray in spirit?'" She would also praise God for His mercies to her and in particular for the spirituall comforts which He was pleased to afford unto her." And "Her patience was seen in her freedom from all murmuring. Indeed during her long sickness, she was never known to open her mouth in discontent, nor to be angry or pettish with any about her."

Thus fell asleep in Jesus at the early age of 13, Cicely Puckering, "Christo desponsata" betrothed to Christ; as is beautifully and religiously expressed on the flat stone which covers her grave, in the rich and noble Choir of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's, Warwick.

Her Epitaph written by the Preacher is a fitting tail-piece to the Sermon :—

Birth, breeding, beauty, grace, & carriage sweete
In thee, deare Saint, did all together meete:

The Sunne ne're saw a comlier face than thine,
Nor heav'n receiv'd a spirit more divine.
Thrice happy Parents such a childe to breede,
Begot again of God's immortal seede,
Cease sorrowing then, sith Saints and Angels sing
To see her match't with an eternall King.

Bryan's Funeral Sermon. Dugdale's Warw. Ch. of Warw.

Sir Henry Newton Puckering, Bart., M.P.,

Inherited by deed of settlement the estates of his maternal uncle, Sir Thomas Puckering, on the decease of that gentleman's only surviving daughter, and assumed in consequence the name of Puckering; thenceforth taking up his abode at the Priory, Warwick, the seat of his said uncle. In 1654 he received a visit at the Priory from Evelyn, who thus writes of it in his Memoirs,—"I went to visit my worthy friend, Sir H. Puckering, at the Abby, and tho' a melancholy old seate, yet in a rich soile."

Sir Henry was baptized at St. Dunstan's in the West, London, in 1618; and was probably named after, if not godson to, Prince Henry, to whom his father, Sir Adam Newton, acted as tutor. Sir Henry espoused the royal cause in the Civil Wars, and was present at the battle of Edgehill. He was chosen member for the town of Warwick in 1679. He was likewise a Deputy Lieutenant for Warwickshire, and appointed by Charles II., Paymaster-General of the Forces. "His good house-keeping and liberality to the poor, who scarcely ever went away unfed from his gate, gained him the general love and esteem of his neighbours, and he was distinguished throughout the kingdom for being a generous benefactor to the poor cavaliers, whose services were not rewarded by King Charles II."

In Mr. Staunton's library at Longbridge, is the following note, in the handwriting of the late Wm. Staunton, Esq., dated 1843.

"In a MS. volume which formerly belonged to the well-known Antiquary, Mr. Thomas Ward,* who lived, as I have reason to believe, at Warwick, at Longbridge, and at Barford, is a pedigree of Oliver Cromwell, with the memorandum at the end of it. 'It is reported by some old people of Warwick, yt Sir Harry Puckering, of the Priorie, in Warwick, once encounter'd him singly in the ffield, and cut thro' his helmet to the skull, for which he was afterwards forced to fly ye kingdome; and when he had his pardon, he confessed to Oliver yt he knew him.' This Sir Henry P. raised a Troop at his own expense, and maintained them for the King's service.

Sir Henry died in 1701, at the advanced age of 83; he was interred in the choir of the Church of St. Mary, Warwick, and on his monument he is described as "Vir artibus eruditus tam Martis quam Mercurii." His wife predeceased him in 1689. As he left no surviving issue, the Baronetcy became extinct.

The Priory estate descended to his niece, Lady Bowyer, and to Captain Grantham, his nephew. It was soon after offered for public sale, and purchased by Mr. Henry Wise, of Brompton.

Sir Henry's wife was the daughter of Mr. Robert Murray, Provost of Eton College, and sister to Anna, Lady Halket, whose life is prefixed to her meditations, and of whom a full account may be found in "The lives of English churchwomen of the seventeenth century." Lady Halket was greatly attached to her sister Lady Newton, and it was doubtless in a measure for the sake of his excellent wife that Sir Henry proved

* In Mr. Bellew's volume, called "Shakespere's Home," noticed at large in Nichol's "Herald and Genealogist." Vol. I., is the following reference to Mr. Ward's MS. collection:—"There bee before the writer twelve hundred closely written foolscap sheets of Warwickshire pedegrees and family histories, compiled by the late Rev. Thomas Ward, Vicar of Western-under-Wetherley, and of Barford, Warwickshire. They are part of the labour of a long life of an enthusiastic antiquary's research. They are interspersed with pen-and-ink sketches of ancient Warwickshire timber-houses, many of which are now destroyed; and their pages are crowded with the most interesting family and local records, such as have not been collected together by any one since Sir W. Dugdale published his famous book." "From these manuscripts," writes Mr. Nichol, "(which, it is added, form only a fourth part of those that once existed, the others having perished by fire some years ago) Mr. Bellew has gathered many items of information regarding the Lucys, Underhills, Combes, Boughtons, Shirleys, Cloptons, Carews, Grevilles, Throckmortons, and other families, that were flourishing in the days of Shakespere."

a great friend to Lady Halket, whose pecuniary circumstances were much embarassed. Thus we read in the book already referred to, "She was not without private sorrows, and among the heaviest was the death of her sister, Lady Newton, who had been to her through life the most attached friend, and was endeared to her by her many virtues, her calm and gentle temper, her sincere love to God and to His Church, and loyalty in principle and practice. The account of her sister's death came to her through her niece, and shortly after, Sir Henry Newton wrote a very kind letter, telling her, that for their former friendship, and in memory of his wife, he had resolved to cancel all her debts to him. This letter she received with a great sense of his kindness, and said, 'Blessed be he of the Lord, who hath not left off his kindness to the living and to the dead: the Lord give mercy unto him, for he oft refreshed me, and was not ashamed to own me under my greatest trials and misfortunes. The Lord grant he may find mercy in that great day of retribution, for Thou, my Lord, knowest very well in how many things he ministered unto me, &c.' "

Lady Newton, alias Puckering, was no doubt an estimable person. She is once mentioned in Ward's diary as being sent for on a special occasion to visit a sick person in Warwick; and Lord Conway in a letter to Sir George Rawdon, respecting a temporary house for his niece, Sir George's daughter, dated "Ragley, 28th Dec., 1677," writes "The best I can think of is my Lady Puckering at Warwick; she is a discreet lady, and they live handsomly, and sometimes she goes to London with her husband in a session of Parliament. If you continue in your resolution of sending over your daughter before I come into Ireland, I will speak with my Lady Puckering, unless you think of some better place among your own acquaintance."

Fuller dedicated the third section of the eleventh book of the seventeenth century of his Church history to the eldest son of Sir Henry Puckering, "a hopeful youth," who died before his father.

Burke's Ext. and Dor. Baron. Ward's Diary *(Dr. Severn.)* Birch's Life of Pr. Henry. Collec. Topog. et Geneal. Fuller's Worthies. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Dugdale's Warw. The Thames, or Graph. Illustr. Lives of Eng. Ch. Wom. of 17th Cent. Orig. Letters *(Ellis.)* Evelyn's Memoirs.

Colonel William Purefoy, M.P.,

Of Caldecote, (great grandson of Michael Purefoy of Caldecote, who purchased that property in 2nd Edw. VI., and who was a younger son of Thomas Purefoy of Fenny Drayton in Leicestershire), was one of those rigid Puritans, who, before the King had hoisted his standard at Nottingham, and the Civil Wars had scarcely commenced, must have been a bitter enemy to the Church, and an active member of that Parliament, which for a time divided the Church from the State, expelled its Ministers, destroyed many a sacred edifice, and converted the House of God into stables and receptacles for soldiers and ammunitions of war. He is likewise remarkable as one of those fifty-nine Commissioners who signed the death-warrant of Charles I., and as one of the Council of State for the first year of the Commonwealth.

In a scarce volume, entitled "Mercurius Rusticus, or the Countrie's Complaint of the barbarous outrages committed by the sectaries of this late flourishing kingdom, &c.," published in 1658, the following occurrence is noted as taking place in Saint Mary's Church, Warwick, under the direction of Colonel Purefoy, as early as June, 1642.

"In the chaple of this church, commonly called the Earl's chapel, adjoining to the choir of the church, are divers monuments of the Beauchamps, anciently Earls of that place, which family long flourishing there, had been great benefactors and beautifiers of that church, whereof Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick and Earl Marshal of England, and one of the founders of the most noble Order of the Garter, in the reign of Edward the third, built the choir; standing in the midst whereof is his monument; and he adorned the windows with

the pictures of himself, his wife, and his children, which were many. Upon the surcoats of the men were their arms skilfully depicted; the women having the like, and mantles, over which were the arms of their matcher, their husbands being the prime nobility of those times. The like portraitures in glass, but much more rich and costly, were in that stately chapple. In this stood the monument of Earl Richard, being brass guilt; and in the opinion of judicious travellers esteemed the rarest piece of workmanship erected for any subject in the world. But such is the barbarousness of the pretenders to reformation, that upon Wednesday, the 14th June, instant, the soldiers, by the appointment and encouragement of one, whom in these dangerous times, wherein the dregs of the people are under commanders for the advancement of a Rebellion, men call Colonel Purefoy, a man of mean desperate fortune, but by means of Lord Brook, chosen Burgess of Parliament for Warwick, and who had the greatest influence in seducing that unhappy Lord to this desperate Rebellion, in which he miserably perished, did beat down and deface those monuments of antiquity; and not content with this, by the same command, they broke down the cross in the market-place, not leaving one stone upon another; Purefoy* all the while standing by, animating and encouraging them, until they had finished their so barbarous work. In which the world may observe that these men are the sworn enemies, not only of pretended superstition, but of the ensigns of nobility and gentry; that if their Diana, I mean their party, may take effect, posterity may forget, and not read the distinction of noble from ignoble in these venerable monuments of ancient nobility; there being in these windows something indeed to instruct a herauld, nothing to offend the weakest Christian."

On January 12th, 1644, Colonel Purefoy joined in the attack on Compton-house. "The rebels," says Dugdale, "with 400 foot and 300

* It appears from one of the King's Pamphlets in the British Museum that Colonel Purefoy was paid £1,500 for this work.—*V. Churches of Warw.*

horse forced Compton-house, drove the parke, and killed all the deer, and defaced all the monuments in ye church." Serjeant-Major† George Purefoy, the Colonel's kinsman, was thereupon appointed the Governor, and he, together with his brother, William Purefoy, addressed Colonel Purefoy a letter, dated "Compton, Jan. 30, 1644, in which he sends a narrative of an attack made upon their garrison by the royalist forces from Banbury.

Bisset, in his "Church of the Commonwealth," gives us, in the case of Colonel Purefoy, a striking picture of the terms in which Cromwell's officers spoke of him, and of the terrible promptitude with which he repressed any symptoms of insubordination. Losing his temper with Baxter, Purefoy thus addressed him—"Let me hear none of that, if Nol Cromwell should hear any soldier speak but such a word, he would cleave his crown." Dugdale, in "The Troubles of England," writes of Purefoy, that "about a twelvesmonth after the barbarous murther of King Charles I., he was heard to say, 'I bless God, that I have now lived to see the ruin of monarchy, and that I have been instrumental in it: for I do here acknowledge that it hath been in my design ever since I was at Geneva, which is now thirty-eight years.'"

Colonel Purefoy was sworn as a witness against Lilburne, "free-born John," in 1649; to which the latter objected, on the ground that Purefoy was "one of those who call themselves 'the Keepers of the Liberties of England,' and, therefore, can be no witness against him." Purefoy died in 1659, but where he died, and where he was interred, we have no account.

The Manor-house at Caldecote was rebuilt by Colonel Purefoy. Dugdale styles it "A faire structure of bricke and stone, where the armes and matches of his family are in severall pieces of sculpture very exactly represented." The following spirited incident, in connection

† A military title then in use.

with Colonel Purefoy's family and the Manor-house at Caldecote, is far too interesting to be passed over in this place. It is so well told by Lord Nugent in his Memoirs of John Hampden, that I may be excused if I record it in his words.

"Scarcely had the siege of Warwick Castle been raised, when Prince Rupert, with from five to six hundred cavalry, marched upon Caldecote Manor-house, in the north of the county, with intent to take it by surprise. It belonged to Mr. William Purefoy, a gentleman of ancient family, a Member of the House of Commons, and Colonel of a regiment in garrison at Warwick Castle. When Rupert summoned Caldecote" (Sunday, August 28th, 1642, just as the villagers were going to church), "there were none‡ within but Mrs. Purefoy, her two daughters, Mr. Abbot, her sister-in-law, eight serving men, and a few maid-servants. This brave little garrison refused to surrender, inspired by the example of a woman's courage and fidelity to maintain the charge for her absent husband. The history of the Civil Wars affords several such instances. The stories of Lathom Hall, held by the Countess of Derby, and of Wardour Castle, by Blanche, Lady Arundell, have added lustre to those noble names. The holding of Caldecote was not less heroick, nor it's capitulation less honourable. The assailants broke down the main gate of the outer court; but the men, stationed at the windows, received them with so well directed a fire, that, at the first onset, three of Rupert's officers, and several of his soldiers, were slain. There were twelve muskets in the house; the women loading them, as the men continued the execution with rapid and deadly aim. The attack continued for several hours, with repeated assaults, in the intervals between which, as the bullets were expended, the women ran the pewter of their kitchen dishes into moulds for a fresh supply. At length, towards night-fall, mortified with the obstinate

‡ The popular belief at Caldecote is that during the siege Colonel Purefoy was concealed among some hop-poles on the premises.

resistance, and with the loss he had already sustained, Rupert drew off his party, but, as he retired, set fire to the barns and outhouses. The wind blowing fresh upon the main building, he again advanced under cover of the smoke and darkness. And now,—the ammunition within failing, the house threatened with instant conflagration, and no hope of success remaining,—the brave lady went forth, and claimed protection from the Prince, stipulating for the lives of her garrison."

"It was then first that he was made aware of the smallness of the force which had so gallantly withstood so fierce and protracted an assault. He granted her conditions; and, to his honour, as Viccars confesses, 'being much taken with their most notable valour, saved their lives and house from plundering, saying to Mr. Abbot, that he was worthy to be a chief commander in an army, if he would go with him; but he modestly refused it. However, the said Prince fairly performed his promise, and would not suffer a pennyworth of the goods in the house to be taken from them; and so departed.'"

It may be added that this brave Mr. Abbot died in 1648, and that his monument (erected by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Johane Purefoy) is yet to be seen in Caldecote Church. "His perspicuous paraphrases," records the inscription, "on the Books of Job and Psalms, his judicious tracts of public affairs then emergent, his known integrity in publick employments, rendered him one of a thousand for singular piety, wisdom, learning, charity, courage, and fidelity to his country, which he served in two Parliaments, whereof he died a member, February the 2nd, 1648, in the 44th year of his age."

Dugdale's Warw. Dugdale's Troubles of England. Dugdale's Diary.
Churches of Warw. Brewer's Warw. Godwin's Comm. Bisset's Comm.
Burton's Leic. Iter. Carolinum. Viccar's Mag. Dei. Anglic.
Mercurius Rusticus. Mortimer's Eng. Beasley's Banbury. Warw. Arms and Lin.
Nichol's Leic. Trial of Charles I. *(Fam. Lib.)* Survey of Eng. Champions, 1647.
Gough's Camden. Beauties of Eng. and Wales. Nugent's Life of Hampden.
Monument of Mr. Abbot in Caldecote Church. Strickland's Queens of Eng.

Froude's Hist. of Eng. Biog. Universelle. Belsham's George III.
Warburton's Mems. of Prince Rupert. La vie d'Oliver Cromwell, par Leti.
Coll. des Memoires, par Guizot. Warw. Antiq. Mag., Parts II. & III.

William Rawlins.

No one who has read the life of John Kettlewell, Vicar of Coleshill, written by those two eminent men, Dean Hickes and Robert Nelson, but must remember the name of William Rawlins of Coleshill; and knowing his history, none can be surprised that we include his name among the Worthies of Warwickshire, to whom honour is due, and who ought to be had in remembrance.

The Rev. William Rawlins was for thirty-and-three years Tutor and Chaplain in the Digby family; first to Kildare, Lord Digby, and afterwards to Mary, Lady Digby, his relict, to which office he was probably appointed about 1643. The appointment of this excellent man to the situation of Tutor and domestic Chaplain reflects great credit on the true wisdom and judgment of Lord and Lady Digby. The care and tuition of Mr. Rawlins was certainly not thrown away upon his pupils. The Honble. Simon Digby, who afterwards succeeded as fourth Lord Digby, proved his sense of the responsibilities which attached to him as Patron of the important Living of Coleshill, by appointing Mr. Kettlewell to that Vicarage, while William, the youngest of the three pupils, who eventually became the fifth Baron, was generally styled "the good Lord Digby."

The Latin inscription on the tomb of Kildare, Lord Digby, was composed by Mr. Rawlins; and Kettlewell's biographers observe upon it, "This inscription was drawn up by the Rev. William Rawlins, her (Lady Digby's) Chaplain, a very primitive man, and in his character, as it seems, pretty like Mr. Kettlewell, to whom she committed the education of her three sons, and who so loved the family, and was so beloved by it, as to continue in it above thirty years."

Mrs. Rawlins, who seems to have been no less pious than her husband, died at Lord Digby's house at Coleshill. She left certain sums of money, "at the discretion of her loving and good friend Mr. Kettlewell," whom she appointed sole executor of her last Will and Testament; and so carefully and judiciously did Mr. Kettlewell discharge his trust, that he was afterwards selected by the pious Bishop Ken, and by others, for drawing up and settling a fund of charity for the relief of the Nonjuring Clergy.

A Latin inscription on a mural tablet in Coleshill Church, now nearly obliterated, expressive of Mr. Rawlins' character, was probably composed at the desire of his widow, by her friend, Mr. Kettlewell, with whose style and manner it well agrees. The following is a translation:—

"Sacred to the memory
of William Rawlins, a person of simplicity
without fraud, of honesty without guile;
and who, both by the innocency of his life, and
by the beneficence of his disposition, was
a reviver of the primitive manners; one who
being mightily skilled in both sorts of Pharmacy,
with a like sagacity and success administered
Physick both to body and soul. In whom both
good breeding and good literature did
meet; he being a master no less of manners
than of scholarship: Whereof the illustrious
progeny of the DIGBYS hath given
abundance of specimens, or evidences,
such as may be sufficient to make him
known and imitated by Posterity.

Born in the year MDCXX
Died in the fifty sixth year of his age;
Having been Chaplain, and Tutor,
For three and thirty years,
To the Lord KILDARE DIGBY,
And his THREE SONS."

Life of Kettlewell. Dugdale's Warw.

John Riland,

Archdeacon of Coventry, was the son of John Riland of Radbrook in Gloucestershire, and born at Over Quinton in that county in 1619. He was educated under John Trapp at the Grammar School of Stratford-upon-Avon; after which he entered at Magdalen Hall in Oxford, and then removed to the College of that name, of which he became Fellow in 1641.

He held the Living of Exhall with his Fellowship, from the former of which he was ejected in 1647, by a party of soldiers from Warwick, who, at the same time, settled a "Jersey Comber" of the name of Moore, in his Rectory. In the following year, if Wood is correct, he "submitted to the Parliamentary visitors." But though Mr. Riland hoped soon to recover his Living, his substitute being so notoriously incompetent, he found, after years spent in the prosecution of his right, that it was all in vain.

Not long after his forcible ejection from Exhall, his life was in considerable jeopardy; for some soldiers who met him on the public road, discharged a pistol so near his head, that his hair and his coat were both singed. In memory of his Providential escape he annually set apart the anniversary of that day for religious exercises.* But further trials awaited him; his College study was broken open, and his beloved books and manuscripts taken away. The former came into the possession of a man, who, with the plunder of this and some other studies, established his sons as booksellers; but they never prospered, and eventually became insolvent.

From this time until 1660, when Mr. Riland was presented to the Rectory of Bilton by Mr. William Boughton, he appears to have lived

* With similar feelings of pious gratitude did the late Honble. and Revd. William Somerville, the much esteemed Rector of Barford in this county, always observe, for between forty and fifty years, the anniversary of that day on which he escaped death by drowning in the Bay of Biscay. Sad to relate that this after all was the manner of his death. Stepping from a boat aboard a ship in the Mersey, he fell overboard, and perished.

a retired life. In the year ensuing he was further promoted to the Archdeaconry of Coventry, as well as to a Stall in Lichfield Cathedral. In 1665 the Rectory of St. Martin's, Birmingham, was conferred upon him by Sir Samuel Marow, Bart., of Berkswell, in succession to the somewhat notorious Slater, the Apothecary, who held that Living during the Commonwealth. We are told that when "Master Slater" expected the approach of the legal functionaries to expel him from the Parsonage, he crept under the stairs, but being discovered, was dragged out by force, and the place hereafter bore the name of "Slater's Hole!"

The following description of Mr. Riland's character by his son is full of interest:—"He was very constant in his meditations and devotions, both public and private, which he delivered with such plainness and simplicity of speech and deportment, that there was not the least appearance of any unnatural and forced flights and enthusiastic raptures. There was such a strict and universal holiness in his life and conversation, that he is now called in Birmingham, "that holy man." He was so very affable and humble that he never passed by any one without some particular regard and friendly salutation. He was such a lover of peace that he labored much for it; and when he could not persuade those that were at variance to abate anything of the height of their demands, he many times deposited the money out of his own pocket that he might make one of two contending parties. He was so charitable that he carried about a poor-box with him, and never reckoned himself poor, but when that was empty; and it was not a single charity he gave them, because he not only fed their bodies, but their souls; for when he gave them a dole of bread in the church, he called them together, and then framed a discourse to them, particularly suited to their circumstances. Indeed his exhortations on these occasions were so excellent and edifying, that several of the chief inhabitants came to hear them, and went away, as well satisfied with these, as the

poor with the bread." There is a tradition that it was his daily request at the Throne of Grace that Birmingham might be protected from Popery.

At the Restoration Archdeacon Riland was again put in possession of his Church preferments, without any solicitation on his part. His death occurred at Birmingham in 1672. He was buried in the Church of St. Martin's, where a monument was placed to his memory, with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—

> "Sacred to the memory of John Riland (as well as to his dearest
> wife Cicely, and only daughter, Maria) Archdeacon of Coventry,
> and minister of the parish, as well as its highest ornament;
> who corrected unbelief and fanaticism and all the evils
> of this depraved age, not so much by his writings and sermons,
> although with spirit in these too, as by the constant and
> unbending course of an unblameable life.
> Having in youth, completed an exemplary pupilage at
> Magdalen College, Oxford, he was speedily elected a Fellow
> of that Society, and, after a life spent in various places
> and regions, suffering from the ingratitude of the times,
> here he settled at last, and here he died in the 53rd year
> of his age—March 3rd, in the year of our Lord 1672."

1.—Doom's Day book opened, an Assize Sermon at Warwick, on REV. xx., 12. London, 1660. 2.—Eliasthe second, his coming to restore all things, on ISAIAH i., 26. Oxon, 1662. 3.—Moses, the Peacemaker, his offers to make one of the two contending brethren, on ACTS vii., 26. Oxon, 1662. 4.—"Confirmation reviewed," on PSALM i., 3. London, 1663. It was preached at Bishop Hacket's first Visitation.

Athen. Ox. Walker's Sufferings. Hutton's Hist. of Birmingham. Dugdale's Warw. Magd. Coll. Reg. Catal. of Engr. Portr. Hist of Sutton Coldfield, 1860. Harwood's Hist. of Lichfield. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

John Riland.

This Clergyman, who was the last of the name of Riland who held the Rectory of Sutton Coldfield, was great-grandson of John Riland, Archdeacon of Coventry in 1661, the subject of the preceding memoir. He was born in 1738, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1757, and M.A. in 1760. He

became Curate of Sutton in 1759; his only brother, Richard Bisse Riland, being Rector of the parish. After a time his religious impressions deepening, he was induced to seek the influence of the Rev. Henry Venn, whose pastoral labours in Yorkshire were exciting much notice, and he accordingly entered on the Curacy of Huddersfield. This led to a Christian friendship between the families of Venn and Riland, as may be seen from the Memoir of Mr. Venn.

Mr. Venn thus bears his testimony to Mr. Riland's ministerial excellency. "Mr. Riland, in labours of love, in visiting the sick, in giving largely to the needy, in love to the Saviour, and in humility, has no superior. I suppose he walks five or six miles every day in visiting his people. He has just begun catechizing the young people on Tuesday evenings,—the young men one week, and the young women another. This is the luxury of life. I looked upon him with the most pleasing and full assurance of seeing him among the most faithful, in whom God shall be glorified, when I shall be many ranks below him in our common Father's kingdom. He, and Mr. Burnet of Elland, have a steadiness in them, which is surprising. They are men who 'abhor that which is evil,' and 'cleave to that which is good.'"

Of his pastoral visits we have the following account on the testimony of one of his poor parishioners:—"I knew Mr. Riland well, he was an excellent man: he used to visit much among the poor: he often came to me whilst I was at work, sat down upon a block or any thing, and would say, 'Well, George, how are you? Either ask me something, or tell me something. Be quick! for I have much to do, and little time!"

A lady, who valued the preaching of Mr. Riland, built for him St. Mary's Church in Birmingham, where he had the happiness of ministering for some years to an attached and attentive congregation; but on

the death of his brother, which occurred in 1790, and who bequeathed to him a life interest in the Sutton Rectory, he removed to that parish.

Mr. Riland died suddenly in 1822, in his 86th year, upon his return home from his usual parochial visiting. He was buried in the chancel of Sutton Church, where a tablet is erected to his memory.

He was the author of various religious publications; among them:—

1.—"Memoir of a West-India Planter, from an original MS., with a Preface and additional details." 8vo., 1728. 2.—"Instructions for profitably reading the Word of God; collected from the Holy Scriptures and the doctrines of the Church of England." To which are added four prayers. 3.—A Sermon on 2 Cor. v., 17. "The Christian a new Creature in Christ." 8vo., Birmingham; 1762. "A Sermon to Farmers." 8vo., 1806.

Hist. of Sutton, 1860. Catal. Oxford Grad. Life of Rev. H. Venn. Gent. Mag., vol. 92. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

John Rogers,

The first who suffered martyrdom in England for the principles of the Reformation in the days of Queen Mary, and therefore often called "The Protomartyr of the English Church." He was the son of John Rogers of Deritend, in the parish of Aston-juxta-Birmingham (although claimed by Dr. Fuller as a native of Lancashire), where he was born about 1509. He was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1526. Subsequently he became chaplain to the English merchants at Antwerp; and while residing in that city, established an intimacy with Tyndale and Coverdale, who "for the hatred they bore to Popish superstition and idolatry, and love to true religion, had forsaken their native country." This intimacy probably led to his renunciation of popery. Rogers was residing at Wittenberg between 1531 and 1535, after which he must have returned to England, as he is said to have married and gone on the Continent about the time of the printing of "Matthews' Bible," (so called from one who

is supposed to have aided this great undertaking,) in which he took a prominent part, superintending the press, and sitting in judgment on every page. This Bible made its first appearance in England in 1537.

Rogers remained at Wittenberg, until the death of Henry VIII. emboldened the exiles to return, leaving behind him the competent maintenance which he had in Saxony, without any certainty in the future concerning temporal things. At length Dr. Ridley, when he became Bishop of London, made him a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, and the Dean and Chapter chose him to be reader of the Divinity lesson. He held for a time the Rectory of St. Margaret Moses, and the Vicarage of St. Sepulchre's,—both in London.

On the Sunday immediately succeeding Queen Mary's triumphal entry into the Capital, Rogers boldly exhorted the people at St. Paul's Cross to constancy in the doctrines which he and others had taught in the reign of Edward VI.; for this he was called to account before the Privy Council, in which were several of the restored Popish Bishops. Having made "a stout, witty and godly answer," he was dismissed unhurt. However, on the 16th of August in the same year, he again appeared before the same Council, and was finally committed to Newgate, "where he was lodged among thieves and murtherers for a great space." On being removed, he underwent an examination before Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, then Lord Chancellor, an interesting account of which is given by Foxe.

The following conversation will furnish the martyr's view of the subject of the royal supremacy. The Lord Chancellor Gardiner asked him whether he would conform to the Catholick Church:—

Rogers.—"The Catholicke Church I never didde nor will dissent from."

Lord Chancellor.—"Nay, but I speak of the state of Catholicke Church, in that wise in which we stand now in England, having received the pope to be supreme head."

Rogers.—"I knowe none other head but Christ of His Catholicke Church; neither will I acknowledge the Bishop of Rome to have any more authoritie than any other bishop hath by the word of God, and by the doctrine of the olde and pure Catholicke Church four hundred yeares after Christ."

L. Chan.—"Why didst thou then acknowledge King Henrie the eighth, to be supreme head of the Church, if Christ be the onlie head?"

Rogers.—"I never granted him to have any supremacie in spirituall things, as are the forgivenesse of sinnes, giving of the Holie Ghost, authoritie to be a Judge above the Word of God."

The result of this trial was, that Rogers was decreed guilty of heretical pravity and execrable doctrine.

Before going to the stake, one of the sheriffs urged him to "revoke his abominable doctrines and his evil opinions of the sacrament of the altar." The victim answered firmly: "That which I have preached I will seal with my blood." "Thou art an heretic then," said the magistrate. The reply was, "That will be seen at the day of judgment." "Well then," rejoined the sheriff, "I will never pray for thee." Rogers meekly said, "But I will pray for *thee.*" On entering the street, he found an immense crowd waiting to see him, by whom he was received with every demonstration of pious respect and gratitude. He passed along repeating the fifty-first psalm. In his way he suffered the momentary pain of observing among the afflicted spectators, his wife and ten of his children (with whom Bishop Bonner would not permit him to have an interview in prison): an eleventh hanging unconsciously at his mother's breast. When he arrived at Smithfield, a pardon was offered him, if he would recant. But his holy magnanimity never forsook him, and he refused the proferred clemency. He had counted the cost; and this being so, he "went to the stake in sure and certain

hope of better things beyond the grave; and not without the cheering consolation, springing from the very depth of his own sufferings and wrong, that so would be wrought out, through God's mercy, a redemption and deliverance for those (the afflicted Church of God), whom he left behind."

The author of "Biographica Britannica" states that the protomartyr's son, Daniel, who was employed in the diplomatic line by Queen Elizabeth, and lived in the friendship of the learned Camden, was born at Aston-juxta-Birmingham; but this could not be, since Rogers' first eight children were born abroad between 1537 and 1553, of which number Daniel must have been one, having been born in 1540.

Besides the before-mentioned translation of the Holy Bible, John Rogers was the author of some theological Works in Latin, and translated into English divers Homilies and Common-places, as well as the Commentary on the Prophet Daniel,—all written by Melancthon.

Athen. Cantab. Biog. Brit. Hook's Eccl. Biog. Ath. Ox., under Daniel Rogers. Ath. Ox., ed. Bliss. Fuller's Worthies. Burnet's Reformation. The English Hexapla. Brook's Lives of the Puritans. Neal's Lives of the Puritans. Foxe's Acts and Mon. Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog. Parker Soc. Publ. Fuller's Abel. Redivivus. Warw. Arms and Lineages. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng. Mortimer's Eng. Froude's Eng. Milman's Annals of St. Paul's. Southey's Book of the Church.

Thomas Rogers

Was son of John Rogers, and grandson of Thomas Rogers, successive Rectors of Bishop's Hampton (now called Hampton Lucy), where he was born in 1660, and received his education in the Free-school of that parish. His abilities and industry being both considerable, he was sent to Oxford, and entered at Trinity College, whence he was translated to Hart Hall, now merged in Exeter College. Here he took his B.A. in 1679; M.A. 1682. In 1688 he entered Holy Orders. He was the Repetitioner in St. Mary's Church of the four Easter sermons on

shorter notice than usual. He never once hesitated or consulted his notes, so that his auditory were greatly surprised and pleased. In short, he appears to have been gifted with an extraordinary memory, which never failed him either in the pulpit or in conversation. In his quotations from authors, he would frequently cite the very passage, word for word as it stood in the original.

He died of the small-pox, in Bunhill-fields, London, in 1694, at which time he was Rector of Slapton in Northamptonshire. His body was buried in the Church of St. Mary Overy in Southwark, before the reading-desk in the middle aisle; but there is no inscription to his memory.

Among other works he published:—

"Lux occidentalis, or Providence displayed in the coronation of King Philip and Queen Mary." 1689. "The true Protestant Bible," in answer to a sermon which he heard preached before the Mayor of London. 1693. "The Commonwealth man unmasked, or a just rebuke to the author of the account of Denmark." Rogers dedicated this book to William III., and presented it to the Monarch on his knees, who received it graciously.

Wood's Fasti. Rose's Biog. Dict. Catal. Oxford Grad. Athen. Ox., ed. Bliss. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Joseph Russell.

Among the families of Warwickshire yeomen, there is none more respected than that of which Mr. Joseph Russell of Cubington, an agriculturist and author, was an enlightened member. The Russells appear to have farmed their own land, or rented of others, for two or three generations; and although the subject of this memoir was dependent on the good-will and charity of his friends for the last few years of his life, it did not arise from failure as a farmer, in which he was undoubtedly in advance of his time, but from an unhappy propensity for speculations, in which the natural ardour of his mind always led him to anticipate a favourable result.

Joseph Russell was one of the seventeen children of Richard Russell of the Forge, (now again called, as it was in the time of Dugdale, Blackdon,) in the parish of Lillington; an estate then possessed by the Earl of Warwick, but since purchased by a member of the Russell family. He was born in the neighbouring village of Ashow in 1760, and received his education at Birmingham, where he remained for twelve months only, which in those days was considered a sufficient time for the schooling of a boy in his position. Under these circumstances it must be evident that Mr. Russell would have to trust more to his own industry and natural wits, than to his scholarship for his progress in life.

About the year 1780 he settled at Cubington, as a tenant-farmer, renting under Edward, Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh. A great part of his farm of three hundred and twenty acres, then consisted of waste and heath land, all which he brought into cultivation. He planted three or four acres, near Bericote Wood, with asparagus, with which he supplied the Coventry market, as well as the demands of the then rising town of Leamington Spa. He likewise turned his attention to the cultivation of flax, which he grew in quantities at Cubington and elsewhere. The flax was dressed on his ground, then spun, and manufactured into linen by private hands in various villages in the neighbourhood. The mills for bleaching, which he established, were on a very extensive scale; as many as forty acres on his farm were devoted to that process, and he could not have employed fewer than one hundred men. A considerable capital was sunk in this speculation, which was never recovered, the real fact being that he knew little of this branch of business. He had occasionally to contend with some losses. At one time an enormous stack of flax was destroyed by fire, and at another, three particularly valuable horses, employed in drawing flax, were drowned at Cloud Bridge (between Bubenhall and Starton). As a

farmer, Mr. Russell was undoubtedly preeminent,* and for the most part free from those prejudices, usually recognized in the life of an agriculturist. He was the first to try on his farm any new crop or system. He introduced the breed of Leicester sheep into Warwickshire, in which he was followed by his friend and neighbour, Mr. William Umbers, senior, of Weston-hall. I am further informed by his family, in proof of his energy in breeding and improving stock, that he has given two hundred and fifty guineas for the use of a single ram for the season alone, and purchased others for forty and fifty guineas apiece.

Mr. Russell likewise merits notice as the first importer of Talavera wheat in this country in the years 1810 and 1811. For the bread-fruit and other scarce varieties of potatoes for seed, he has given as much as two pounds per bushel. The G.O. plough without wheels was first seen in the neighbourhood of Warwick on Mr. Russell's land. With a view of removing the prejudices of his labourers against its introduction it was worked by his own sons, until they (the labourers) were familiarized with the use of it. He likewise brought the thrashing-machine into notice, and sent it out from Cubington into various parts of the country, under the direction of his sons. His yearly exhibitions of stock are well remembered by those still surviving, of a past generation. Besides the Stoneleigh land at Cubington he farmed seventy acres of his own (The Hut Farm) in that parish, as well as forty acres belonging to himself at Radway, in the historical vale of Kineton.

In 1820 Mr. Russell quitted his farm at Cubington, having previously sold his estate at Radway, and retired altogether from agricultural pursuits, and with two of his sons engaged in a contract in London, of the nature of which no one has now a recollection; during this time he

* James Morris of Cubington, still living, though now upwards of 80 years of age, worked for Mr. Russell, and ploughed for him at all the ploughing matches; in reply to my enquiry of him whether Mr. Russell was a good farmer, he brightened up, and replied, "Good farmer, there was not a better in all the country round."

resided in Sloane Street, Chelsea. It would appear that he failed in this undertaking likewise, and in 1829 returned to his native county, blest with the fruits of marriage, in the shape of fourteen (out of seventeen) surviving children, but unhappily unblest with the fruits of well-merited industry in his purse. Accordingly his sons were sent into the world to do the best they could for themselves, and his daughters were dispersed among their friends. One of them afterwards entered a family in the capacity of governess. On hearing, however, that this family professed the Unitarian faith, Mr. Russell immediately travelled to Birmingham, with the view of removing his daughter, but after an assurance that they would not interfere with her Creed or attendance at church, he permitted her to remain. This trifling incident is mentioned as an evidence of Mr. Russell's right views in religion, and the autograph meditations which he composed and left in his desk equally prove the excellence of his disposition. His kindness to the poor of his parish was remarkable, he had a man in the village of Cubington taught to slaughter meat, which was sold to the poor at cost price; he would likewise purchase cheap parts of beef, &c., at Coventry, for their benefit, and by these and other acts of generous disinterestedness, he earned the gratitude and confidence of the poor around him.

He and his wife now made their home at Kenilworth, living in various lodgings at Castle end. He devoted a large portion of his time to writing, much to the discomfiture of his less literary wife, whose temper and comfort were sadly tried by the papers which filled up all available space in their tiny abode. Occasionally he employed himself in valuing buildings and estates, in which he was considered proficient. In 1837 he valued about forty parishes for rating under the new poor-law. To the rate payers of Bedworth, he gave such unqualified satisfaction that the Rector of the parish presented him in their name with £20, over and above his claims. In 1830, when nearly 70 years of age, Mr. Russell published his first work—"A treatise on

practical and chemical Agriculture, compiled principally from the scientific work of Sir Humphrey Davy, when concurring with the experience derived from a long and extensive practice." One of the leading features of this work was to shew the intimate connection between Agriculture and Chemistry, and that the latter is always in active operation, although the cultivator in general is not cognizant of its effects.

A second edition of this work being much in request, was published with additions in 1840. The first impression of this volume was followed in the year 1832 by a Tract, entitled, "Observations on the growth of British Corn," which also met with a ready sale, although circumstances afterwards led the author to abjure some of the opinions advanced in it. A large middle-class school occupied the house adjoining to the one in which Mr. Russell lived for fourteen years, and from the scholars he derived much aid in copying drawings of machinery, &c.

In 1840 appeared in one thick volume, 8vo., from the pen of our author "A new System of Agriculture; wherein the defects of the old practice of fallowing are distinctly pointed out; and that, by the new system, the produce of the farm, and the profits of the farmer are increased, and the land improved, are clearly established. To which are added, The Management of the Dairy, upon approved scientific principles. With observations on the horse, cattle and sheep, their diseases and treatment, selected principally, from veterinary writers of talent and experience." Thick 8vo. This work, as in the case of the others, was dedicated to Chandos, Lord Leigh, "the ardent and steady friend of the British Farmer." The writer strongly condemns the alternate system of tillage and pasture as a prolific nursery of spurious grasses. "Clover," he says, "seldom holds in land more than one season, where it has to contend with the hardy and baneful grasses, after they have taken possession of the soil; as they impede that plant in its growth, by depriving it of the nourishment necessary to support it in its younger

state, and finally to make it improve and flourish. The noxious grasses, being rejected by the stock, mature and shed their seed, and thus keep up a succession, increasing from year to year, of pelf. But the evil does not end here; as it is in the roots of these spurious grasses that the wire worm, the turnip fly, and the whole tribe of destructive insects deposit their eggs, and from whence their offspring, in the spring and summer of the following years, issue forth to commit their ravages upon the tender plants of the succeeding crops."

"The land again becomes foul, so that another extensive fallow becomes absolutely necessary; but in the alternate system of Cattle and Corn crops, these processes are both avoided; and by this mode of cropping, with the use of the fork and hoe occasionally, land may be kept continually in tillage without the aid of fallows."

Mr. Russell observes—"The writer who undertakes to change the system of tillage, must be aware that he has many obstacles to surmount, and many difficulties to overcome. The practice of ages is a formidable opponent, and will contend for mastery to the last gasp. Many important improvements, it must be admitted, have taken place within the last forty or fifty years, both in the soil, and in the implements that are now employed in its cultivation; and more attention has also been paid to the rearing of stock. A variety of bulbous roots and other vegetables have been imported and cultivated for the support of that stock, by supplying them with an additional quantity of better food; still, if we compare the present price of shambles meat with what it sold at forty or fifty years ago, we shall find that the price is nearly doubled; while the average price of grain was as high at that period as it has been for the last six or seven years."

It should be mentioned that Mr. Russell was the improver of "The Subsoil Plough," as well as the inventor of the Clover Head Gathering Machine, both of which were manufactured, under his directions, by Mr. Roberts, of Coten End, Warwick.

Mr. Russell sent a model of this last-mentioned machine, through the medium of the late Honble. Robert Fulke Greville, to the Society of the Arts and Sciences, when the late Sir Joseph Banks was the President, and received a mark of honour from that Institution. The model was exhibited in the Society's room for many years, and though no mechanic, to Mr. Russell's knowledge, had made a Clover-head Gathering Machine upon the same principle, yet it seems to have been so far usefully deposited as to cause improvements in machinery for other purposes.

Mr. Russell died suddenly at his daughter's home on the Abbey Hill, Kenilworth, where he latterly resided, in 1846, and was buried near his family on the south side of Ashow Church, on the slope of the banks of the river Avon. †

John Ryder, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century Dudley Ryder was Rector of Bedworth, but refusing to take the oaths of conformity, was ejected, and became a zealous Puritan. On leaving Bedworth, he retired to Weddington with his family, where he continued until the Five mile Act obliged him to remove. After several other changes he settled at Lynn Regis in Norfolk. Ultimately he was invited into Sir Simon Clarke's family, where he remained until his death, in 1683.

But although Mr. Ryder did not live to see the fulfilment of a favourite prophecy of his own, that in his descendants the name of Ryder would become renowned, yet one of his grandsons was ultimately Archbishop of Armagh, and another was Chief Justice of England. In the first generation after him there was no appearance of such an

† A very interesting essay on Agriculture, tracing its History from the earliest times to the present, may be found in "Occasional Essays, by Chandos Wren Hoskyns," 1866, late of Wroxall Abbey.

elevation; for his two sons, Dudley and Richard, were both tradesmen, —Dudley, the father of the Irish Primate, kept a haberdasher's shop at Nuneaton,—Richard, the father of the Chief Justice, was a mercer in West Smithfield, in the city of London. A love of learning, however, was still hereditary in the family. The Rev. Dudley Ryder's library was divided among his descendants, and they were remarkable for intelligence, as well as for sobriety of manners. With the Chief Justice, Sir Dudley Ryder, I have nothing to do; he purchased property at Nuneaton, which he leased for ninety-nine years to his cousin, Dudley Ryder, by whose persuasion he probably made the purchase, but he was not born in Warwickshire, neither did he apparently ever live on his Nuneaton property; therefore having thus cursorily referred to him, as connected with this county by property and family ties, I pass on to his cousin, John, who was a native, and subsequently Vicar, of Nuneaton, and Archbishop of Armagh.

Archbishop Ryder was born at Nuneaton about the year 1697, and was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where his portrait may still be seen in the President's lodgings. He became Vicar of Nuneaton in 1721, in which post he remained until 1743, when he was consecrated to the Bishoprick of Killaloe, by the Archbishop of Dublin, in St. Bridget's Church, Dublin, and shortly afterwards translated to Down and Connor.

When he quitted Nuneaton for Ireland, on his appointment to the Bishoprick of Killaloe, Dr. Ryder brought over his family, consisting of his wife, two sons and three daughters, (the youngest, the late Mrs. Aldworth, only nine weeks old) Mr. and Mrs. Chornels, Mr. Barrow, his chaplain, and Mrs. Longley, his housekeeper, all of whom (except two) lived forty years after their arrival, and five of them were still living in 1811.

In 1752, Dr. Ryder was advanced to the Archbishoprick of Tuam. He died in 1775 (being killed by a fall from his horse) at Nice, in the

south of France, where he lived the latter years of his life, and was buried there, by his own desire, in a field which had been purchased for a cemetery by the British Consul. The Rev. Mr. Campbell, an English Clergyman, read the Burial Service at the deceased Prelate's house, and afterwards at the grave. This burial ground, I am told, or at least the greater part of it, has long since been washed into the Mediterranean Sea.

"It is generally believed among the descendants of the Archbishop," writes a connection of his, "that he was a man of sterling piety and pure religious principles. All his children were strictly religious; the doctrines they held were those which are now called 'evangelical.' It has never fallen to the lot of the writer of this letter, (who is now 67 years of age, and who was personally and intimately acquainted with three of the Archbishop's children, and less accurately with a fourth) to know of a family, in which, for so many generations, such a very large majority of the members, were really and deeply religious. A large blessing seems to have rested on the various families descended from John Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam."

The pious and learned Chief Justice Wilmot was in the habit of entering in his common-place book the death of his friends and contemporaries, with a short account of their character. The following is his account of Archbishop Ryder:—"He was a very humane, generous, benevolent, and beneficent man; a good husband, master, father, and valuable friend. He was affable, courteous, and obliging to every body, and his patronage, protection, and assistance, were open to all who deserved them; and though he practiced every Christian virtue himself, he could look on human infirmities in others. In all respects he was a very excellent man."

The Archbishop's eldest son, John, who was born at Nuneaton, became Rector of Templichael, in Lismore, and afterwards Dean of

that Cathedral. He died in 1791, aged 68 years, and is interred in Nuneaton Church. *

Campbell's Ch. Justices. Fast. Eccl. Hib. Calamy's Nonconf. Mem. Mortimer's Eng. Mant's Hist. of Ch. in Ireland. Inf. Rev. John Aldworth, Glanworth, Ireland. Life of Chief Justice Wilmot. Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers. Froude's Eng. Autobiog. of Mrs. Delany.

John Ryland, D.D.,

Was born at Warwick in 1753. His father, John Collett Ryland, was a distinguished member of the Baptist denomination. In 1770, Dr. Ryland began to preach. For a period he assisted his father at Northampton, whither the latter went in 1759. In 1786, on his father's removal to London, he obtained the sole charge of the Baptist congregation at Northampton. In 1794, he received an invitation to become President of the Baptist Academy at Bristol, and pastor of Broadmead chapel. He preached during his whole career, not less than eight thousand six hundred and ninety-one Sermons, and at two hundred and eighty-six distinct places. His death occurred in 1825.

Dr. Ryland was a profound Oriental scholar. He was one of the founders of the Baptist Missionary Society. "If, as a preacher, he never attained the highest summit of popularity," says the Revd. Robert Hall in his funeral Sermon for Dr. Ryland, "he was always heard with attention." "The effect of his discourses, excellent as they were in themselves, was prodigiously heightened by the veneration universally felt for his character, and the just and high estimation

* The celebrated Non-juror, William Paul, who was hung, drawn and quartered at Tyburn, for sharing in the Rebellion of 1715, was educated at Rugby School, and for a time was Curate of Tamworth, and Usher of the Free School there. He was afterwards appointed to the Curacy of Nuneaton, which he resigned in 1709, on being presented to the Vicarage of Orton-on-the-Hill, in Leicestershire. In the year after Mr. Paul had quitted Nuneaton, was born at Market Bosworth in Leicestershire, the great Mathematician Thomas Simpson, who, as a young man, took refuge from his father's anger at the house of a tailor's widow, named Swinfield, (whom he ultimately married) at Nuneaton; where he continued for some time, working at the trade. Here he became acquainted with a pedlar, who professed Astrology, to which he joined the more profitable employment of a fortune-teller. Shortly after this Simpson became Astrologer on his own account; but an unlucky undertaking to raise the evil spirit, (by which piece of imposture a simple girl was nearly frightened into confirmed insanity,) obliged him to quit Nuneaton.

entertained of his piety." "He had a passion," continues Mr. Hall, "for natural history, in the pursuit of which he was much assisted by the peculiar structure of his eyes, which were a kind of natural microscope. The observations he made on various natural productions, without the aid of instruments, were really surprising; and though the peculiarity in his visual organs deprived him of the pleasure of contemplating the sublime and magnificent features of nature, it gave him a singular advantage for tracing her minute operations."

Dr. Ryland's "Hymns and Verses on Sacred Subjects," have lately been reprinted by Mr. Sedgwick, in his "Library of Spiritual Songs," accompanied with a biographical sketch.

"O Lord, I would delight in Thee,
  And on thy care depend;
To Thee, in every trouble flee,—
  My best, my only Friend!

When all created streams are dried,
  Thy fulness is the same;
May I with this be satisfied,
  And glory in Thy name!

Why should the soul a drop bemoan,
  Who has a fountain near,—
A fountain which will ever run
  With waters sweet and clear?

No good in creatures can be found,
  But may be found in Thee;
I must Love all things, and abound,
  While God is God to me.

Oh, that I had a stronger faith,
  To look within the veil,—
To credit what my Saviour saith,
  Whose Word can never fail!

He that has made my heaven secure,
  Will here all good provide;
While Christ is rich, can I be poor?
  What can I want beside?

O Lord, I cast my care on Thee,
I triumph and adore:
Henceforth my great concern shall be
To love and please Thee more."

Lyra Britannica. Life and Works of Robert Hall.

Benjamin Satchwell.

This native of Leamington Priors, belonged to an humble sphere of life, (having the care of the village Post Office, in addition to the humbler calling of a mender of boots and shoes,) yet, as the originator and founder, in conjunction with William Abbotts, of the well-known fashionable and salubrious watering-place of Leamington Spa, we cannot refuse to either of these individuals a brief notice in these pages.

When Leamington first grew out of its proportions as a country village, Benjamin Satchwell was a person of considerable local importance, settling all disputes and grievances before any lawyer had fixed his abode there. Neither was this all;—on the arrival of each visitor of any position at the Spa, he waited on them with a complimentary address, in which he described himself as the oldest inhabitant of the parish; and these addresses, together with rhyming effusions directing attention to the place of his birth, and the remarkable cures effected by the Spa waters, often appeared in the provincial journals, probably much to the gratification of their country readers; in short, honest Benjamin was a village-rhymer, and as such, highly considered in his latter days.

Some years back, was published—"An account of many extraordinary cures effected by the use of the mineral waters of Leamington Spa, as recorded by the late Mr. Benjamin Satchwell, founder of the Leamington Bathing Institution. To this are prefixed directions for bathing and drinking the waters extracted from Dr. Loudon's Analysis of the Springs, by R. Hopton, grandson of Satchwell."

Mr. Satchwell died in 1815, aged 77, and was buried in the churchyard of Leamington, under an altar tomb, with a long poetic description from the pen of Mr. Pratt.

"With kindred dust, beneath this death-stone blend
The ashes of a patron, and a friend;
Thy friend, *thy* patron, Leamington, whose zeal
Recording time, and truth shall long reveal.
Lowly as his, thy birth, unknown to fame,
But thy fair youth his latest age proclaim:
Thy copious fountains, sparkling high with health,
Thy growing greatness, and thy future wealth,
Thy proudest villas, and each cot's recess,
Bid thee the grave of humble SATCHWELL bless.
His the clear head in nature's volume taught,
And his the wisdom sage experience brought!
His the strong powers of body and of soul,
And his the honest heart, to crown the whole.
Reader! whoe'er thou art, whom sickness brings,
Or more consuming sorrow, to these springs:
Or, if gay pleasure lure thee to the scene
Where nature spreads the charm of loveliest green;
Thou too, shouldst hail the unassuming tomb
Of him, who told* where health, and beauty bloom,
Of him, whose lengthen'd life improving ran,
A blameless, useful, venerable man!"

Satchwell's coadjutor, William Abbotts,† with whom he was so closely identified, was a native of Leamington, although brought up by an uncle at the neighbouring village of Birdingbury, where he resided until the death of that relative, when he returned to his native place, having inherited property there from his uncle. Abbotts had for a long time entertained hopes of discovering a second spring: for this purpose he sunk shafts in several places, but without effect, until on the 14th of January, 1784, as he was conversing with Satchwell on the subject of his expectations, the latter observed a bubbling spring in an adjoining

* Alluding to Satchwell's various Essays, Notices, &c., in the Public Prints.

† John Bisset was for a considerable time proprietor of the Picture Gallery, Reading and Public News-room in Clemens-street, Leamington, and also of the Museum in Upper Union Street. In later life he resided in Birmingham. His works are "A poetic survey round Birmingham." 8vo. 1800. "Songs on the Peace." 1802. "The Converts," a moral tale, recommending the practice of humanity, the utility of public schools and a due observance of the Lord's Day; 8vo. 1802. "Critical Essays on the dramatic Essays of the young Roscius;" 1804. "Birmingham Directory;" 8vo. 1808.

ditch, which, laving with his hand, he pronounced to be a saline spring. Abbotts, as the story proceeds, immediately ran for a cup, and found, on examination, that it was an excellent mineral water, whereupon, without loss of time, he sunk a well, and raised the first bath in 1786. This second spring was at a short distance from the original one, and nearly in the centre of the village; it has lately been built over and lost.

Abbotts kept the Dog Inn, and lodged and boarded a few persons who came to Leamington for the benefit of the waters. He died in 1805, and was buried at Leamington. On his tomb is the following inscription:—

Behold
the tomb of
WILLIAM ABBOTTS,
who died on the 1st of March 1805
Aged 69,
First Founder of the celebrated
Spaw Water Baths at this place in
1786. He devoted his whole time
and fortune to accommodate
the public, and liv'd to see
his benevolent works merit
the approbation of the
most eminent
Physicians.
In Peace, I rest, pray be so kind
Improve the works I leave behind,
May invalids (made whole) agree
To praise the Lord instead of me!

It is not without its interest to notice some of the earliest references to these springs on record. As far back as 1586, Camden, in his description of Warwickshire, refers to the Leamington spring or public well, situated at the west end of the church—"Leamington"—"where there boileth out a spring of salt water."

Speed, in his "Theatre of Great Britain," published about the same time, says, "At Leamington, so far from the sea, a spring of salt water boileth up."

In the Life and Diary of Marmaduke Rawdon of York, (1656), we find the following notice of the mineral spring at Leamington:—"Monday the 10th of July, they went to a town called Leimington, three miles from Warwicke, where they see a well, out of which springeth salt-water, which they taste, and found as salt sea water, for all itt is soe farr from the sea."

"Nigh to the east end of the church (observes Dugdale), there is a spring of salt water (not above a stone's throw from the river Leame), whereof the inhabitants make much use for seasoning meat;" and Dr. Thomas, in his edition of Dugdale, (1730,) adds, that "strangers also used it medicinally with success;" and further, "that the inhabitants use it in making their bread."

In Fuller's Worthies, (1662,) it is quaintly remarked, that "at Leamington, two miles from Warwick, there issue out, within a stride of the womb of the earth, two twin springs, as different in taste and operation, as Jacob and Esau in disposition; the one salt, the other fresh. This the meanest country man does plainly see by their effects: which it would puzzle a consultation of physicians to assign the cause."

Sharpe's Warw. Brewer's Warw. Moncrieff's Guide. Beck's Leamington Guide. West's Topog of Warw. Catal. Engr. Portr. (for Satchwell.)

Christopher St. Germain

Was born at Shilton near Coventry, and died, unmarried, at London in 1540; being at the time upwards of 80 years of age. The precise year of his birth is not known. He was son of Sir Henry St. Germain,* Knight, by Ann his wife, daughter of Thomas Tindale. He was educated at Oxford; but even Wood in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," does not mention the name of his College. He afterwards entered himself of the Inner Temple and became a Barrister, not confining

* Sir Henry St. Germain and Ann, his wife, are both interred in Shilton Church.

himself to the law of England, but studying likewise the Canon Law and the Civil Law. He is said also to have been well read in philosophy and the liberal sciences, and to have expended what he could spare from his patrimonial estate and his professional income in collecting a valuable Library. He published several minor Treatises, of which the principal seems to have been one on the "Division of the Temporalty and Spiritualty," which, having been invidiously commended to Sir Thomas More for its mildness and gentleness as a contrast to his own intemperance of language was roughly handled by the Ex-Chancellor in his "Apology" on account of what he alleges to be its unproved inuendoes. St. Germain replied by a work entitled, "Salem and Byzance;" which is a dialogue between two Englishmen, one called Salem and the other Byzance. There is no copy of this work in the British Museum; but its general drift may be inferred from the answer of Sir Thomas More, entitled, "the Debellation of Salem and Byzance." Sir Thomas More, it is well known, approved of penal laws against heretics; whom, in one place, he asserts to be worse than thieves, murderers, and robbers of churches; and he assigns as a reason for his controversy with St. Germain that he perceived in St. Germain's two works already specified "the malicious intent to make the Ordinaries, for fear of slander and obloquy, leave their duties undone, and let heretics alone; and, over that, with an evil new change of good old laws, labour to put heretics in courage, and decay the faith."

Sir Thomas More, in this controversy, does not mention St. Germain by name, but gives him a nick-name; and under any circumstances, the name of St. Germain, notwithstanding his wise opposition to persecution for matters of opinion, would scarcely have been preserved from oblivion, had he not been author of a work, entitled, "Doctor and Student;" which is a discourse on the laws of England between a Doctor of Divinity and a Student in the laws of England. This work, which, previous to the publication of Blackstone's Commentaries, was

probably read, as a matter of course, by every lawyer, has passed through many editions, of which the 17th was published in 1787, and the 18th and last in 1815. A few copies of it are still sold every year, and it may even now be referred to as an authority in legal arguments. The first part of it was published in 1518, in Latin; but the author afterwards published it in English; and in 1531, he published in English the whole of the second part without having previously written it in Latin. Notwithstanding the great changes which have since taken place, the "Doctor and Student" is still worthy of being consulted, historically, even by those who are not Lawyers; first, as a correct exposition of the Laws of England on the eve of the Reformation; and secondly, as a specimen of the English language in the beginning of the 16th century.

The following extract from Fuller's "Worthies of England" may be added as an appendix to this life. There is little doubt but that he is mistaken as to the place of St. Germain's nativity.

"Christopher St. German. Reader, *wipe thine eyes*, and let mine *smart*, if thou readest not what richly deserves thine observation; seeing he was a person remarkable for his *gentility*, *piety*, *chastity*, *charity*, *ability*, *iudustry*, and *vivacity*.

1. *Gentility;* descended from a right ancient Family, born (as I have cause to believe) in London; and bred in the Inner Temple, in the study of our laws.

2. *Piety;* he carried *Saint* in his *nature* (as well as in his *Surname*) constantly reading and expounding every night to his family a chapter in the Bible.

3. *Chastity;* living and dying unmarried, without the least spot on his reputation.

4. *Charity;* giving *consilia* and *auxilia* to all his people *gratis*.

Indeed I read of a company of Physicians in Athens, called *ἀνάρτυροι*, because they would take no *money* of their *patients;* and our St. German was of their judgment as to his *clients*.

5. *Ability;* being excellently skill'd in *civil*, *canon*, and *common law;* so that it was hard to say wherein he excelled. Add to this his skill in *Scripture;* witnesse his book called "The Doctor and Student," where the former *vies Divinity* with the *law* of the later.

6. *Industry;* he wrote several works, wherein he plainly appeareth not only a favourer of, but champion for the the Reformation.

7. *Vivacity;* living to be above *eighty* years old; and, dying anno Domini 1593, was buried at St. Alphage, London, near Criplegate."

This Memoir is written by the Honble. Edward Twisleton, late Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, Civil Service Commissioner.

Sir Edward Saunders, M.P.,

Chief Justice of the Queen's-bench, of Weston-under-Wethele, was one of the sons of Thomas Saunders, of Harrington in Northamptonshire, by Margaret Cave, of Stanford in that county.

After some education at Cambridge, he removed to the Middle Temple in order to study the common law, and was in due course of time called to the Bar. He was promoted to the degree of Serjeant-at-law in 1540, and constituted one of the King's Serjeants in 1547, at, or about which time, he was M.P. for Lostwithiel, as he was afterwards for Saltash. He was in the commission for the sale of Church-lands in the town of Northampton, and was named as qualified to fill the office of Master of the Rolls, on the removal therefrom of John Beaumont.

It was by Saunders' instigation, that the Mayor of Coventry, in which city he was then staying, and of which he was the Recorder, not only refused to obey the orders of the Duke of Northumberland to proclaim Lady Jane Grey, but boldly ventured to proclaim Queen Mary. The Serjeant's opportune loyalty was not forgotten by the Sovereign, who, in 1553, created him one of the Justices of the Common-pleas. He occurs in the several special commissions issued in 1553 and 1554, for the trial of Lady Jane Grey, Archbishop Cranmer, the Lords Guildford, Ambrose, and Henry Dudley, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, and others.

He was knighted by King Philip two days only before his brother Laurence Saunders was arraigned on a charge of heresy, for which he was subsequently burnt to death at Coventry. As there is a doubt in the minds of some whether the martyr was really a brother of the Chief Justice, I may refer to two unquestionably authentic letters from him to the martyr, quoted in the Athenæ Cantabrigienses; the

one ends "Scribbled this Thursday by your brother and petitioner to God. Ed. Saunders." The other, written from Serjeant's Inn, commences, "As nature and brotherly love with godly charity require." The object of these letters was to induce Laurence to reform what the writer deemed his errors "in the opinion of the most blessed, and our most comfortable Sacrament of the altar." The following sad entry in reference to Saunders' Martyrdom is extracted from Machyn's Diary:—"The v. day of Februarij be-twyn v and vi in the mornying, (departed) Master Hoper to Glocester and Sandurs to Coventre, boyth (to be) born'd."—

Although a Roman Catholic, Sir Edward Saunders was appointed Chief Justice by Queen Elizabeth, immediately after her accession. From this, however, in 1558 he was removed to the less dignified office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, probably in consequence of an unpleasant dispute with the Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

In 1558 the manors of Weston-under-Wethele, and of Newbold in Northamptonshire, were granted to him and Francis Morgan, Serjeant-at-law. Serjeant Morgan's son, Thomas, married Sir Edward's only daughter and heir. Sir Edward had a house in White Friars, London, abutting on the garden of Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, which, in 1611, was sold by his representatives to that Society.

Sir Edward died in 1576, and was buried in the church of Weston-under-Wethele, where, at the east end of the north aisle is a monument, having his effigy in a scarlet robe, as well as the figure of his first wife, who died in 1563; the following inscription, on a separate brass plate by the side of her husband's monument, records her merits:—

Here Margerie Saunders lyeth, whose mortal lymns are dede,
But to enjoy immortal rest her soul to heaven is fled.
Whyles lyf did last she was a paterne of good lyfe,
Devout to God, good to the poore, a chast and perfit wyfe.

A houswyfe of great skill, setting her whole delight
In her just love and wedded make Sir Edward Saunders, Knight.
For Christ his crosse she calid ammidis the pangis of Death.
Whiche she with minde and ie beheld until her later breath.
And so gave up her gost to God which lyf did lend,
Who for her good, and worthily, gave her a happy end.

Athen. Cantab. Dugdale's Warw. Machyn's Diary. Foss' Judges.
Watt's Bibl. Brit. Catal. Engr. Portr. Warw. Antiq. Mag., Pt. III.

Richard Saunders.

The early history of Astrology in England is very little known. The period of the Stuarts was the acme of that science in this country. When Charles I. was confined in Carisbrook Castle, in 1647, Lilly, the astrologer was consulted by him as to the hour which would favour his escape. And during the Civil Wars, the Royalists and the Rebels had their Astrologers, as well as the soldiers, and the predictions of the former had a great influence over the latter.

Some among the most respectable characters of the age, as for instance, Sir William Dugdale, Elias Ashmole, and Dr. Grew, were members of an astrological club.

The Astrologer, whose life is before us, and of whom no particulars, save his birth and the names of his publications, are known, was born in Warwickshire in 1613, as we are informed beneath his portrait by Cross, prefixed to his "Physiognomy."

He published—

"Physiognomy; Chiromancy; and Art of Memory." London, 1653, with cuts; 1671, fol. "Apollo Anglicanum." 1667, 12mo.; 1699, 12mo. "Astrological Judgment and Practice of Physic: deduced from the position of the heavens at the decumbiture of the sick person." London, 1677; 4to. Almanack for 1681. London; 12mo. Almanack for 1684. London; 12mo. Almanack for 1686.

Granger's Biog. Hist. Catal. Engr. Portr. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Edward Scriven.

Singularly little now seems known of Mr. Scriven, although at one time he ranked high in his profession as an engraver. He was born at Alcester in 1776, and, it is said, was the son of a Rector of Church Lawford.

He engraved in the dotted manner, and most of the respectable periodicals of the day were embellished by his graver.

Many of his productions represent specimens of ancient sculpture, published by the Society of Dilettanti in Dibdin's Œdes Althorpianæ, in Tresham's Gallery of Pictures, and in other expensive publications. He engraved the studies of Heads from Benjamin West's large picture of The Saviour, and many detached plates for Boydell and other publishers of the pictures of English artists; as well as a series of portraits, chiefly after Peter Lely, of the ladies commemorated by Count Hamilton in The Memoirs of Grammont.

Mr. Scriven was present in 1820 as a mourner at the funeral of Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy. He died in Clarendon Square, London, in 1841.

The following are among Mr. Scriven's works connected with Warwickshire:—

	ARTIST.
Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, (Hatfield House)	
Fulke, 1st. Lord Brooke	
Edward Cave	*Kyte.*
Anne Temple, Lady Lyttleton	*Lely.*
Shakespeare. (Chandos Picture)...	
Shakespeare	*Ozias Humphrey.*
Shakespeare, from his monumental bust	
Obverse of the Boydell Medal, (1804)	
Ambrose, Earl of Warwick	*Hilton.*
Sir Christopher Wren	*Kneller.*
Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex	*Walker.*

Pilkington's Dict. of Painters and Eng. *(Stanley.)* Life of Nollekens.
Annual Reg., 1841. Catal. Engr. Portr.

William Shakespeare.

"Far as our language spreads, from clime to clime,
Is SHAKESPEARE'S muse upborne on wings of time:
Thousands unborn her glorious flight shall hail:—
Nature is ever felt though Customs fail."
Lord Leigh's Fourth Ep. to a Friend in Town.

The biography* of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, the pride of our county, the glory of our country, "the chief of all poets hitherto; the greatest intellect, who, in our recorded world, has left record of himself in the way of literature," the bearer of "the greatest name in our literature, in all literature," has been made such a *melange* of guesses, assumptions, fictions, inferences, traditions, gossip, surmises, conjectures, and ingenious imaginings, that any one who prefers available facts, documentary evidence, and definite dates, however imperfect, if authentic, to the romantic, improbable and "clueless maze," of curious fancy, must clear the course of his narrative by criticism and controversy. The positive statements we have of him are so few, so little of his personal history is known, the conflicting speculations based upon the scanty records of his life are so many, that no task, probably, is so difficult as to trace the outline of his glorious career, with constant reference to, and dependence upon the discoveries of research and with a resolute avoidance of the creations of imagination, or the sidelights of ingenious hypothesis. It would be pleasant to see this "serene creator of immortal things," with the distinctness in which the characters of his unrivalled dramas are placed before us—living, delightful and complete. But we have only a few entries in the parish registers, or the town records, a few legal documents, and one or two traditions, some allusions culled from the literature of his time, quotations from the books of Stationers' Hall, his own works, and "the penurious records of a gravestone," to bring together into a consecutive story; instead of copious information, the reminiscences of friends and the sketches of enemies. Few

* This biography has been obligingly written by Samuel Neil, Esq., author of "Shakespeare, a Critical Biography," "The Art of Reasoning," "The Elements of Rhetoric," &c.

and simple, however as our materials are, they may, if properly used, unfold themselves into an interesting and trustworthy memoir.*

William Shakespeare, son of John Shakespeare, was baptized 26th April, 1564. By tradition and inference the 23rd of April is *assumed* as his birthday, and a house in Henley Street, (now the property of the nation) is *believed* to have been his birthplace. His father, who had settled in Stratford about 1551, married, 1556, Mary Arden, seventh "daughter, and one of the co-heirs of Robert Arden, of Wilmecote," afterwards to be *the mother of Shakespeare*, "a title" as De Quincey says, "to the reverence of infinite generations and of centuries beyond the visions of prophecy."

In 1558, we find note of the baptism of Joan, daughter to John Shakespeare, 15th September. In 1562, Margaret, another daughter is baptized, 2nd December, but in 30th April, 1563, she was buried. To these two daughters succeeded WILLIAM, the eldest son; Gilbert, baptized 13th October, 1566; Joan, another Joan, shewing the eldest daughter had died prior to this date, 15th April, 1569; Anne, 28th September, 1571; Richard, 11th March, 1574; Anne was buried in 1579, and Edmund was baptized 3rd May, 1580, when William was sixteen years of age; these survivors, William, Gilbert, Joan, Richard and Edmund, formed the family of the Shakespeares during the youth of the poet.

At the date of William's birth his father was a well-to-do, prosperous man, of good business habits and capacity, reckoned a safe accountant, a thriving burgess of Stratford-upon-Avon, engaged in the various occupations of a *woolstapler*, sheepmaster, grazier, butcher, tanner, glover, woodman, &c., avocations giving full scope for mother-wit, skill, energy, and industry.† The boyhood of Shakespeare was

* To those who reverence the genius and admire the worth of Shakespeare, no apology will be necessary for presenting these intricate details in such a form as may help to body forth the career of the worthiest son of that Warwickshire which "so brave spirits hast bred."

† It will conduce to brevity and explicitness, we think, to relegate to a note a notice of the facts of the life of the father of "the Star of Poets." John, son of Richard Shakespeare, a substantial farmer in Snitter-

spent among the activities of business, and the various excitements of agricultural life and home labour. He was no doubt tended and trained by his mother in the rudiments of faith and conduct, and when he was "seven years old," being "able to read," and "resident in the town," was sent to the Grammar-school of Stratford-upon-Avon, of which his father—being then (1571) chief Alderman of the borough—was one of the patrons. The masters of that school during Shakespeare's boyhood, 1570-8, were Walter Roche, Thomas Hunt, and Thomas Jenkins; and under them he acquired that "small Latin and less Greek" of which the learned Ben Jonson took notice, and the "little country grammar knowledge" on which the University wits twitted him in aftertimes, but which, according to Mr. Beeston, quoted by Aubrey, was so thorough that "he understood Latin pretty well, for he had been in his younger years a schoolmaster in the country."

field, came to reside, as a tradesman in Henley Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, about 1551; in 1556 he is described in legal documents as "glover" and as "yeoman," and in the same year he purchased the copyhold of a house, with garden and croft attached to it, in Greenhill Street, and a house and garden in Henley Street. In 1557 he was chosen a Member of the Corporation of Stratford, and in the latter part of that year he was elected ale-taster for the borough—having meanwhile given hostages to fortune by marrying Mary Arden, the youngest daughter (by his first marriage) of Richard Arden, of Wilmecote, gentleman, his father's landlord, with whom he received the small estate of Ashbies, containing fifty-six acres of land, besides two tenements in Snitterfield, and the sum of £6 13s. 4d. In 1558 he was chosen one of the four constables of Stratford. On 6th October, 1559, he was re-elected constable, and was also chosen one of the four Affeerors, or arbiters of fines for offences punishable summarily. In 1561 he was re-elected Affeeror, and in September of the same year, he was chosen as one of the chamberlains, and was re-elected next year (1562). He was "appointed an alderman" 4th July, 1565, and acted as high-bailiff 1568-9. He was chief alderman 1571-2, although occupying a farm called Ington Meadow, with a house on it. In 1575, the year of the Kenilworth Festival, when the Corporations of the several surrounding towns mustered to show their loyalty during "the princely pleasures,"—he bought two houses in Henley Street, with relative gardens and orchards—one of the houses being his own residence. In the Spring of 1578, John Shakespeare and Mary his wife, mortgaged their estate of Ashbies to Edmund Lambert, a relative by marriage, who was security for Alderman Shakespeare, for a debt of £5 due to Roger Sadler. In the same year he is only charged 3s. 4d., half the sum paid "for billmen, pikemen, and an archer," by the other aldermen, while he is not taxed to pay anything for the relief of the poor of the borough, tho' every other Alderman is taxed fourpence weekly. In 1579 Shakespeare had not paid his 3s. 4d., and he and Mary his wife, disposed of some property at Snitterfield to Robert Webbe (a relative by Robert Arden's second marriage) for £4. In this deed he is designated of "Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick, *yeoman*." To the same person the Shakespeares disposed of their reversionary rights in other Snitterfield property in 1580, for £40, which sum was offered to Lambert in liquidation of the mortgage on Ashbies, and refused, because there were other debts owing. On 4th July, 1579, Anne, daughter to John Shakespeare was buried, and he then paid the highest fee on the lists for the use of the bell and the pall. In none of the numerous court cases in which John Shakespeare was engaged is his business noted after the date of his marriage. He had either therefore given up his business as glover, or was too well-known to require any further designation. From 1577 to 1586, when he was deprived of his Alderman's gown, John Shakespeare scarcely ever attended the halls—though every absence involved a fine. In the latter year he was on the Jury of a Record Court; the return to a *Distringas* issued against him in the same year affirms that he has nothing in which *he is able* to be distrained, and on this two *capias* were issued. In 1587 he produced a *Habeas Corpus*, shewing that he had been seized as a prisoner, and he was sued for a debt due by his brother Henry, for whom he stood security in that same year. In July and August, 1592, he is engaged as one of the four credible men, or more, whom the law required to make inventories of the goods of persons deceased, and in September he was presented by Sir Thomas Lucy and the other Commissioners

This tradition may have arisen from his having been employed by the masters as a "Prompter," what we would now call a Monitor, or *Repetiteur*.

An equally natural origin may be attributed to another tradition, that he had "learned the trade of *Noverint*," in other words been a lawyer. Shakespeare had an uncle, "Thomas Greene, *alias* Shakespeare," (buried 6th March, 1589-90,) who was an attorney, &c., in Stratford. Shakespeare as a well educated, helpful lad, tho' not apprenticed to this uncle, may yet have acted as copying clerk, on occasion, and so got hold of those law phrases which he employs with such grace and readiness in his poetry. With such opportunities of conjoined employment and enjoyment, as his father's business afforded him, we need not wonder at being told "that when he was a boy he exercised his father's trade, but when he killed a calf, he would do it in high style, and make a speech," so at once doing his duty, and taking the edge off the apparent servility of his occupation.

Besides, he was "inclined naturally to poetry and acting;" and this bent of mind received encouragement from the frequency with which, in his youth, theatrical performances took place at Stratford. Burbage, Greene, Heminge, Tooley and Slye, are all Warwickshire

appointed to make inquiries regarding Jesuits, priests and recusants, as "it is said" not attending the church for fear of process for debt. In 1596 we find a draft of a grant of arms to John Shakespeare, and in 1599 the Herald's College allowed him to write himself John Shakespeare, *gentleman*. In 1601 he joined with several of the burgesses of Stratford in defending them against an action for trespass brought by Sir Edward Grevil. He died intestate, and was buried September 8th, 1601. Shakespeare, as eldest son, inherited from him, at least the Henley Street properties, and *apparently* other "orchards, gardens, ands, tenements and hereditaments" in the neighbourhood, for William Shakespeare bequeaths in his Wil'much that he does not *seem* to have purchased and so must have inherited. It has been usually assumed that from 1575 till his son had acquired wealth and fame John Shakespeare was declining in the world. We see no reason for believing this. The Stratford Corporation would not have borne with a semi-pauper Alderman patiently for ten years. The fact that they did keep him on the rolls, despite his non-attendance, shows that they thought themselves more honoured than he found himself advantaged. The statement of the *distraint* is manifestly incorrect, on whatever account made, for we know he possessed the properties in Henley Street, within the borough, and had other possessions beyond it which are spoken of n a deed dated 1639, as having been heretofore "the *inheritance* of William Shakespeare." On account of these he was legally styled "yeoman." The *capias* I cannot explain, but suppose that it was a legal *ruse*. My impression is that John Shakespeare was a more than ordinarily prosperous and busy man, that the idea of his poverty has been hastily adopted on the hypothesis that he was always resident in and engaged in business at Stratford, whereas he seems to have been largely occupied with agricultural pursuits, hence his frequent involvement in legal proceedings, his absence from the Corporation Halls, his quittance of payments, as a non-resident, and his supposed poverty. The entire course of the facts of his life shows nothing opposed to the idea of competency.

names, and there can be but very little doubt that many of the travelling companies of actors, who held licences to perform in the country as well as in the Metropolis, were natives either of Stratford or its neighbourhood, and that they were received in the Guildhall with a "fellow-feeling." When Mr. John Shakespeare was High Bailiff "the Queen's Players," and "the Earl of Worcester's Players," visited Stratford, (1569.) In 1572, "the Earl of Leicester's," and next year "my Lord of Warwick's" Players performed, evidently therefore the stage was largely patronized by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood.

In 1575, Queen Elizabeth's third visit to Kenilworth, during Shakespeare's boyhood, was paid, and the pageants with which the great Robert Dudley there entertained his Sovereign, have been the themes of enthusiastic annalists. Mr. John Shakespeare was at this time a member of the Corporation of Stratford, and it is highly probable that the Magistracy of all the boroughs in the vicinity took part officially in the ceremonies, by which, with courtly grace, Leicester did homage to Her Majesty. Nor need we doubt that the lively bright-eyed boy, whose "browny locks did hang in crooked curls,"—son of Alderman Shakespeare, and of Mary Arden, whose "antecessors" had fought for and been honoured by the Queen's grandfather, Henry VII., on bloody Bosworth,—would be present at these courtly shows, himself gracefully gallant, as a boy charged with the safety and care of his mother.

In 1576, the players found welcome in Stratford twice, as they did also in 1577. In 1579, Lord Strange's men, and the Countess of Essex' players performed; and in 1580, the Earl of Derby's players occupied the Guildhall, and gave Stratford a taste of their quality.

It must be recollected that the earliest English Comedy, "Ralph Roister Doister," was scarcely a dozen years older than Shakespeare, and our earliest Tragedy, "Ferrex and Porrex" was first performed

January, 1561. The theatre was to the England of Elizabeth's time, lecture hall, club, picture gallery, and place of social resort in one; and gave employment to a large amount of talent, which might otherwise have had no regular outlet.

To Shakespeare's "pregnant dexterity of wit," the performances in the Guildhall of Stratford, where, "In scorn of nature, art gave lifeless life," came as quickening; and the "maiden-tongued," youth who had studied the somewhat turgid, tho' frequently fine poetry and generally sound philosophy of *Seneca's* tragedies; and whose heatening blood had been enraptured by the perusal of *Ovid*, required but small external inducement to attempt "the accomplishment of verse." If we mistake not, some of the earlier tentatives of his skill appeared in 1599, with the imprint of Mr. Jaggard, as "The Passionate Pilgrim, by William Shakespeare." We refer to the amorous sonnets, between Venus and Adonis, that topic, selected from the tenth book of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, which he afterwards made so thoroughly his own in "the first heir of his invention." It could not have been long after—if indeed it was not during his school days, that Shakespeare began to "prattle poesie," for we find him, recalling fondly his youth and its memories, saying—

> "Our love was new, and then but in its spring,
> When I was wont to greet it with my lays."
>
> *Sonnet cii.*

Of Shakespeare's youth and wooing time, we have no information. We have the tradition of the drinking-bout and the crab-tree, on which we lay no stress, and we are told that he was "much given to all unluckinesse in stealing venison," but this we doubt. Shakespeare was a handsome, clever, and likely youth, and, while he yet wanted some months of being nineteen, whether marriage was preceded by betrothal or no, he became a husband in 1582; and in a short time thereafter a father. The marriage-bond was entered into 28th

November, and authorized the marriage of William Shakespeare, then a minor, with Anne Hathaway, on "once asking of the banns of matrimony between them." When or where the marriage ceremony was performed, though it has plausibly been conjectured to have been at Luddington, where Thomas Hunt, Shakespeare's schoolmaster, officiated, we do not know, but they did "afterwards remain and continue like man and wife, according unto the laws in that behalf provided." Anne Hathaway was the daughter of a substantial yeoman of Shottery, near Stratford, with whom the Shakespeares were on intimate terms, Richard Hathaway, who had expired in July, 1582, but whose seal is attached to the marriage-bond. The relatives of both the principals seem to have been consenting parties to the nuptials, as the sureties, Fulco Sandells and John Richardson, were friends of both families.

The first offspring of this union, Susanna, daughter to William Shakespeare, was baptized 26th May, 1583; the only other issue were Hamnet and Judith, son and daughter to William Shakespeare, twins, baptized February 2nd, 1584-5.

During this time the stage was increasing in power, and was making demands on its purveyors for novelties. Of this Shakespeare doubtless heard from his player-friends. "In all probability our poet went to London to be a player. He must have been a born actor; a dramatist, in that shape before he became one in writing. This was the constitution of his nature; the very mould of his mind." "His tendency and inclination, if not his capability as such, must have been known to some of his fellow-townsmen, and he would easily secure a good introduction to the theatre.‡

Whatever his powers as an actor were, (and we know that the *rôle* he performed required dignity of form and grace of manner,) it is

‡ Gerald Massey's Shakespeare's Sonnets and his Private Friends, p. 503.

certain that no man ever better comprehended the correct theory and purpose of theatrical art, and the proper principles of acting, than he, or had a more profound appreciation of the defects and excellencies possible in acting.

Aubrey says, that "he began early to make essays in dramatic poetry, which at that time was very low, and his plays took well." There was then no literature for the masses, except that which was supplied by the pulpit, the ballad, and the stage. Among the learned of the Elizabethan age there was a great stir of thought, and among the unlearned a great love of pageantry and show. The stage united both. It afforded the thinker a common place of communion with the unlearned, because it enabled thought to be exhibited. Hence the love of stage-plays prevailed and the popularity of the drama rose rapidly.

Shakespeare strode manfully forward into the midst of his compeers and competitors—among whom were Lyly, Marlowe, Greene, Nash, Peele, Lodge, Chapman, Drayton, Heywood, Webster, Dekkar, &c., and gave new life to the dramas of his predecessors by the magic touches of a vigorous mind and a noble pen. In those days, originality was not so pressingly demanded as in ours, and Shakespeare was well aware that tradition affords a better ground-work for a popular play than the most consummate invention, that history is more easily wrought up into various forms of attractiveness than pure creations of the imagination; because an interest in the former exists already, an interest in the latter must be created.

It is a well-known fact, that almost all the earlier Dramatists borrowed their plots or founded their plays on Histories, ballads, novels, or prevalent traditions. To these they often adhered most servilely, and yet it was not thought to derogate from their merits, if it did not indeed enhance them by popularizing themes, already attractive

to the frequenters of the theatre. Shakespeare like others, sought his fables in the popular romances and histories of his day. But he conferred on these dry bones of incident, the life, passion, and poetry of his genius, those thoughts of excelling grace and grandeur, that keen clear elegance of expression, and those exquisite forms of unfolding the changes of mind and fortune which impart to his dramas the very heart-beat of reality.

His setting out for London has been explained by various myths. The alleged poverty of his parents, his being addicted to poaching, his being whipped and imprisoned for deer stealing in Sir Thomas Lucy's park, his revengeful pasquinade on the Lord of Charlecote, and his fear of the consequences causing him to take flight to the metropolis. Those who consider the circumstances well will find neither truth nor probability in these statements, and that the natural explanation of the life of Shakespeare, though much less romantic than the fabulous one is much more likely and satisfactory.

Coleridge was of opinion that "chance and the necessities of his genius led him to the drama, his proper province;" ‖ and J. O. Halliwell judiciously remarks on this subject. "It is certain that Shakespeare's departure from Stratford arose in no action of his own that would materially diminish the esteem and respect of his early neighbours and friends; for had this been the case it would have been difficult to imagine [account for?] the anxiety with which he seems to have established himself once more in his native town on the first opportunity that presented itself:" § because this implied no sense of personal disgrace, and a confidence in the favour of his fellow-townsmen, that kindly feeling was reciprocated, on the whole, between them.

It is certainly not unworthy of notice in this connection, that in 1587, "the Queene's plaiers," the company with which Shakespeare

‖ Notes and Lectures upon Shakespeare, &c., vol. I., p. 57.

§ Life of Shakespeare, p. 64.

had formed a connection, paid their *second* visit to Stratford and received a gratuity (xx*s.*) larger than that awarded to any previous company. A similar reward was given to them in 1592, and in 1593, but half only of that was granted in 1596, (the year in which Shakespeare's father applied for a grant of arms or patent of gentility from Herald's College). In the same year 1587, "My Lord of Essex's players," received vs.; the "Earl of Leicester's players," x*s.*; another company iij*s.*, iiij*d.*"; "My Lord of Stratford's Men," iij*s.*, iiij*d.*

The advent of Shakespeare in London too has occasioned other traditions such as the story of his having "picked up a little money, by taking care of the gentlemen's horses who came to the play," and at last hiring "boys under him, who were called Shakespeare's boys," as well as to the more recent (reputed) discoveries of Shakespeare's early proprietorship in the Blackfriars, and his remonstrance along with the other shareholders of that theatre against the City authorities, as having "never given cause of displeasure, in that they have brought into their plays matters of State and Religion, unfit to be handled by them or to be presented before lewde spectators."

Dowdall, writing 10th April, 1693, says "he ran from his master to London, and there was received into the play house as a Servitor and by this means had an opportuity to be what he afterward proved. He was the best of his family." The plain presumption is that in consequence of his father's patronage of the players, of whom several were townsmen or neighbours, perhaps as in the case of Thomas Greene, the Bubble of *Tu Quoque*, his relations; of his own accomplishments as an actor, and of his reputation as a poet, he was incorporated as a partner in a histrionic company who had a respectable theatre in the metropolis as a vamper of old Dramas, actor and person expected "to make himself generally useful;" perhaps he put a little money into the concern, as he certainly did great genius and manifold effort. Theatres

were numerous and competition was keen. Actors, though then under the ban of law as rogues and vagabonds, unless patronized by a Baron of the realm or other honourable person of greater degree were so numerous that no fewer than two hundred held licences. The Blackfriars company in 1583 had been incorporated as "The Queene's Servants."* They had "growne very skilfull and exquisite actors for all matters," and "were allowed wages and liveries as groomes of the chamber."

Dryden, in his prologue to Charles Davenant's *Circe*, 1675, says:—

> "Shakespeare's own muse his Pericles first bore,
> The Prince of Tyre was elder than the Moor."

And Charles Knight gives good reasons (Studies of Shakespeare, chap. II.) for believing that it was originally written about 1587. As *Titus Andronicus* is mentioned along with Kyd's *Jeronimo* in the introduction to Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, 1614. as "five and twenty or thirty years" old, *i.e.* 1584-9, it may also be received as among the Dramatist's first efforts. To his earlier pieces also probably belong *The Comedy of Errors*, *The two Gentlemen of Verona*, *The three parts of Henry VI.*, *Love's Labour Lost*, *All's Well that Ends Well*, and an early draft of *Hamlet*. These notices of the earlier dramas of Shakespeare being premised, the aptness of the reference made to him in "An Epistle to the Gentlemen Students of the Two Universities, by Thomas Nash, prefixed to Robert Greene's *Menaphon*, 1589," may now be printed, and will lead us to consider the relationship of Shakespeare to the Letters of the Elizabethan age.

"It is a common practice, now-a-dayes, amongst a sort of shifting companions, that run through every art and thrive at none, to leave the trade of *Noverint* whereto they were borne, and busie themselves with the indevoures of art, that could scarcely Latanize their neek-verse, if

* Stow's *chronicle*, sub anno.

they should have neede: yet English Seneca, read by candle-light, yields many good sentences, as *Bloud is a beggar*, and so forth: and if you intreat him faire in a frostie morning, he will affoord you whole *Hamlets*, I should say handfuls, of tragical speeches."

This Thomas Nash, of St. John's College, Cambridge, passed B.A. in 1585, and seems to have been expelled from the University for the share he took in a play called "*Terminus et non Terminus*," about 1587. He would be about the same age as Shakespeare; but he became acquainted with Robert Greene, a poet, a prodigal and a profligate, whose ally in all his quarrels he became. They led disorderly lives, but being lavishly productive when put to their shifts, they formed with Peele, Lodge and Marlow, a set of clever care-noughts, whose talent secured them the means of indulging in their favourite dissipations, and, foreseeing that Shakespeare would do their occupation much harm by the settled energy and staid industry with which he plied the profession to which he had attached himself, they resolved to hunt him down.

It will be observed that the sarcastic allusions refer to some one whom Nash supposed to have been apprenticed to the Law, to be but moderately learned, who had the art of inditing good sentences; and he gives the unintentional, yet thoroughly calculated spice of personality to it by dropping, seemingly by accident, a key to his meaning in the use of *Hamlets* for *handfuls*. Detraction is often the prelude to fame. It shews at all events that a person is noticeable. It is evident that this author was treading on the heels of his "set" pretty closely, that he was too successful to be left unnoticed, and not yet eminent enough to deter the writer from striving to wound him with contempt.

We quote now a passage from Nash's "Anatomie of Absurditie," 1590, which continues the castigation, and imparts a few more touches to the portrait of Shakespeare during his years of struggle, drawn by his enemies. As the passage refers to the "Country grammar know-

ledge" of a playwright, who is also the author of *Sonnets* which were bringing popularity, it can refer to none except the money-making Stratford Poet.

"What will they not faine for gain? Hence come our babbling ballets and our new-found songs and *sonnets* which every red-nose fiddler hath at his fingers' end, and every ignorant all-knight breathes forth over the pot as soon as his brain waxeth hot. . . . Were it that the infamy of their *ignorance* did redound only upon themselves, I could be content to apply my speech otherwise than to their Apuleyan ears; but sith they obtain *the name of our English* poets, and thereby make men think more basely of the wits of the country, I cannot but turn them out of their counterfeit livery, and brand them on the forehead, that all men may know their falsehood. Well may that saying of Campanus be applied to our English poets:—"*They make poetry an occupation; lying is their living, and fables are their moveables.*" . . . . . "It makes the *learned sort* to be silent, when, as they see, *unlearned sots* so insolent. These bussards think knowledge a burthen, tapping it before they have half tunned it, venting it before they have filled it, in whom that saying of the orator is verified, *Ante ad dicendum quam ad cognoscendum veniunt.* They come to speak before they come to know. They contemn *arts* as unprofitable, contenting themselves with *a little country grammar knowledge*, God wote. Such kind of poets were they that Plato excluded from his Commonwealth; and amisse it were not *if these, which meddle with the art they know not, were bequeathed to Bridewell, there to learn a new occupation*; so those rude rithmours, with their jarring verse, alienate all men's mindes from delighting in number's excellence, which they have so defaced, that we may well exclaime with the poet, *Quantum mutatus ab illo.*"

Nash, we see, knew that Shakespeare had got hold of "Grammar," *i.e.* Classical "Knowledge," and that he was neither, like all *his* set, a

Bachelor, nor a Master of *Arts*, of one or "both of the Universities," but he did not know Davies' story of the Deer-stealing, whipping and imprisonment, for he thought Bridewell would enable him to "learn a new occupation."

Nash was the inveterate enemy of Gabriel Harvey, Edward Spenser's friend, and Shakespeare was an ardent admirer of Spenser. In a *Sonnet* in *the Passionate Pilgrim*, he says:—

> "Dowland to thee is dear, whose heavenly touch
> Upon the lute, doth ravish human sense,
> Spenser to me, whose deep conceit is such
> As passing all conceit, needs no defence."

Sir Philip Sidney, Spenser and Shakespeare, held the same high views of the power of poetry proper—for the Drama was not regarded as poetry, till Shakespeare made it so. This expressed admiration of (as Nash says) "The Fairie Singer's stately tunéd Verse," leads us to quote a passage from "Colin Clout's Come Home Again," which received its imprimatur, says the author, "from my house at Kilcolman, December 27th, 1591, although not published for some time thereafter, and was probably added to in the proof. Mentioning the English Poets, in esteem, during his visit to England, 1589, Spenser says:—

> "And there, *though last, not least*, is *Aetion;*
> *A gentler* Shepherd, may nowhere be found;
> Whose muse, full of high thought's invention
> Doth, like himself, *heroically sound.*"

On all hands this is admitted to be a reference to Shakespeare, the latest, though not the least worthy of—

> "The golden brood of great Apollo's wit."

The relegation of this poem, usually ascribed to 1596, to its true date and reference, 1591, shews that during Spenser's visit to England, he knew what had been going on in poetical circles, of the controversy between Nash and Harvey, and had learned even so early to appreciate "our pleasant Willy," and therefore, it entirely removes the difficulty

formerly felt in accepting certain lines which Spenser puts into the mouth of Thalia, the Muse of Comedy, as referring to Shakespeare. The poem was written while Spenser was in England, 1589-90; while Greene in his Perimedes, 1588, was jibing at "a novice who tickles them with self-love," as one who, "set the end of Scholarship, in an English blank verse," and Nash vexed by those "who think to out-brave better pens, with the swelling bombast of bragging blank verse," was venting his rage against a new rival; and it was published in 1591, about the time when "Colin Clout's. Come Home Again" was in progress.

These lines from Spenser's Tears of the Muses, are:—

"Fine counterfeisance, and unhurtful sport,
Delight and laughter, decked in seemly sort.
  All these, and all that else the comic stage
With seasoned wit, and goodly pleasance graced,
By which man's life, in his likest image
Was limned forth, are wholly now defaced;
And those sweet wits, which wont the like to frame,
Are now despised, and made a laughing game.
  And he, the man whom Nature's self had made
To mock herself, and truth to imitate,
With kindly counter under mimic shade,
Our pleasant Willy, ah! is dead of late:
With whom all joy and jolly merriment
Is also deaded and in dolour drent.
  Instead thereof scoffing scurrility,
And scornful folly, with contempt is crept,
Rolling in rhymes of shameless ribaldry
Without regard, or due decorum kept;
Each idle wit, at will, presumes to make,
And doth the learned's task upon him take.
  But that same gentle spirit, from whose pen
Large streams of honey, and sweet nectar flow,
Scorning the boldness of such base-born men,
Which dare their follies forth so rashly throw;
Doth rather choose to sit in idle cell,
Than so himself, to mockery to sell."

In the third of Gabriel Harvey's "Foure letters, and certaine Sonnets," 1592, in reply to Nash, he launches out into a panegyrical advice to a poet, who had been attacked by Greene's set, whom we take to be Shakespeare; for, considering the names mentioned and therefore

excluded, the models proposed, the warnings given, and all the allusions made, the reference is applicable, so far as we know, to no other poet of the time.

"I speak to a poet. . . . . Good sweet Oratour, be a diuine poet indeede; and vse heauenly eloquence indeede; employ thy golden talent with amounting vsance, indeede; and with heroicall cantoes, honour, right virtue, and braue valour, indeede; as noble Sir Philip Sidney and gentle Maister Spenser, haue done with immortal fame: and I will bestow more complements, of rare amplifications vpon thee, than euer any bestowed vppon them; or this tongue ever affoorded; or any Aretinish mountaine of huge exaggerations can bring foorth. Right artificiality (whereat I once aimed to the uttermost power of my slender capacity) is not mad-brained, or ridiculous, or absurd, or blasphemous, or monstrous; but deepe-conceited, but pleasurable, but delicate, but exquisite, but gracious, but admirable; not according to the fantasticall mould of *Aretine* or *Rabelays*, but according to the fine modell of *Orpheus*, *Homer*, *Pindarus*, and excellentest witts of Greece, and of the lande that flowed with milke and honey. *Such* liuely springes of streaming eloquence, and *such* right Olympicall hilles of amountinge witte, I cordially recommend to the deer louers of the Muses, and, namely, to the professed sonnes of the same,—Edmund Spenser, Richard Stanihurst, Abraham France, Thomas Watson, Samuell Daniell, Thomas Nash, and the rest; whome I affectionately thancke for their studious endeuours, commendably in enriching and polishing their natiue tongue, neuer so furnished or embellished, as of late. *The right noovice of pregnante, and aspiring conceit*, will not outskippe any precious gemme of invention, or any beautifull floure of elocution, that may richely adorne, or gallantly bedecke the trimme garland of *his budding stile*. I speak generally to euery springing wit; but more specially to a few, and at this instante to one, [Shakespeare,] whome I salute with a hundred blessings, and entreate, with as many prayers, to

loue them that loue all good wittes, and hate none, but the Diuell and his incarnate impes, notoriously professed."

On 3rd September, 1592, Robert Greene died, and shortly after his demise, Henry Chettle, one of the miscellaneous writers, and minor dramatists of the time, gave to the public, Greene's "Groatsworth of witt, bought with a million of repentance." In this work, Roberto [Greene] who, afterwards becomes "famoused for an arch-playmaking poet," addresses a person who turns out to be "a player," and "a country author passing at a Morall," thus "A player! I tooke you rather for a gentleman of great living; for if by outward habit men should be censured, I tell you you would be taken for a substantial man." "So I am where I dwell, quoth the player, reported able at my own cost, to build—a windmill. What though the world once went hard with me, when I was fayne to carry my playing fardle a foot back? *Tempora Mutantur!*" This passage shews that Greene had in view a prudent versatile person *from* the country who was getting rich, and was respected *in* his native place, and marks more clearly the person alluded to in the following extract:—

"To these Gentlemen his quondam acquaintance, that spend their wits in making playes, R. G. wisheth a better exercise and wisdome to preuent his extremities."

"Wonder not (for with thee will I first beginne), thou famous gracer of tragedians (*i. e.* Marlowe), that Greene, who hath said with thee, like the fool in his heart, 'There is no God,' should now giue glorie vnto his greatnesse; for penetrating is his power, his hand lyes heauy vpon me, he hath spoken vnto me with a voyce of thunder, and I have felt he is a God that can punish enemies. Why should thy excellent wit his gift, be so blinded that thou shouldest giue no glory to the giuer? . . . "With thee I ioyne young Iuuenale (*i.e.* Lodge), that byting satyrist, that lastly with mee together writ a comedie. Sweet boy, might I

aduise thee, be aduised, and get not many enemies by bitter words: inueigh against vaine men, for thou canst doo it, no man better, no man so well; thou hast a libertie to reproue all and name none; for one being spoken to, all are offended,—none beeing blamed, no man is iniuried. . . . "And thou (*i.e.* Peele) no lesse deseruing then the other two, in some things rarer, in nothing inferior, driuen (as myselfe) to extreame shifts, a little haue I to say to thee; and were it not an idolatrous oath, I would sweare by sweet S. George thou art vnworthy better hap, sith thou dependest on so meane a stay. Base-minded men, all three of you, if by my misery yee bee not warned; for vnto none of you (like me) sought those burs to cleaue; those puppets, I meane, that speak from our mouths, those anticks garnisht in our colours. Yes, trust them not; for there is an vpstart crow (*i.e.* Shakespeare) beautified with our feathers, that, with his *Tygres heart wrapt in a players hyde*, supposes hee is as well able to bombast out a blank-verse as the best of you; and, beeing an *absolute Johannes-fac-totum*, is in his owne conceyt the onely *Shakescene* in a countrey. Oh, that I might intreat your rare wittes to bee imployed in more profitable courses, and let these apes imitate your past excellence, and neuer more acquaynt them with your admyred inuentions! I know the best husband of you all will neuer prooue an vsurer, and the kindest of them all will neuer prooue a kinde nurse."

By the "crow beautified with our feathers," and "the onely Shakscene in a countrey," it is evident that Greene alludes to Shakespeare, who, beyond all doubt, began to cater for the stage, by altering the works of other dramatists:—"our feathers" must mean certain plays which had been written, either separately or conjointly, by Greene, Marlow, Lodge, or Peele. It is well-known that *The Second* and *Third Parts* of Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*, are founded on two old "histories" entitled *The First Part of the Contention betwixt the two Famous houses of York and Lancaster*, &c., and *The True Tragedie of Richard Duke*

of Yorke, &c., and that in *The True Tragedie*, and also in *The Third Part of Henry VIth.*, act 1; sc. 4, occurs the line—

"O tiger's heart, wrapt in a woman's hide."—

Which Greene here parodies,—"with his *Tygres heart wrapt in a players hyde.*"†

By the testimonies of enemies we see that Shakespeare was getting up irresistibly, ("an upstart crow") that he had developed a genius in his vamping up of old plays, ("*beautified* with our feathers") which excited jealousy and envy, that his industry and handiness were remarkable, ("being an absolute Johannes-Factotum,") and that his style ("bombast out a blank verse") had attracted attention. That Shakespeare *felt* the sneering allusion in the passage may be seen in his Hamlet II, 2, where Polonius, reading—"To the celestial and soul's idol, the most *beautified* Ophelia," remarks, "that's an ill phrase, a vile phrase; *beautified* is a vile phrase;" and that he *resented* it we learn from a public statement which Henry Chettle prefixed to his "Kind-Harts Dreame," &c., in the following terms:—

"About three months since," says Chettle, "died M. Robert Greene, leaving many papers in sundry booke-sellers hands; among other, his *Groatsworth of wit*, in which a letter written to diuers playmakers is offensively by one or two of them taken. With neither of them that take offence was I acquainted, and with one of them (*i.e.* Marlow) I care not if I neuer be: the other (*i.e.* Shakespeare), whome at that time I did not so much spare as since I wish I had, for that as I haue moderated the heate of liuing writers, and might haue vsde my owne discretion, (especially in such a case) the author being dead, that I did not, I am as sory as if the originall fault had beene my fault, *because myselfe have seene his demeanor no lesse ciuill than he exelent in the qualitie he professes;* besides, *diuers of worship haue reported his*

† A. Dyce's Account of R. Greene and his writings, p. 60.

vprightnes of dealing which argues his honesty, and his facetious grace in writing that aprooues his art.

Thus Greene's posthumous enmity brought out Chettle's plain testimony; then, for reply to Nash in regard to "Country Grammar Knowledge," and his implied inferiority as a poet to the University pens, Shakespeare issued in 1593 his *Venus and Adonis* with the rebuking motto: *Let the rabble wonder at base things, to me also golden locked Apollo shall supply cups filled with Castalian water.*

> "Vilia miretur Vulgus; mihi flavus Apollo
> Pocula Castalia plena ministret aqua."—*Ovid.*

Next year Shakespeare chose again a classical subject, *Lucreece*, bringing himself into full-point comparison with the scholarly wits, in proof of his power, originality, and ability, to deal with learned tasks, so that no more could he be twitted with being merely *beautified* with the feathers of others, and a direct and pungent negative was given to the question propounded by R. B. 1594.

> "Greene gave the ground, to all that went before him
> Nay more! the men that *so eclipst his fame*
> Purloined his plumes. Can they deny the same"? ‡

Both poems were dedicated, in manly and straightforward terms, contrasting strongly with the subservient prefaces common at that day, to "the Right Hon. Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and Baron of Titchfield," who had early acquired a reputation for his patronage of letters; and for whom, according to Gerald Massey's theory, Shakespeare wrote a large proportion of his sonnets in promotion of his Lordship's suit to Lady Elizabeth Vernon.

After these clouds of obloquy had been dispersed, there came the time of hearty recognition and prosperity. *Titus Andronicus* had been entered at Stationers' Hall for publication, February 6th, 1593; Venus and Adonis, 13th April of the same year (to be issued on his

‡ Greene's Funeralls, by R[ichard] B[arnefield] sig. C.

29th birthday?); a second edition was issued in 1594; and *Lucreece*, then newly out, is spoken of by Willobie in his *Avisa*, 1594, thus:—

> Though Collatine have deerely bought
> To high renown a lasting life,
> And found what most in vaine have sought,
> To have a faire and constant wife;
> Yet Tarquyne pluct his glistering grape,
> And *Shakespeare paints poor Lucreece' rape.*

Michael Drayton in his Matilda, 1594, mentions this poem in the following lines:—

> "*Lucreece*, of whom proud Rome hath boasted long,
> *Lately revived to live another age,*
> And here arrived to tell of Tarquin's wrong,
> Her chaste denial and the tyrant's rage,
> *Acting her passions on our stately stage;*
> She is remembered, all forgetting me,
> Yet I as fair and chaste as e'er was she."

But in 1608, when Thomas Heywood had produced "The Rape of Lucreece; a true Roman Tragedy," as there was a chance of misconstruction between the *poem* and the *play*, Drayton deleted these lines in subsequent editions.

In a work ascribed to W[illiam] C[larke] entitled *Polimanteia* (Sig. R. 2. rev.) issued at Cambridge, 1595, it is stated that "all praise the *Lucreece* of Sweete Shakespeare"; and in a play first publicly acted by the Students of St. John's (Southampton's) College, Cambridge, about 1595, several notices of contempory poets occur by some one who had felt them knowingly. One referring to Shakespeare runs thus:—

> "*Jud.* Who loves *Adonis'* love, or *Lucreece's* rape,
> His sweeter voice contains heart-robbing life;
> Could but a graver subject him content,
> Without love's foolish lazy languishment."

"*Burbage.* A little teaching will mend these faults, and it may be, besides, they will be able to pen a part.

Kempe. Few, of the University, pen plays well; they smell too much of that writer Ovid and that writer's 'Metamorphoses, and talk

too much of Proserpina and Jupiter. Why here's our fellow, Shakespeare, puts them all down—Aye, and Ben Jonson too. O, that Ben Jonson is a pestilent fellow: he brought up Horace, giving the poets a pill; but our fellow Shakspeare hath given him a purge that made him bewray his credit.

Bur. It is a shrewd fellow indeed. I wonder these scholars stay so long; they appointed to be here presently, that we might try them —oh, here they come."

The relations of Ben Jonson and Shakespeare, who was nearly ten years his senior, had not begun in 1595, so that we presume the prose part to be additions put to the play when brought on the stage again in 1602, at a time, after the *Poetaster*, when some unfriendly passes between the two dramatists had interrupted their general friendliness and good fellowship. The extracts we have given prove sufficiently that the mist had been scattered, and that Shakespeare as a dramatist and poet, had achieved a decided success in his wooing of fame and fortune. There was one drawback in regard to his aims and claims. He had acquired money and reputation, and he aspired to buy himself "some Lordship in the Country," but as an actor *he* was a "Vagabond," and as a poet he was only in the eye of the law a "Minstrel." This "Vulgar scandal" he must wipe off, hence, in 1596, he induced his father, it is presumed, to apply to Herald's College for a grant of arms, with provision that "it shall be lawful for the said John Shakespeare, Gent., and for his *children, issue,* and *posterity*" . . . to make show of and bear blazon the same." A draft of these was prepared, but an opposition was raised and "a libellous scrowle against certain Arms supposed to be wrongfully given" was put in. The statements made in the original draft were revised and a new grant was made in 1599. Meanwhile, by the first draft, John Shakespeare became *Gentleman.* The joy expected from the attainment of this great step towards founding a county family was dashed in the very midst of its progress by the

sickening and death of Hamnet, son of William Shakespeare, who was buried 11th August, 1596.

In a letter written 24th January, 1597, we find this passage:—

"Our Countriman Mr. Shaxpeare is willinge to disburse some monei upon some od yarde land or other att *Shottri* or near about us; he thinketh it a veri fitt patterne to move him to deale in the matter of our tithes. Bi the instructions we can geve him thereof, and bi the frendes he can make therefore, wee thinke it a fair mark for him to shootte att and not impossible to hitt. It obtained would advance him indeede and would do us much good."

And thereafter there follows an earnest Latin invocation to do his utmost to influence Shakespeare. In 1597 Shakespeare bought from Mr. Underhill "one messuage, two barns and two gardens, with the appurtenances"—New Place; and in 1598 he probably altered or re-built it; for in that year the Corporation "paid to Mr. Shakespere for on lod of ston xd., and there seems no other plausible reason for his having such an article to sell. In February of the same year there was great scarcity in Stratford, and fears being entertained of local disturbances, a note of all the corn and malt in the town was taken. Shakespeare had in the Chapel Street Ward, where New Place is, "ten quarters;" two others only in that ward having larger quantities. He was now William Shakespeare *Generosus*, a land holder, and proprietor of the best house in his native town, with all the influence and profit thence accruing.

But he was not meanwhile forgetful of his Dramatic pursuits. Many plays had been produced and several had been printed, the Globe Theatre had been built and opened, he had introduced Ben Jonson to a higher round of the Dramatic ladder by procuring the representation of, and acting in, "Every Man in his Humour" at Blackfriars; and his personal repute was gaining ground, as may be seen

from the Palladis Tamia, Wit's Treasury being the second part of Wit's Commonwealth, by Francis Meres, 1598. The author was a minister and a schoolmaster, educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, B.A., 1587, M.A., 1591. He compiled many school-books, of which the above was one. In the passage referred to, twelve plays by Shakespeare, only some of which were printed, are noted, not as all he had written, but as examples of his power or proofs of Meres' criticism. His statements are valuable as a biographical contribution towards the chronology of the plays, and as an abstract of the current opinion concerning the Dramatist in 1598. From the mention he makes of Shakespeare's "sugred Sonnets among his private friends," Meres seems to have had access to literary circles, and his evidence goes to prove that Shakespeare was ranked by his contemporaries as one of the most esteemed poets, and was regarded as unrivalled in the combined excellencies of his tragic and comic muse, as well as unexampled in the prolific character of his genius.

The publisher of Meres' *Palladis Tamia* when that work had dispelled the author's anonymity, issued "*Love's Labour Lost*, as it was presented before Her Highness this last Christmas, (*i.e.* 1597,) newly augmented and corrected by William Shakespeare;" and Andrew Wise; re-issued Richard II. and Richard III., with the author's name on the title-page, though he had but a short time previously published "The Historie of Henrie the Fourth," without naming the author. Richard Field issued the third edition of *Lucreece* in the same year. "The Merchant of Venice was entered at Stationers' Hall 22nd July, 1598, and in Richard Barnefield's "Poems in Divers Humours," published in 1598, and re-issued in 1615 in his *Lady Pecunia*, after verses devoted respectively to Spenser, Daniel and Drayton, thus proceeds:—

"And Shakspere thou whose honey-flowing vain,
(Pleasing the world) thy praises doth contain,
Whose Venus and whose Lucrece (sweet and chast)
Thy name in fame's immortal book have plac't

Live ever you, at least in fame live ever;
Well may the body die, but fame die never."

"Henry IV.," which had been published without the author's name in 1598, was re-issued in 1599 as "newly corrected by Wm. Shakespeare." "Romeo and Juliet" which had been issued in 1597, as it hath been often with great applause plaid publiquely" in such hot haste that two different printers, using different founts of type were engaged in getting it out, was re-published as "newly corrected, augmented and amended." In Weelke's Madrigals some verses of Shakespeare's appear set to music, a small Miscellany of poems, called "The Passionate Pilgrim," by W. Shakespeare, was issued unwarrantably and piratically, such was the *taking* power of his name—by W. Jaggard, and among Weever's "Epigrams," 1599, we find one:—

AD GULIELMUM SHAKESPEARE.

Honie-tougued *Shakespeare* when I saw thine issue
I sware Appollo got them and no other;
Their rosie-tinted features clothed in tissue,
Some heaven-born goddess said to be their mother,
Rose-cheekt *Adonis* with his amber tresses,
Faire fire-hot *Venus* charming him to love her;
Chaste *Lucretia*, Virgine-like her dresses,
Proud lust-stung *Tarquine* seeking still to prove her:
Romeo, *Richard*, more *whose names I know not*,
Their sugerd tongues and power-attractive beauty—
Say they are saints—although as saints they shew not,
For thousand vowes to them subjective dutie,
They burn in love, thy children, *Shakespeare*. Let them;
Go, woo thy muse! More nymphish brood, beget them."

In 1600, several selections of poetic masterpieces were issued, of these, *England's Parnassus* contained 90 excerpts from Shakespeare, England's Helicon, 3, and Belvedere, or the Garden of the Muses, several more; new editions of his two poems and of some of his plays were published, while *Much Ado About Nothing; A Midsummer Night's Dream; The Merchant of Venice; Henry IV.*, part 2, and *Henry V.* were newly added to the published list of Shakespeare's works. "A life of Sir John Oldcastle," composed by Munday, Drayton, Wilson

and Hathaway, was published as "written by William Shakespeare" on the colourable pretext, we suppose, that in Henry V. Oldcastle is used instead of Falstaff, and that Shakespeare had probably contributed through his brother-in-law (?) some lines to the piece. Oldcastle had been used of old by priests and friars as a braggart buffoon, but Weever and James having entered upon a defence of the noble Knight and Martyr, John Oldcastle, the good Lord Cobham succeeded in convincing Shakespeare of his error in following the fashion of the day, and in an Epilogue to Henry IV., he asserts to the audience, "Oldcastle died a Martyr, and *this* (Falstaff) is not the man." To "the first essay of a new British Poet," Robert Chester's "Love's Martyr, or Rosalind's Complaint," Shakespeare, along with Ben Jonson, Marston and Chapman, contributed a few verses in 1601, and in the same year, "*The Poetaster*, by Ben Jonson was performed. In it, Shakespeare is represented as *Virgil*, Jonson as *Horace*, Marston as *Crispinus*, and Dekkar as *Demetrius*. Here is Shakespeare's character as given in this play:—

That which he hath writ
Is with such judgment labour'd and distill'd
Through all the needful uses of our lives,
That could a man remember but his lines,
He should not touch at any serious point,
But he might breathe his spirit out of him.

* * * * *

His learning savours not the school-like gloss,
That most consists in echoing words and terms,
And soonest wins a man an empty name;
Nor any long or far-fetched circumstance
Wrapp'd in the curious generalities of arts;
But a direct and analytic sum
Of all the worth and first effects of arts.
And for his poesy, 'tis so ramm'd with life,
That it shall gather strength of life with being,
And live hereafter more admired than now.

On St. Stephen's Night, Twelfth Night, and Shrove Tuesday, 1601, the Globe Company performed before Her Majesty, and the "Merry Wives of Windsor," which had been, it is said, produced by Queen Elizabeth's command, was entered in Stationers' Hall. In a

list of witnesses, the name of Mr. John Shakespeare stands, and in the same year it appears again in the burial register of Stratford, thus:—"1601, Sept. 8th, Mr. Johanes Shakespeare." The dramatist was fatherless, and Wm. Shakespeare, proprietor of New Place, became heir to "the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever scituate, lyeinge and beinge in the towns, hambletts, villages, feilds and grounds of Stratford-upon-Avon, Old Stratford, Bishopton or Welcombe, or any of them," which had belonged to the glover, yeoman, and gentleman of Henley Street.

In May of the following year Shakespeare purchased 107 acres of arable land in the parish of Old Stratford from William and John Combe, "for and in consideration of three hundred and twentie pounds of current Englishe money," and the conveyance was "sealed and delivered to Gilbert Shakespeare (his brother) to the use of the within-named Wm. Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county aforesaid, gentleman," in the presence of witnesses. In September, 1602, Walter Getley surrendered at a Court Baron of the manor of Rowington, to William Shakespeare, a house in Dead Lane, Stratford, near New Place. A similar feeling to that which had in London led to despite of "the upstart crow," seems to have existed among the burgesses of Stratford a little fit of spleen at his success in becoming, though an actor, one of the landed gentlemen of England, was aroused; for in December of this same year it was resolved by the Corporation, "that there shall be no playes or interludes played in the chamber, nor any part of the house or court from henceforth, upon pain that whosoever of the Bailiff, Aldermen and Burgesses of this Borough shall give leave or licence thereunto shall forfeit for every offence ten shillings."—a resolution which was so ineffective that on February 7th, 1612, a more stringent order was drawn out, and the penalty increased to ten pounds.

The literary records of 1602 are somewhat scanty. "The Merry Wives of Windsor," as it had been "acted before Her Majesty and

elsewhere" was published, and "Othello" was presented before Queen Elizabeth at Harefield in Middlesex, the residence of Sir Thomas Egerton, by "Burbage's players." "The Revenge of Hamlet" was entered at Stationers' Hall though not published till 1603, and in 1604 "newly imprinted and enlarged to almost as much again as it was, according to the true and perfect coppie." It had been performed at Newington Butts in 1594, and is alluded to in Lodge's "Wit's Miserie, or The World's Madnesse," in 1596, in these words:—"the ghost who cried so miserably at the theatre *Hamlet, revenge!*" It has been suggested with some plausibility that the puzzle of History called "Essex" was well calculated to become that problem of the Critics, called Hamlet;" and this delay in the publication may have been politic while the Queen lived, on that account.

In 1603 Ben Jonson's "Seganus was produced. It was a work "wherein a second pen had a good share." Shakespeare performed in the piece but it failed. Jealous of his reputation, Jonson published the play, omitting his friend's share, "in place of which," he says, "I have rather chosen to put weaker, and no doubt less pleasing, of my own, than to defraud *so happy a genius* of his right by my loathed usurpation." Who could this be but Shakespeare reciprocating the good feeling of the *Poetaster?*

In the *Microcosmus*, 1603, p. 125, in allusion to Shakespeare's Sonnet cxi, beginning—

"Oh! for my sake do you with Fortune chide"

John Davis wrote some lines which from a marginal reference are supposed to refer to Shakespeare and Burbage; they run as follows:—

"Players! I love ye, and your qualitie
As ye are men that pass-time not abused
And *some* I love for painting poesie. W. S. R. B.
And say fell *Fortune* cannot be excused
That hath for better uses you refused

Wit, Courage, good Shape, good parts and all good
As long as all these goods are no worse used
And tho' the Stage doth *stain good gentle blood*
Yet generous yee are in minde and moode."

"The Great Elizabeth," who had delighted in the creations of our Bard, and who being accustomed to poetic flattery, was perhaps touched with jealousy because he did not directly praise her, is reported to have showed him a special courtesy as she passed along the stage to her seat, by letting her glove drop where he must needs stoop to pick it up, and so receive her personal thanks. He, though engrossed with the character, Henry IV., which he was performing, saw the Queen's drift and said, when about to make his exit—

"And tho' now bent on this high embassage
Yet stoop we to pick up our Cousin's glove."

at the same time delivering the friendly token to Her Majesty. We have a fancy that to this incident the Sonnets 82 to 86 link themselves naturally—especially as they refer to Spenser, who in "the proud full sail of his great verse," *The Fairy Queen*, is entirely devoted to Elizabeth's praise.

The royal patron of Shakespeare died 29th of March, 1603, and the poets sung of her worth and their loss. In Henry Chettle's "England's Mourning Garment" we find this reference to Shakespeare's silence:—

"Not doth the silver-tongued Melicert
  Drop from his honied muse one sable teare,
To mourne her death that graced his desert,
  And to his lines opened her royall ear.
Shepheard, remember our Elizabeth,
And sing her Rape, done by that Tarquin, Death."

On 7th May James I. and VI. arrived in London, and Shakespeare's company, which was probably that "one companzie of gentlemene players" sent during the summer of 1589 by Queen Elizabeth to amuse King James, received a warrant, under the Privy Seal, from "our manor of Greenwiche, the 17th day of May, 1603, by which Our Servants

Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, Richard Burbadge, Augustine Philippes, John Heminge, Henri Condell, William Slye, Robert Armyn, Richard Cowley, and the rest of their associates," are licensed and authorized "to use and exercise the arte and facultie of playing Comedies, tragedies, histories, enterludes, moralls, pastoralls, stage-playes, and such other like as they have already studied, or hereafter shall use or studie, as well for the recreation of our lovinge subjects as for our solace and pleasure . . . . as well within their now usuall house called the Globe, within our County of Surrey, as alsoe within anie towne halls or mont halls, or other convenient places within the liberties and freedome of anie other citie, university, towne, or borough whatsoever, within our said realms and dominions." So proving what Ben Jonson says, that Shakespeare's muse "did take Eliza and our James."

In 1604 he is mentioned by the teacher and patron of Ben Jonson, and one of the grantors of his Arms, William Camden, in his *Remains*, as "a most pregnant wit;" and in the same year Shakespeare brought an action against Philip Roger in the Court of Stratford for £1 15 10, being the price of malt sold and delivered to him at different times.

In July, 1605, Shakespeare took up the matter of the Tithes suggested to him by Sturley in 1598, by purchasing at a cost of £400 the unexpired term of a moiety of a lease granted in 1544 for 92 years, of the Tithes of Stratford, Old Stratford, Bishopton and Welcombe, on corne grayne and hey, on woole, lambe, hempe, flax, &c.; the other moiety being held by Thomas Combes and "Wm. Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon, Gentleman." This made provision for himself till he should have passed three score and ten years, in the shape of an annuity, and feeling in himself—

> "The glowing of such fire
> That on the ashes of his youth doth lie."

He began to long for retirement and for the preparation required by "Time's thievish progress to Eternity."

His hopes of founding a family had been bitterly dashed by Hamnet's death in 1596, now, having provision made for his family and himself, he seems to have stayed purchase, husbanded production, devoted himself to life, its duties and the minor businesses which they entailed.

In this same year "The Comedie of Errors" is noticed in a tract by Thomas Dekkar, entitled "News from Hell;" Augustine Philips, a fellow-actor and co-partner in the Globe bequeathed "to William Shakespeare a 30s. piece in gold," in May; in September he is noted as one of the trained band of Barlichway, and on the 21st December *Lear* was performed at Whitehall. In 1606, Shakespeare is noted in a survey of Rowington Manor, of date 1st August, as holding the house in Walker Street, near New Place, which he had bought from Walter Getley. In 1607, William Barksted published Myrrha, the mother of Adonis, or Luste's Prodigies, which he closes with this stanza alluding to *Venus and Adonis*:—

"But stay, my muse, in thy own confines keepe;
  And wage not warr with so deere lov'd a neighbor;
But having sung thy day-song, rest and sleepe,
  Preserve thy small fame and his greater favor.

His song was worthie merit (Shakespeare) hee
Sung the fair blossome, thou the wither'd tree;
Laurel is due to him; his art and witt
Hath purchas'd it; cypress thy brow will fit."

And in the Scourge of Folly, (1607,) by John Davies (of Hereford) Shakespeare is addressed in these lines:—

To our English Terence Mr. Will Shakespeare.

"Some say good Will, which I in sport do sing,
  Hadst thou not plaid some kingly parts in sport,
Thou hadst him a companion for a king,
  And beene a king among the meaner sort.
Some others rail; but rail as they think fit,
Thou hast no railing, but a reigning wit:
And honesty thou sow'st which they do reape,
So to increase their stocke which they do keepe."

A *fifth* edition of Venus and Adonis, and a *sixth* of Lucreece—the latter by John Wreitton in Edinburgh—were issued, and *Lear* was entered in Stationers' Hall in 1607. But more important events mark this year. In it Dr. John Hall, chief medical practitioner in Stratford, born 1575, married on June 5th, Susanna, Shakespeare's eldest daughter, aged 24; and on 31st December, Edmond Shakespeare, a *player*, the poet's youngest brother, then only 27, was buried in the Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark. Next year too, Lawrence Fletcher, his partner at the Globe, died; in "1608, Sep. Mayry Shaxpere, Wydowe," the mother of Shakespeare, was buried, "given to unsubstantial death," and Shakespeare doubtlessly felt when his mother died"—

> "This world to me is like a lasting storm
> Whirling from me my friends."

Among the deaths of 1608, was that of Thomas Whittington, shepherd to Richard Hathaway, (possibly the prototype of Corin, the *natural* philosopher in As you Like it,) who bequeathed "unto the poor of Stratford 40s., that is in the hand of Anne Shaxspere, wyfe unto Mr. Wyllyam Shaxpere." He had been made a grandfather by the birth of Susanna's eldest child—Elizabeth Hall—baptized 21st February, 1608, and he stood sponsor to a boy named after himself, *William* Walker, to whom in his will he left 20s. in gold.

On 15th March, 1609, the records of the court of Stratford show that Shakespeare instituted a process for £6 of debt, and 24s. damages and costs, against John Addenbrooke. He could not be found, and the dramatist pursued his surety, Thomas Horneby, on 7th June thereafter. A proof not only that he had business in Stratford, but that he attended to it.

In 1609, *Pericles*,—which, though published three times with Shakespeare's name on the title page before the issue of the first folio, did not appear in that, the earliest edition of his plays—was published, as was also *Troilus and Cresida*, in two editions. But the chief literary

interest of 1609, is entered 2nd May, in the Stationers' register, by Tho[mas] Thorpe, "A booke called Shakespeare's Sonnets," published as "never before *imprinted*," in a small 4to., containing 154 Sonnets and "A Lover's complaint," with this enigmatical dedication. "To the only begetter of these insuing Sonnets Mr. W. H. all happiness and that eternity promised by our ever living poet, wisheth the well wishing adventurer T. T." a work and dedication, which have both alike been "insoluble problems" to the critics and the despair of readers.

It was towards the close of 1609, after September 9th, that Shakespeare took up his residence and determined on spending his learned leisure at New Place. Thither he went with his wife, his unwedded daughter Judith, and probably Dr. Hall and Susanna, with Elizabeth his grand-daughter. It has been surmised that the poet's wedded life was an unhappy one. We do not think it could have been unusually so. He never forsook Stratford, "he was wont to go to his native country once a year," says Aubrey, his movements and manner of life were completely known to his fellow townsmen, and he could not have lived in an improper manner without incurring the odium attached to negligence of marriage-ties. "To be famous" . . . "and yet give scandal no morsel for its malignant curiosity is the rare lot of only the rarest natures." Only two petty incidental scandals are recorded as bearing upon his life—the one evidently invented for the sake of the joke it contains, and the other probably false, not only from the motive which prompted the tale but the source whence it is derived. "His wife and daughters earnestly desired to be buried in the same grave with him;" Dr. Hall admired him; by his surviving wife and children the monument was put up in the church—where, had he been a scandalous liver, he would not have been buried. The story excogitated from the sonnets of a dark-haired lady, false to chastity, and love and friendship, is a distempered dream. Moreover, we know that Shakespeare was anxious to found a family, that at the date of Hamnet's death, when

his mother was 40 years of age, there would not have been in ordinary health conditions failure of hope of a male successor being born to bear his honours, so that we are entitled to conclude that it was not wilful separation, but some natural hindrance which caused the Shakespeare lineage to lapse, and his adherence to his wife, and anxiety to provide a calm retreat for aged years, even after the mighty ambition of his life was foiled, is an all prevailing proof that Shakespeare was a true husband and an honest father, and that he retired from the very threshold of the Court to the modest duties of home and citizenship, with the spotlessness of a man who feels—

> "Mine honour is my life—both grow in one—
> Take honour from me and my life is done."

As, in his life-time after this year, no new work was issued from the press to which the name of Shakespeare is attached, we may here review the literary position and influence of him, who as a Dramatist—

> "Cannot in the world be singly counterpoised."

Prior to 1610—the year of Shakespeare's final retirement to New Place—there had been published at least *forty-nine* separate issues of Shakespeare's *received* works, of which *thirty-six* bore the author's name, viz., *one* edition of Pericles, Titus Andronicus, Merry Wives of Windsor, Much ado about Nothing, Henry IV. part 2, Love's Labour Lost, Shakespeare's Sonnets, The Passionate Pilgrim; *two* editions of The Merchant of Venice, Midsummer's Night Dream, Troilus and Cressida; *three* editions of Romeo and Juliet, Richard II., Henry V., Hamlet, Lear; *four* editions of Richard III., Henry IV.; *five* editions of Venus and Adonis; and *six* of Lucrece. Besides these, many of his other plays, eighteen or more, are known to have been written and performed prior to this date; so that we can form some estimate of the impression he must have made on men's minds, and the amount of his popularity among his contemporaries. If we only suppose each edition of his works to have averaged 500, we have 24,500 copies in circulation,

besides MS. copies for the stage, and works unprinted. While any probable computation of the thousands who had been gladdened and improved by them, not only in the form of represented dramas, but of printed books, must mount to very high numbers indeed.

It is to be remembered in forming any estimate of Shakespeare's Dramas, that it was not as writings they acquired their fame. They were not composed for being critically read in the study, but were produced to affect and impress immediately and livingly upon the stage—

"The very faculties of eyes and ears."

Shakespeare was a consummate man of *business.* His business for the main part of his life, that by which he gained a livelihood and obtained a competency, was to inspire histronic art with poetic genius, to elicit in the heart the glow and thrill of spiritual delight, not merely by the poetic imaginations he created, but through these imaginations realized by expressiveness of eye, voice and action. He required to initiate and suggest, rather than to express the business of the stage. We wrong his powers when we judge his works as poetry admitting of Dramatic personation. They demand representation to be thoroughly effective because they were framed by a man of transcendent business capacity, the might and force of whose genius constrained him to adapt means to ends, to aim at action, to exhibit the long results of time in the promptest forms, and to bring the very essences of life into contact with the soul; and so "to hold as 'twere the mirror up to Nature, to show Virtue her own features, Vice her own image, and the very age and body of the Time her form and pressure," "well digested in the scenes," and "set down with as much modesty as cunning." Therefore it is—

"The man is noble and his fame folds in
This orb, the earth."

In 1612, John Webster, in "Vittoria Corambona," speaks justly of "the right happy and copious industry of Master Shakespeare," an industry vouched for by the work he has left behind him—thirty-seven plays, two poems, his sonnets, and sundry minor verses—but still more by the exceeding pains he took to revise and re-write his dramas. His editors say that they "had scarce received from him a blot on his papers." Ben Jonson thought this a matter "wherein he most faulted," and wished he had blotted a thousand. But Shakespeare did not want the wit's "greatest art the art to blot;" his revisions are most minute. Those who compare the early with the late copies of his dramas can testify that they have been carefully altered, and even on the titles they are in many cases stated to be "corrected, augmented and amended."

The name of Mr. William Shakespeare occurs in a list of donations "collected towards the charge of prosecuting the bill in Parliament for the better repaire of the high waies, and amendinge divers defects in the statutes already made, Wednesdaye XJth of September, 1611."

We have an instance in this very year of his jealousy for his fair fame; for William Jaggard having published "The Passionate Pilgrim," by William Shakespeare, "whereunto is newly added two Love Epistles, the first from Paris to Helen, and Helen's answer backe again to Paris," thus cunningly suggesting, not stating the author. Thomas Heywood, in his "Apology for Actors," says, "Here likewise I must necessarily insert a manifest injury done me in that worke, by taking the two Epistles of Paris to Helen and Helen to Paris, and printing them in the name of another, which may put the world in opinion I might steal them from him; and hee to do himself right hath since published them in his own name; but as I must acknowledge my lines not worthy his patronage under whom he hath published them, so the author I know *much offended* with Mr. Jaggard that *(altogether unknown to him) presumed to make bold with his name.*" Jaggard hereupon altered the title, withdrawing Shakespeare's name.

On the 4th of February, 1612-13, Richard Shakespeare, last surviving male of the Shakespeare family except himself, was buried.

On the 10th of March William Shakespeare bought a house, with ground attached to it, near Blackfriars Theatre, probably to secure extension if required, for £140, paid £80, and mortgaged the property for the balance, leasing the house immediately to John Robinson for ten years.

In a letter from Thomas Horkin, dated London, this last day of June, 1613, we read that "no longer since than yesterday, while Bourbege his companie were acting at the Globe the play of Hen[ry] VIII." fire "consumed the whole, and all in lesse than two hours."

He does not seem to have gone in as partner after this, for it was "new built up againe in the year 1613-14 at the great charge of King James and many noblemen and others." ‖ In the summer of 1614, a fire in Stratford-upon-Avon destroyed 54 houses, and caused great distress; and this, with an agitation against the enclosure of some common lands made Stratford bethink itself of Shakespeare as a friend. In a memorandum of parties who would have claims for compensation, September 5th, the name of "Mr. Shakespeare" occurs among "the auncient ffreeholders of Old Stratforde and Welcombe;" on October 8th, Shakespeare enters into a covenant regarding injury done "by reason of anie enclosure or delay of tillage" on his property, and Thomas Greene, Clerk to the Corporation, having been sent to London about this business, writes 17th November, 1614, "My *Cosen Shakspear* comyng yesterday to town I went to see him how he did . . . And he and Mr. Hall (Shakespeare's son-in-law, also then in London) say they thinke there will be nothing done at all"—(in the matter of the enclosures). On 23rd December, 1614, a Hall of the Corporation was held on this engrossing subject, and there were "lettres wrytten, one to Mr.

‖ MS. notes to Stow's *Annales*.

Manyring, another to Mr. Shakspear, with almost all the companies' hands to either;" and Greene adds with a proud consciousness of his relationship to an influential and sympathising "person." "I also wrytte myself, to *my Cosen Shakspeare*, the coppyes of all our acts, and then also a note of the inconvenyences wold happen in the enclosure," doubtlessly intended to be used by Shakespeare in influencing the minds of his patrons. We read on the authority of the said Thomas Greene, 1st September, 1615, that "Mr. Shakspeare told Mr. J. Greene that he was not able to beare the enclosing of Welcombe." It is satisfactory to know, that in 1618 an order was made by the Privy Council forbidding the enclosure.

Some other small items of interest belong to 1614. In a jury list of the manor of Rowington, the name of William Shakespeare is found, in this year John Combe, factor to the Earl of Warwick died, and left in his Will "to Mr. William Shakespeare, five pounds,"§ while the Stratford Chamberlain's accounts supply this "item: for one quart of Sack, and one quart of Clarett Winne geven to a preacher at the Newe Place xx*d*." shewing that a preacher was entertained there by mutual consent of the Shakespeare family and the council of Stratford.

Of his literary repute at this time we have two notices: One is in the 92nd of a collection of Epigrams, entitled "Rubbe and a Great Cast," by Thomas Freeman, gent., a person who "was held in esteem by Shakespeare and many of the literary and learned men of the age":—

To Master W. Shakespeare.

Shakespeare, that nimble Mercury, thy braine,
Lulls many hundred Argus eyes asleepe;
So fit for all thou fashionest thy vaine.
At th' horse-foote fountaine thou hast drunk full deepe;

§ We have omitted to notice the epigrams on John Combe, as a Usurer, and the quarrel said to have arisen thence; for (1) the verses are older than Shakespeare's days, (2) Shakespeare and Combe co-operated as friends in legal proceedings, (3) John Combe marks his good will for the poet by this legacy, and (4) Shakespeare bequeathed to Thomas Combe "his sword."

Vertues's or vice's theame to thee all one is:
Who loves chaste life, there's Lucrece for a teacher,
Who list read lust, there's Venus and Adonis,
True model of a most lascivious leatcher.
Besides in plaies thy wit windes like Meander,
When needy new-composers borrow more
Thence (sic) Terence doth from Plautus or Menander:
But to praise thee aright I want thy store.
Then let thine owne works thine owne worth upraise,
And help t' adorne thee with deserved baies.

The other is in a rare narrative poem entitled "the Ghost of Richard the Third," by C. B. (probably Christopher Brooke, the friend of Donne, Davies, Wither, &c., author of "Eclogues," a "Funeral Elegy on Prince Henry," &c.,) as follows:—

"To him that impt my fame with Clio's quill,
Whose magic raised me from Oblivion's den,
That writ my story on the Muses' hill,
And with my actions dignified his pen;—
He that from Helicon sends many a rill,
Whose nectar'd veines are drunk by thirstie men;—
Crowned be his style with fame, his head with baies;
And none detract, but gratulate his praise.

On 25th January, 1616, Shakespeare began to feel that there was reason for preparing for the future; for then he gave notes to his attorney for making his Will. On 10th February, Judith, his youngest daughter, aged 31, was married to Thomas Quiney; on 25th March, when he was "in perfect health and memory," his Will was drawn up; and having had the draft of it read over on his death bed he caused insertions to be made in it which have not been extended in a new copy, because to this, sheet by sheet his signature was attached in case of any eventuality. Obit Anno Domini, 1616, Ætatis 53, Die 23 Apr." and "1616, April 25, Will. Shakespear, Gent.," was buried in the chancel of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Stratford-upon-Avon, a few paces from the wall. The only record of the cause of his death is given by Rev. John Ward, from hearsay, in 1662-3. "Shakespeare, Drayton, and Ben Johnson, had a merry meeting, and *it seems* drank too hard, for Shakespeare died of a fever there contracted." There was doubt-

less, a merry meeting on 10th February, but in March he was in perfect health, that "he died of a fever" is in all probability correct. Did he, did any one in New Place remember, that "there is a Special Providence in the fall of a sparrow. If it be now 'tis not to come; if it is not to come 'twill be now; if it be not now yet it will come; *the readiness is all;* since no man has aught of what he leaves, what is't to leave betimes?"—or did these lines gleam athwart his failing memory:—

> "This day I breathed first; Time has come round,
> And where I did begin, there shall I end:—
> My life has run its course."

His Will was proved by Dr. Hall, 23rd June, and on "23rd Novr. *Shaksper*, filius Thomas Quiney, gen.," was baptised in memory of his grandfather; but he was buried on 8th May, 1617.

Shortly after his death a Monument was erected to him on the north wall of the Church, thus inscribed:—

> "Judicio Pylium, genio Socratem, Arte Maronem
> Terra tegit, populus moeret, Olympus habet." *
>
> Stay, passenger! why goest thou by so fast
> Read, if thou canst, whom envious Death hath plast
> Within this Monument. *Shakespeare*, with whom
> Quick Nature dide: whose name doth deck this tomb
> Far more than cost: Sith all that he hath writt
> Leaves living Art but page to serve his witt."

On 6th August, 1623, Anne, wife of William Shakespeare died, and was buried on the side nearer the monument than the grave of her husband. In that same year his plays were published by Heminge and Condell, his "fellows," dedicated "to the most noble and incomparable paire of brethren," William, Earle of Pembroke, and Philip, Earl of Montgomery, who had "prosequuted" "their author living with so much favour;" "to keepe the memory of so worthy a friend and fellow alive as was our SHAKESPEARE." Elizabeth Hall, Susanna's daughter, was married to Thomas Nash of Welcombe, 22nd April,

* [The earth covers, the people mourn, Heaven holds a Nestor in judgment, a Socrates in genius, a Virgil in Art.]

1626; Dr. John Hall died 25th November, 1635; Shakespeare's sister Joan was buried 4th November, 1646; Susanna, deceased, the 11th of July, 1649; Judith Quiney was buried 9th February, 1661-2. On 5th June, 1648, Elizabeth Hall (Nash) was married to John Barnard, who was knighted in 1661; and "Madam Elizabeth Barnard, wife of Sir John Barnard, kt., was buried 17th February, 1669; so that in little more than a century after his own birth all the direct line of William Shakespeare had passed away and became the prey of "Cormorant devouring Time." The lineage of his mind has gained a farther reach and wider scope.

We have in the foregoing pages presented as nearly as we could within reasonable space, an abstract of all the materials extant in regard to Shakespeare; the evidence of gossips, neighbours, friends, advisers, critics, rivals, enemies, legal documents, and excerpts from note-books. Out of these we have endeavoured to form some sort of a biographical sketch of Warwickshire's glory; the possessor of the most majestic powers of thought which have ever been entrusted to "man of woman born."

Shakespeare was a "gentleman in the highest sense—even before he was patented so at Herald's College. He started from a fair position in the lower ranks of the middle class, but ultimately rose successfully into higher station as well as into nobler repute. He appears to have been a man whose passions were active, though governed by a prudent, judicious, contemplative disposition. He was diligent and upright in business; keenly observative, kindly and amiable, frank and free in ordinary society, and bore his part in conversation with reliant modesty; he felt and knew his genius early, and equally early fixed his aim and decided on his career. He affected no singularities, claimed no exemptions from social ties or civil obligations, sought no undue preeminence, permitted no coarse familiarities, flattered no one, and asked flattery from none.

Though mixing freely in the various forms of Metropolitan life, and doing his daily work among rivals and enemies, he kept alive in his spirit the favour of friendship and the fervour of poetry. His mental power was exerted for the highest purpose open to his aim, and his imagination was used to induce the most notable of all pleasures—the intelligent comprehension of life and its interests. He won the esteem of friends, the admiration of acquaintances, the respect of rivals, the favour of the public, the patronage of wit, wealth and worth, the notice of Courts and the acknowledgement of Crowns; but with humble self-reliance he preserved his independence of spirit and purity of purpose, the home-heartedness of his early life and the gentle affectionateness which added grace to his manhood. In moral character, conspicuous as he was from his very greatness, he stands unblemished, scarcely a grain of scandal has settled on his 'scutcheon. He appears in all points to have lived a dutiful life. Of his high fame as a poet it is impossible to speak adequately here. The language of eulogy has been exhausted in his praise. He is the master of men's affections, the greatest and best interpreter of life, the sweetest in sentiment, the profoundest in passion, and the most sublime in reach of thought among poets, he is the highest, holiest, noblest thinker and teacher amongst uninspired men. Time's nearest approach to a perfect mind, among the worthiest of the worthy he takes his place *Non Sanz droict.*

Biogs. of Shak., by J. O. Halliwell, C. Knight, A. Dyce, J. P. Collier, A. Skottowe, Mary C. Clarke, Thos. Keightley, W. S. Singer, De Quincey, J. A. Heraud, R. Bell, Dr. Dunham, J. Kenney, H. G. Bell, H. Staunton, Gerald Massey, S. Neil, &c. Shakespeariana by J. O. Halliwell, G. H. Bohn, F. Thimm, &c. Shak. Soc. Public. State Paper Calendars. Complete View of Shak. Controversy. Dr. C. M. Ingleby. Notes on Shak. E. Forsyth.

Thomas Sharp.

Towards the close of the last century, and during the first half of the present, there were resident in Coventry sundry intelligent persons, (of whom some had been brought up amid the cherished antiquities of

that venerable city), who partook of the spirit, which a due appreciation of the mouldering beauties and associations of past ages are even prone to foster in an earnest and reverential mind.

These persons, who were animated by a single-hearted desire to preserve and transmit to posterity whatever they could gather together of the history and legends of their native or adopted city, whether in drawings, or in the language of literature or tradition, are deserving of respectful remembrance. Some, doubtless, had they enjoyed the advantages of learning and leisure, would have risen to considerable eminence. As it was, the absence of these advantages prevented them from prosecuting their researches and observations on an extensive scale and on their own behalf, but we find them embodied in the printed and MS. works of other authors, especially of those of Mr. Sharp, whose life is now before us.

This industrious Antiquary was born in the city of Coventry in 1771, and received his education at the Free-school in that town. In the early part of his life he carried on the retail trade of a hatter in Smithford Street, well-known as the residence of the celebrated "Peeping Tom."

His partiality to the study of the antiquities of his native city displayed itself at a very early period of his life, and he was fortunate in having two excellent coadjutors, Mr. George Howletts, and Mr. George Nickson, both of them resident in Coventry.

In the year 1792, Mr. Howletts was elected Mayor. By this event Mr. Sharp and Mr. Nickson were enabled to procure access to the numerous ancient documents, leet books, guild books, &c., relating to the city, existing in the Corporation Treasury in St. Mary's Hall. Here was a rich mine hitherto unexplored by the Antiquary, and it may be scarcely necessary to add that the opportunity was seized with alacrity by these indefatigable persons. Mr. Sharp examined the

Latin documents, which he regularly paged and indexed, and from which he made copious extracts; while the English department came more immediately under the care of Mr. Nickson. Mr. Sharp was so extremely useful in this way to the corporation of Coventry, that they presented him with a piece of plate, bearing a suitable inscription, as a token of their grateful acknowledgments. He also arranged the numerous deeds and other MSS. belonging to the church of the Holy Trinity, and drew up a very serviceable index.

About the same time, these three gentlemen, in order to illustrate their respective copies of Dr. Thomas' edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, engaged a drawing master, then residing in Coventry, to visit every parish in the county, to take views of the manor houses, churches, and all the Ecclesiastical and Civil Antiquities then existing. Each of these copies was afterwards divided into five Hundreds, forming as many separate volumes; and *fac simile* title pages being printed by Mr. William Reader, were presented to these gentlemen. Great praise is justly due to them for this spirited undertaking, for, as may be anticipated, many of the most remarkable and ancient edifices are now destroyed. One of the copies contained upwards of six hundred and seventy illustrations, viz.: one hundred and eight engravings, forty original drawings of brasses, two hundred and twenty-three of churches, and three hundred of antiquities.

In the year 1820, Mr. Sharp and Mr. Reader determined to procure rubbings of the ancient brasses which were known to exist in the county of Warwick; with that intention they visited, or caused to be examined, nearly all the churches, at very considerable labour and expense. From these impressions reduced drawings were taken, and inserted in the work above specified. The originals were subsequently disposed of to William Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge.

Mr. Sharp had long been a collector of ancient coins, and possessed one of great value,—a half florin of Ed. III., the rarest of the English

gold series. This is now in the British Museum, and no duplicate has, it is believed, yet been discovered. He also collected a series of thirty -three Coventry Tokens, which were engraved. Mr. Sharp's knowledge of engravings enabled him to illustrate a copy of Granger's History of England, with so much ability and success, that he disposed of it for upwards of £1000.

He published—"A Dissertation on the Coventry Pageants," edited "Ancient Mysteries and Moralities," from the Digby MSS. in the Bodleian Library; and in conjunction with the late Mr. Hamper, was the compiler of "Kenilworth Illustrated." On quitting his wholesale business in Coventry, he retired to Leamington, when his Warwickshire collections were added by purchase to those of Mr. Staunton, at Longbridge.

In 1835-6, Mr. Sharp was occupied at Grendon Hall, in preparing for the press a memoir of Sir George Chetwynd's grandfather, who was Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1745.

His last literary undertaking was an Epitome of the History of Warwickshire, published by Mr. Merridew.

Mr. Sharp was for many years an intimate friend and correspondent of the late Mr. Hamper, whose letters he carefully preserved, and before his last illness presented a large number of them to Mr. Staunton. He maintained a frequent correspondence with other learned antiquaries, and contributed to Dr. Harwood's "History of Lichfield," to Captain Smith's "Ancient Dresses," and Hone's publications, &c. Some of his communications may be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, bearing the signature of "Σ" and "Philarchaismos."

Mr. Sharp died in 1841, and was buried in the church-yard of St. Michael's, Coventry.

Gentleman's Mag., vol. 16, New Series. Catl. Engr. Portr.

Ralph Sheldon.

"Witness the forest glades, with stately pride
Surrounding Sheldon's venerable dome."
Jago's Edgehill.

Honourable mention is due to Ralph Sheldon,—great-grandson of the William Sheldon, who acquired Barcheston by his marriage with one of the daughters and co-heirs of William Willington of that place; to which he added by purchase the manor of Weston in the parish of Long Compton, where he built "a very fair house," and obtained leave from the King to empark 300 acres of land to be called by the name of Weston Park for ever.

William Sheldon is especially note-worthy as being the first who brought the art of tapestry-weaving into England. A curious set of maps of the different counties of England were wove under his direction. They were eighty feet square and covered two sides of a large hall at Weston.*

The subject of this memoir (born at Beoley in Worcestershire, in 1623,) was called by Wood "the great Sheldon," by reason of his exceeding integrity, charity, and hospitality. He received his primary education in his father's house, under Woodhip, the family priest. At the age of nineteen, he commenced his travels, and having visited France, took up his residence at Rome. On his return to England, after an absence of four years, he married so lavish and imprudent a wife, as much to diminish his estate.

Subsequent to the death of his wife, which occurred in 1663, he spared no expense in forming an excellent library at Weston. In 1667 he once more visited Rome for two years, where he collected many choice books, medals and coins. Two hundred and forty manuscripts,

* When the furniture and library of Weston were sold in 1781, Mr. Horace Walpole purchased these maps for thirty guineas. He presented them to Earl Harcourt. The four relating to Warwickshire were presented in 1827 to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society at York; the remainder are in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

besides many rolls of pedigrees, were left to him by the Will of John Vincent, son of Augustus Vincent, Windsor Herald; "on consideration," says Wood, "of Mr. Sheldon paying his debts thereupon, (being at the time of making his Will far gone in dropsy,) and relieving several of his books that were pawned for ale." This John Vincent was pensioned for several years by Mr. Sheldon with the view of enabling him to carry on his literary labours. Wood was employed by Mr. Sheldon in cataloguing and arranging his library at Weston. He likewise arranged his medals, curiosities, and pictures. Mr. Sheldon bequeathed Wood £100 towards printing his "Athenæ," and committed to him the charge of sorting his papers after his decease, leaving him £40 for his trouble.

Mr. Sheldon's expensive tastes and great hospitality at last brought him into pecuniary difficulties; and in 1678, Mr. Marriot, High Sheriff for Warwickshire, together with the Under Sheriff, came to Mr. Sheldon's house at Weston, with a warrant for his apprehension.

Among other acts of loyalty Mr. Sheldon accompanied Charles II. in his flight to Boscobel, and was a party to his concealment in the oak, to the foot of which, he, and three others, attended their royal master. On the Restoration he was nominated by Charles II. one of the gentlemen of Warwickshire who were to have received the intended honour of the Royal Oak, his estate being then valued at £2000 per annum. There is a tradition that had the Pretender recovered the throne of his ancestors, as James III., the then head of this family was to have been raised to the Peerage.

"The great Sheldon" died at Weston, on Midsummer-day, in 1684, leaving no issue. He bequeathed his closet of rarities to his uncle's daughter, and the valuable MSS. of Augustus Vincent to the Heralds' College, where they are still preserved.

The day after his death, according to the entry in the Burial Register of Long Compton parish, "his heart and bowells were buried in Long

Compton chancell neare to those of his father, mother, grand-father, &c.; and his body by those of his ancestors in a vault situat and being und' the chappell of our Lady, joyning to St. Leonard's Church of Beoley before-mentioned, on the 10 July following."

The great inheritance of the Sheldons has now almost entirely passed away; Weston and Beoley are in other hands; a portion of Brailes only remains. † ‡

Mr. Anthony à Wood's letter to Sir William Dugdale on Mr. Sheldon's death, published by Mr. Hamper, will be found interesting in this place:—

Sr

Yr Letter of the 7 July, I rec'd at Stratford in our passage to Beoley the 10 of the same month to convey the corps of our deceas'd friend to his grave, but wee making no stay there, I could not have time to read it, much less to answer it.

As for the flagg or streamers yt were carried before the body by 4 neighbouring gentlemen, I have p'swaded the executor and heir to let them hang over his grave but for one yeare, with wch motion they seem contented. That part of the Will wch concerns yr office, runs thus:—Item, to my good friend and Fellow Antiquary, Mr. Anthony à Wood of Merton Coll., in Oxon, I give the sum of———desiring him to see my Pedigrees and all my MSS. and other pap's (except such as are written with my owne hand) to be delivered into the Herald's office, seated near Paul's Wharf, London, and yt they may be put into a cupboard a part from others. This is all yt concerns yo. In ord' to ye performing of wch I am putting them up in severall hamp's to be conveyed thither. But some time before they goe I shall acquaint yr Society, therefore do not trouble yrself with the executor or heir, for one is a huntsman, and the other a horsman, and they und'stand nothing at

† Ralph Sheldon's brother, Edward Sheldon, spent most of his time in study and devotion, and departed this life at his house at Westminster in 1687. He translated from French into English, "The holy life of Gaston Joh. Rapl de Rentz, a nobleman of France." "The rule of Catholic faith." "Christian thoughts for every day in the month." "The Councils of wisdom, or a collection of the maxims of Solomon, with reflections on his maxims."

‡ Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the most wise and learned men in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was descended from the Heaths of Aspley in the parish of Tamworth, where his brother held property, but all authorities agree that Nicholas himself was born in London. Anthony a Wood in his life of Heath, says—"The picture drawn to the life of the said Archbishop, I have many times seen, which shews him to have been proper in person, black hair'd, pale-faced, thin and macerated, somewhat like the picture of Fisher, B., of Rochester, but his nose not so long. I say, this picture I have often beheld, among many other choice pictures, hanging in the large Gallery belonging to Weston House, near Long Compton in Warwickshire, now in the possession of my worthy acquaintance Ralph Sheldon, Esq., whose ancestor of both the names, of Beoley in Warwickshire, (who died 21 Dec., 1546,) married Philipe, daughter and co-heir of Baldwin Heath, (by his wife Agnes, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Joh. Groves of Fordhall, in Wootton, in Warwickshire,) son of Thomas Heath of Aspley, in the parish of Tamworth before-mentioned; which Thomas is supposed by those of the Sheldonian family, (who quartered with their arms those of *Grove* and *Heath*,) to be great.grandfather to the Archbishop. This hath been several times told me by my never-to-be-forgotten friend and generous acquaintance, Raphe Sheldon of Beoley and Weston Esq; (who deceased 1684) a person always very curious and industrious in genealogies."—*Athen. Ox.*

all of books, but according to the Will they solely referr the matter to me, who am ready at all times to be

Yr Servant,
A. Wood.

My stay at Weston is uncertaine, and therefore know not as yet wn I shall return to Oxon.

Athen. Ox. Life of Anthony à Wood. Hamper's Dugdale. Burke's Landed Gentry. Noble's Coll. of Arms. Chambers' Biog. Ill. of Worc. Dugdale's Warw. Nash's Worc. Warw. Arms and Lineages. Nichols' Aneed. of 18th Century. Camden Gough. Nichols' Illustr. of Literature. Noble and Gentlemen of England. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Graphic Illustr. of Warw. Warw. Antiq. Mag., Part III.

Lawrence Sheriff.

"Rugby, it is well known," writes the author of 'The Public Schools,' "can boast no royal foundation, or even subsequent benefaction, no wonder then that there has always been a jealousy against admitting it into the sacred band of public schools. It had originally no claim whatever to the title. It was a mere local charity, the bequest of a grateful citizen to his native town, of one who wished to impart to the town-boys of Rugby something of that liberal training to which he, perhaps consciously, owed his own rise in life."

Of the early life and education of Lawrence Sheriff, founder of Rugby School, very little is known beyond that he was born at Rugby,* though Brownsover has been erroneously considered his native place. He removed to London, where he became a grocer, or general dealer in small wares, living near Newgate Market, and connected (probably only as a privileged tradesman), with the household of the Princess Elizabeth; supplying her with spices to a considerable amount.

He founded Rugby School in the 9th year of Queen Elizabeth. It was originally a Free Grammar School for the parishes of Rugby and Brownsover only, but afterwards for other places adjoining. A house, in which Sheriff is supposed to have resided in the latter part of

* The somewhat superior rank of his parents is proved to some extent by their burial *within* the parish church.

his life, was bequeathed by him for the master's accommodation, who was ever to be, "if convenient," a Master of Arts.

Near to this abode he directed that "a fair and convenient school-house" should be erected; and in order to defray the expenses of this institution, as well as of a range of alms-houses on the same foundation, Lawrence Sheriff bequeathed the revenues arising from the Rectory of Brownsover, *(sic)* and a third part of twenty-four acres of land, situate in Lamb's Conduit Fields, London,—termed "The Conduit Close."

The annual income arising from these eight acres of land, described in 1653 as being near London, were then of such little value, that the Commissioners appointed to examine into the state of public charities under the great seal of England, were only enabled to make the following decree:—"That the trustees, should, out of the rents of the said trust estate, pay quarterly to the school-master, his salary of three pounds, and to every one of the alms men, his allowance of seven shillings and seven pence, according to the founder's intent; and, out of the remainder of the said rents, should defray the necessary charges of repairing the School, the school-master's and the alms mens' lodgings; and the overplus after the charges attendant on the meeting of the trustees were deducted, which were not to exceed twenty shillings per annum, should be distributed between the school-master and the alms-men, according to the proportion of three pounds to the school-master, and seven shillings and seven pence a quarter to every alms-man." In consequence of the great augmentation in the value of land near London, its revenues have so considerably increased, that the school, once so humble in its origin, has now become one of the wealthiest and most important of our Public Schools.

The present school-buildings happily described by the present Rector of Rugby as—

"A pile of questionable Gothic,

* * * * *

With somewhat of a grave Collegiate air,"

were built in 1808, from a design by Mr. Hakewell (though they have since been considerably enlarged), the stone being furnished from Lord Hood's quarry at Whitley Abbey, near Coventry.

Some curious particulars relative to the loyalty of the benevolent founder of Rugby School, are contained in Foxe's Book of Martyrs.

It would appear that on one occasion Sheriff met Robert Farrar, a haberdasher, at a tavern in London, who began to talk against the Princess Elizabeth. "That Jill," said he, "hath been one of the chiefe doers of the rebellion of Wiatt;" he proceeded to express a hope that Her Highness "would hop headlesse, or be fried with fagots before she came to the Croune." Upon this Lawrence Sheriff appeared as an informant before the Commissioners, of whom the notorious Bonner was then the chief. Bonner, as might be expected, soon contrived to stop Sheriff's words, on the ground that it was evident that Farrar meant no more against the Princess than the Commissioners did, but like an honest and zealous man, he feared the alteration of religion, "which everie good man ought to fear." Such being the case Bonner bade Sheriff depart, and the Commissioners contented themselves with mildly rebuking Farrar for his indiscreet words.

When Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, Sheriff arrived at the dignity of an Esquire, and received a grant of Arms; but he always seems to have felt an honest pride in his former position, for in his last Will he describes himself as a tradesman. In 1562, his name is recorded among those who, after the fashion of the time, made presents to the Queen upon New Year's Day. "A suger-loaf, a box of ginger, a box of nutmegs, and a pound of cynomon" were Lawrence Sheriff's offerings.

The founder of Rugby School died in 1567; and although his wish was to have been buried at Rugby, his remains were deposited in the grave-yard of Christ Church, Newgate, in the register of which parish his burial is recorded. It is believed, however, that they were afterwards removed to his native town, but there is no record of such removal.

Dugdale's Warw. The Public Schools. Foxe's Acts and Mon. Hist of Rugby School. The Book of Rugby School. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Graphic Illustr. of Warw. Recollec. of Rugby Sch., by an old Rugbæan. Gent. Mag., vol. 79. Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools.

Sir Robert Shirley, Fourth Baronet. *

Sir Robert Shirley, the representative of a very ancient Warwickshire family seated at Eatington in this county, before the Norman Conquest, was the second son of Sir Henry Shirley, Baronet, of Staunton Harold in Leicestershire, by the Lady Dorothy Devereux, second daughter of Robert, second Earl of Essex, K.G., commonly called "The Favourite of Queen Elizabeth." Born about the year 1630, he was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, having been admitted Fellow Commoner of that society under the instruction of Mr. Gardner, on the 12th of August, 1645. The following year, by the decease of his elder brother, Sir Charles Shirley, on the 7th of June, he succeeded to the baronetcy and estates, and a few months later, by the death of his uncle, the Earl of Essex (the General of the Parliamentary Army), to a moiety of the large possessions of the Devereux family, both in England and Ireland.

He was present as one of the chief mourners at the remarkable funeral of Lord Essex, on the 22nd of October, 1646, which is in itself a proof that he had not at that time borne arms against the Parliament, as all who had done so were excluded from attending it by a resolution

* This memoir has been kindly supplied by E. P. Shirley, Esq., F.S.A., author of "Stemmata Shirleiana," &c.

of the House of Commons:—very soon after, however, we find him enrolled amongst the Royalists, and honourably distinguished as a "Delinquent" by the radicals of the day. In 1648 he seems to have been at Oxford, where his eldest son, afterwards Sir Seymour Shirley, appears to have been born; Sir Robert having, at a very early age, allied himself in marriage with Katherine, the daughter of Humphry Okeover, of Okeover, in the county of Stafford, Esq.

From this period Sir Robert exerted himself as a zealous adherent to the cause of his Sovereign, King Charles I., and the Church of England, in whose holy communion he was educated by his mother, Lady Dorothy, his family having been previously Roman Catholics, and his uncle, Sir Thomas Shirley, the antiquary, commemorated by Dugdale as "a great lover of learning," one of the most bigotted Romanists on record.

After the murder of King Charles I., Sir Robert was concerned in several plots for the Restoration of the Monarchy, but what made him more particularly obnoxious to the usurping powers, was his re-building, at his own expense, the church or chapel of Staunton Harold, in Leicestershire, in place of the old and ruinous chapel formerly existing there. "The new church was," says Mr. Staveley in his History of Churches, (2nd Ed., p. 143,) "compleat for the workmanship, plentiful and honourable for the furniture, ornaments and endowments, but most admirable for the time wherein the same was undertaken and finished, it being then, when the roofs of our Cathedrals were generally pulled down, and the foundations of all other churches undermined." Above the entrance to the church of Staunton Harold is the following inscription:—"In the yeare 1653, when all thinges sacred were throughout ye nation, either demollisht or profaned, Sr. Robert Shirley, Baronet, founded this church; whose singular praise it is, to have done the best things in ye worst times, and hoped them in the most callami-

tous. The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance." So distasteful was this work of piety to the Usurper Oliver Cromwell, then reigning, that it being told him Sir Robert Shirley had built a church, he directed an order in Council to him to build a ship, and sent him to the Tower of London, where he was repeatedly confined, as it is expressed upon his monument, "ob summam erga Regem fidelitatem." Here he died in the month of November, 1656, at the early age of 26. His remains were conveyed to Bredon-on-the-Hill in Leicestershire, the ancient burial place of his ancestors; and in 1661 removed to the church of his own foundation at Staunton Harold. His Funeral Sermon was preached by his chaplain, Gilbert Sheldon, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, from Luke vii., 5—"He loved our nation, and he hath built us a synagogue."

It remains to mention his great regard both for the persecuted ministers of religion, and his honest conduct with relation to lands of which the Church since the Restoration had been despoiled. He not only opened his house as a refuge to many of the ejected clergy, and entertained them in the capacity of chaplains, at a time when the infamous declaration of the Usurper made it penal to do so, but by his Will directed that restoration should be made for whatsoever rents or profits he had received of any impropriations, tithes or lands, which had at any time belonged to the Church, and ordered that the proceeds should be divided among "orthodox and distressed clergymen," at the discretion of his executors. He also by deed, in the year 1634, granted to trustees certain lands which had once belonged to the Abbey of Bittlesden, "on a secret trust for the good of the church," which was finally carried into effect by an addition made to the value of the Rectory of Wappinham in Northamptonshire, by the surviving trustee, William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1691.

Sir Robert Shirley was the father of Robert, Lord Ferrers, of Chartley, which title was restored by Charles II. in 1677, and who in

1711 was created Earl Ferrers and Viscount Tamworth. The ancestor both of the Earls Ferrers, and of the family of Shirley, of Eatington, in this county.

Sir Richard Shuckburgh, M.P.

"The Antiquity of this family," says Mr. Shirley, in his Noble and Gentle Men of England, "need not be doubted, although the lineal descent, as Dugdale avouches, is not very plain. William de Suckeberge is presumed to be the first who assumed the name from Shuckborough-Superior, in this county; he was living in the third of John."

The name of Richard Shuckburgh of Shuckburgh, who was the representative of this family in the time of the Civil-Wars, and Knight of the Shire for the county of Warwick in 1641, would hardly have descended as a marked man to our time, but for one remarkable incident in his life, related in Thomas' edition of Dugdale, which, connected as it is with an unfortunate Sovereign, has made it historical.

"As King Charles I. marched to Edgcott, near Banbury, on 22d Oct. 1642, he saw him" (Mr. Shuckburgh) "hunting in the fields, not far from Shuckburgh, with a very good pack of hounds, upon which it is reported, that he fetched a deep sigh and asked who that gentleman was who hunted so merrily that morning, when he was going to fight for his Crown and dignity. And being told that it was this Sir Richard Shuckburgh, he was ordered to be called to him, and was by him very graciously received. Upon which he went immediately home, armed all his tenants, and the next day attended him in the field, where he was knighted, and was present at the battle of Edgehill. After the taking of Banbury Castle, and His Majesty's retreat from those parts, he went to his own seat, and fortified himself on the top of Shuckburgh

hill, where, being attacked by some of the Parliament forces, he defended himself till he fell, with most of his tenants about him; but being taken up and life perceived in him, he was carried away prisoner to Kenilworth Castle, where he lay a considerable time, and was forced to purchase his liberty at a dear rate."

During this imprisonment, his lady, whom he had married as his third wife, took refuge at Aston, the seat of her father, Sir Thomas Holte, where she gave birth to two daughters,—Grace, afterwards wife of Sir Edward Barnet, Bart., and Elizabeth, wife to Sir Edward Waldo.

At this time, according to the Diary of Richard Symonds *(Cam. Soc.)* Sir Richard Shuckburgh's estate was worth £200 per annum.

The third section of the fifth book of the seventeenth century of Fuller's Church History is dedicated to "the Right Worshipful Sir Richard Shuckborough," in which the author says, "you will not be offended at this my dedication, partly that I may know you, partly that I may be known unto you;—besides, being informed that you love to have your hospital table handsomely attended with ancient Servitors, I presumed that this section, containing much of memorable antiquity, would not be unwelcome unto you." The seventh section of the tenth book of the seventeenth century of the Church History is dedicated to "Thomas Shuckborough of Byrdinbury."

Sir Richard died in London, in 1656, and was buried in the church of Shuckburgh, where a monument is erected to his memory, with a bust, not unlike the portrait of Charles I., wearing a piked beard and moustache, according to the fashion which then prevailed.

Dugdale's Warw. *(Thomas.)* Burke's Bar. Camden's Brit. Baker's Northampton. Noble and Gentle Men of Eng. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Beasley's Hist. of Banbury. Diary of Richard Symond's *(Cam. Soc.)* Brewer's Warw. Bloxam's Mon. Arch. Warw. Arms and Lineages. Kimber and Johnson's Bar. Hamper's Dugdale. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Warw. Antiq. Mag., Part III. History of Holte's of Aston. Howitt's Visits to Rem. Places. Notes and Queries, vol. I.

Sir George Augustus Ebelyn Shuckburgh, Fifth Bart., M.P., F.S.A., F.R.S.

This Baronet, so distinguished in science, was born in 1751, and educated at Rugby, as well as at Baliol College, Oxford. He succeeded his uncle, Sir Charles Shuckburgh, in 1773. On quitting the University he travelled for three years in France and Italy, during which period he made a great many philosophical observations, particularly in reference to the heights of the Alps, and on the structure and quality of the atmosphere, some of which are recorded in the foreign Journals, as well as in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of London," of which he was unanimously chosen Fellow during the first year of his absence. In 1777, soon after his return to England, he was made F.S.A., and shortly afterwards a Trustee of Rugby School. He was likewise returned Member for Warwickshire in four successive Parliaments.

At Shuckburgh he fitted up an observatory (with instruments, constructed by Mr. Ramsden,) which still remains. It is said of Sir George that in matters of science he was exceedingly cautious not to make hasty inferences or to form general conclusions from partial or inaccurate observations.

Though Sir George is only known to the world as a man of science, he was a truly practical person, planting and improving his property, and chronicling every event connected therewith. Neither was he unskilled in antiquarian research; he overlooked and arranged the archives at Shuckburgh, and brought to light many points and incidents in the history of his ancient family of which all memory was lost. He assisted the Rev. William Betham in preparing his Baronetage for the press, and wrote the account of his own family which appears in the work.

On the decease of his father-in-law, Mr. Evelyn, of Felbridge in Surrey, Sir George assumed the additional name of Evelyn. He died

at Shuckburgh, in 1804. His personal property, including his library of books, and all his unentailed estates, were bequeathed by him to his daughter, the wife of the Honble. Charles Jenkinson, afterwards Lord Liverpool.

Besided the works already mentioned, Sir George published—

"Comparison between his own and Colonel Key's Rules for the measurement of Heights with the barometer," 1778. "On the Temperature of boiling water," 1778. "An Account of the Equatorial Instrument," 1793. "An Account of some endeavours to ascertain a standard weight and measure," 1798.

Gent. Mag., Vol. 74. Rugby Regis. Engl. Cyclop. Brewer's Warw. Baker's North. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Nichols' Anecd. of 18th Century. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Inf. Revd. J. Launcelot Errington. Playfair's Brit. Antiq. Thomson's Royal Society. Maunder's Treasury of Biography.

Richard Smalbroke, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry,

Was born at Birmingham (No. 19, High Street,) in 1672,* where his ancestors had resided for some time, and possessed much property, and where a street is, or was, named after his family. He was probably educated at King Edward's School in Birmingham, and was afterwards Demy at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1692, and D.D. in 1708, and of which College he became a Fellow.† He was appointed Chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, and rose to the Episcopate through the lower preferments of Treasurer of Llandaff, (of which office he was the last holder), and Canon Residentiary of Hereford; where he held what was called "The Golden Prebend." He married in middle life, after the wont of College Fellows; and while

* 'Here lies the body of Samuel Smalbroke of Rowington, in the County of Warwick, Gent: who departed this life May 21. 1701.' 'Here lies the body of Elizabeth Smalbroke, the relict of Samuel Smalbroke, late of Rowington, in the County of Warwick, Gentleman, who departed this life May 5. 1722.'—*Inscriptions in Rowington Church, to the memory of the Bishop's parents.*

† Joseph Addison, who afterwards became a Warwickshire man, and Thomas Taylor a native of Newnham Regis, were both elected Demies of Magdalen College, Oxford, with Smalbroke in "the Golden election" of 1689, so called because out of seventeen elected at that time, most of them became distinguished men. Thomas Taylor was appointed in 1694 Vicar and Schoolmaster of Bicester in Oxfordshire, and translated from French into English "A voyage to the world of Cartesius," "Comparison of Thucydides and Livy," written by Monsr. Rapin, as well as "Badgnago's History of the Jews." 1708.

his wife, a sister of a Dr. Brookes, brought to her brother the Archdeaconry of Stafford,—the husbands of his daughters (four in number, but one, singular to say, remained unmarried,) and his four sons, divided among them two other Archdeaconries, a Chancellorship, Precentorship, three Canonries, a Living, the Mastership of a Hospital, and the Registrarship of the diocese; this stream of preferment lasted in its results until 1805, when the Bishop's only surviving son, who was also the last direct representative of the family, died.

Dr. Smalbroke was Bishop successively of St. David's, and of Lichfield and Coventry, to the former of which he was consecrated in 1724, and to the latter in 1731. He was a Prelate of the ordinary Hanoverian type,—a fair scholar,‡ and a learned though not a profound controversialist. His theology was mainly of "Evidences;" while Waterland was the friend with whom apparently he sympathized. He wished infidels prosecuted by law, lest, among other presumably minor evils, they should bring in Popery. On this subject he was fortunate enough to secure no less an advocate than Waterland himself, who published in 1730 a "Defence of the Lord Bishop of St. David's, particularly in relation to the charge of persecution in answer to 'one' Jonathan Jones."

Bishop Smalbroke's earliest publication was a University Sermon preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, in 1706, while he was still simply Fellow of Magdalen, on the doctrine of an Universal Judgment; in which he controverted the well-known crotchet of the Nonjuror Dodwell,—that immortality is the special gift of baptism. But the largest and most elaborate of his works is his answer to Woolston, in a "Vindication of the Miracles of our Saviour;" in which he had unwarily laid himself open to ridicule a little undeserved, by an unlucky calcula-

‡ He is alleged however (Nichols' Bowyer,) to have started the not very scholarlike or profound notion, in opposition to the Methodists, that when the Holy Spirit is said in Scripture to be "in" or "within" Christians, the word should be rendered "among."

tion that six thousand evil spirits (a "legion") to one man was mercifully exchanged for three apiece "to each hog;"—but on the whole, he replied to Woolston, who had provoked the controversy, with very sufficient sense and considerable learning. That writer,—unhappily (as has been too often the case) a clergyman,—differed mainly from his modern successors, by his efforts to throw the shield of patristic authority over his notion, neither new, nor indeed yet extinct, of the allegorical or moral truth, but historical falsity of our Lord's Miracles; a peculiarity which made him a specially easy prey to a man of Dr. Smalbroke's patristic knowledge. The Bishop further addressed a sensible letter to Bentley, (anonymous) on the Complutensian Bible, with a view to the celebrated text of the Three Heavenly Witnesses (1722, reprinted by Bishop Burgess, 1824), which, however, reaches no further than the rather obvious and not very useful suggestion, that if the Complutensian Editors really did print the verse from a Greek Vatican MS., otherwise unknown, the fact would be worth ascertaining. He also wrote "An Answer to Quakers;" as well as several separate sermons and controversial tracts, (some of the latter directed against Whiston, among others, and cited by no less an authority than Fabricius,) and three or four Episcopal Charges, (of which one brought him into collision in 1741, with Warburton also,) constitute the remainder of the Bishop's publications.

Bishop Smalbroke died in 1749, and was buried in Lichfield Cathedral, where a monument, suitable apparently to the taste of the time, was erected to his memory. It remains to be added, to his credit, that he contributed £100 in 1733, to the New Buildings of his own College, and, better still, if the language of a dedication can be trusted, that while he was Bishop of St. David's, he anticipated the energetic conscientiousness of the present occupant of that See, by learning to speak, and even to officiate, in Welsh.

I am indebted for this Article to the Rev. A. W. Haddan, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, author of "Apostolical Succession," &c., who cites as his authorities:—

Shaw's Staffordshire. Waterland's Works, and life by Van Mildert. Nichols' Bowyer. Hardy's le Neve. Catalogue of Oxford Graduates. Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 75. and a list (not complete) of the Bishop's publications, 20 in number, at the end of an answer to some very ill mannered (anonymous) Remarks on his Charges, in 1738.

Peter Smart,

"I appear'd before the Archbishop,
And all the high commission;
I gave him no grace,
But told him to his face,
That he favour'd superstition.
Boldly I preach, hate a cross, hate a surplice,
Mitres, copes, and rochets:
Come hear me pray nine times a day,
And fill your heads with crotchets."

The Distracted Puritan—in Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.

Stated by Anthony à Wood to be the son of a clergyman in Warwickshire,* where he was born in 1569. Having received his early education at Westminster, he became a Battler or poor scholar at Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, from whence he was elected in 1588 to a studentship at Christ Church, being at that time considered a "tolerable Latin poet."

In 1598 he was chosen Master of the Grammar School at Durham by Dr. James, the Bishop of the diocese, by whom he was ordained priest and deacon in 1609, being afterwards appointed his Chaplain. This Bishop likewise conferred upon him, in 1612, a prebendal stall in that Cathedral, at which time he was made Master of Gateshead Hospital. In 1614 he was instituted to the Rectory of Boldon, and promoted to be one of the King's Commissioners for the province of York, in 1625.

* Daniel Smart was presented to the Rectory of Oxhill in 1624, but he could hardly have been the father of our author, though it is just within the range of possibility.

In 1628 Smart preached his famous sermon in Durham Cathedral, on Psalm xxxi, 7. "I hate them that hold of superstitious vanities." In this sermon he took occasion to make a most bitter invective against some of the Bishops. He charged them not only with popery, but idolatry. For this sermon he was questioned first at Durham, afterwards in the High Commission Court at London; from whence he was removed, at his own desire, to that at York; where, refusing with great scorn to recant, he was for his obstinacy degraded, and soon after, by sentence at common law, dispossessed of his preferments. Being imprisoned for eleven years in the King's Bench, he was called by his friends, "the Proto-martyr of these latter days of persecution." They did not, however, suffer him to want, for he was supplied with £400 a year by subscription, which was more than all his preferments amounted to. It is not true, as Mr. Smart averred, that Dr. John Cosin (then one of the Chapter and afterwards Bishop of Durham) was one of his chief prosecutors, since, after Smart had been questioned by the High Commission at Durham, Dr. Cosin never interfered in the matter, beyond once writing a letter to the Archbishop of York and the Commissioners in Smart's favour.

At the commencement of the Long Parliament, Smart, upon petition and complaint, obtained his liberty, and was restored to all he had lost, and on the death of Mr. Carr, who succeeded to Smart's stall on his deprivation, he was restored to his Prebend.

This change in political affairs, as well as in his own position, gave him the opportunity of retaliating on Dr. Cosin, now Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and Dean of Peterborough. Accordingly, he sent a petition against him to the House of Commons, and Dr. Cosin was the first clergyman, who, by a vote of the whole House, was sequestered from his ecclesiastical benefices. Twenty-one articles of impeachment were sent up against him to the House of Lords upon Smart's complaint,

many of which could not be proved. To these articles Dr. Cosin put in very satisfactory answers to the House, in which he so entirely vindicated himself that most of the Peers pronounced him innocent. Mr. Glover, one of Mr. Smart's counsel, told him openly, at the Bar of the House of the Lords, that he was ashamed of his conduct, and could not in conscience plead for him any longer. Whereupon the Doctor was dismissed, upon putting in bail for his own appearance, but he was never summoned again.

Mr. Smart's character is not represented to great advantage by any but his own special admirers. One author, indeed, (Fuller) calls him "A man of grave aspect and reverend presence;" but Cosin, who knew him better, says, "That he was an old man of a most powerful, fierce, and unpeaceable spirit." He had not preached in the Cathedral Church at Durham, though Prebendary of it, for some years, till he preached the seditious Sermon which brought him into trouble.

Mr. Smart died in 1648, having been then for several years the senior Prebendary of Durham. There is an engraving of him, of the date of 1641, habited in his gown, holding an open book, with these two lines underneath:—

> "Peter, preach downe vaine ritese with flagrant harte,
> Thy Guerdon shall be greate, though heare thou Smart."
>
> *Geo. Abbot Archiepi's, Cant. Composuit.*

These verses must have been written long before the print was executed, if composed by Archbishop Abbot, since he died in 1633.

He published some Sermons and various Poems in Latin and English, which in some catalogues of book sales, are called "Old Smart's Verses."

Athen. Ox. Hook's Eccl. Biog. Granger's Biog. Hist. Neale's Hist. of Pur. Brook's lives of Pur. Biog. Brit. Rapin's England. Carwithen's Ch. of England. Hutchinson's Durham. Cosin's Life, A.C.L.T. Walker's Sufferings. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Cat. Engr. Portr.

John Smith

Was born in Warwickshire in 1563. Having been educated at the Grammar School in Coventry, recently founded by John Hales, he proceeded to Oxford in 1577, where he eventually became Fellow of St. John's College. Wood informs us that he was "highly valued in piety and parts, especially by them who excelled in both."

He succeeded Dr. Lancelot Andrews as Lecturer in St. Paul's Cathedral, and was considerably valued as a preacher. In 1592 he was presented to the Living of Clavering in Essex. Here, as Wood further intimates, "he shined as a star in its proper sphere, and was much reverenced for his religion, learning, humility, and holiness of life." He appears to have been well read in the classics, and acquainted with the writings of the ablest divines.

He died in 1616, and was buried in the church of Clavering. He left several books to the library of St. John's College, and a singular bequest to "ten faithful and good ministers that have been deprived upon that unhappy contention about the ceremonies in question; viz: £2 0s. 0d., *i.e.* 40s. to each; and hopes that none will attempt to defeat those parties of this his gift, considering that God in His own law hath provided that the priests of Aaron, deposed for idolatry, should be maintained; and that the Canon-law saith 'Si quis communitatis in sustentationem dare aliquid voluerit, non prohibemus.'"

Mr. Smith wrote—

"The Essex Dove presenting the world with a few of her olive branches; or a taste of the works of the Rev. John Smith, &c., dedicated in three treatises." London, 1637. "An Exposition of the Articles of our Christian Faith in seventy-three Sermons." Fol., London, 1632. "The substance and pith of prayer; or a briefe, holy and heavenly exposition on the Lord's prayer." 4to, London, 1629.

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Athen. Ox. Smith's Hist. of Coventry. Watt's Bibl. Brit. England's Black Tribunal.

Major General Sir John Smith, Knight Banneret.

This General Officer, who by one act of extraordinary pluck has won for himself a name in history, was born at Skilts, in the parish of Studley, a manor of the Sheldon family. He was son of Sir Francis Smith of Wootton Wawen, and brother of Sir Charles Smith, who in consideration of his fidelity to Charles I., was elevated to the peerage in 1643, as Baron Carington of Wootton Wawen,—a peerage now extinct.

It would appear that at the battle of Edgehill the royal standard which was borne by Sir Edmund Verney, was, on his death, taken by Mr. Young, one of Sir William Constable's Ensigns, and delivered by Lord Essex to his own Secretary, Chambers, who rode by his side. Elated by the prize, the Secretary rode about, more proudly than wisely, waving it round his head. Whereupon, in the confusion, Captain John Smith, who belonged to Lord John Stewart's troop, seeing the standard captured, threw round him the orange scarf of a fallen Parliamentarian, and riding in among the lines of his enemies, told the Secretary that it was "a shame that so honourable a trophy of war should be borne by a 'penman.'" To which suggestion the credulous Secretary assenting, surrendered it to the disguised Cavalier, who galloped back with it, and before evening received knighthood* under its shadow.

"Sir John," writes Mr. Eliot Warburton, in his Memoirs of Prince Rupert, "afterwards received a golden medal with the King's portrait on

* The Title of Knight Banneret could not be conferred except in the field, and under the King's Standard. It is not known to have occured in England, previous to the reign of Edward I. From almost the commencement of the 16th Century, the title seems to have been almost entirely laid aside. After the Battle of Musselborough, 1547, the Duke of Somerset made many Knights bachelors and three bannerets, Sir Ralph Sadler, Sir Francis Brien, and Sir Ralph Vane. After the Knighting of Colonel John Smith, as above, we read of no more Knights Bannerets until 1743, when the title was given to several English officers including two Dukes and five Earls) upon the field of Dettingen. King George III. gave the title to General Sir Wm. Erskine on his return from the battle of Ermsdorff in 1764. The ceremony was performed at a review in Hyde Park, the General being invested with the colours of the 9th Light Dragoons, but the proceeding being considered irregular, his rank was not generally recognized, The same King bestowed the dignity of Knight Banneret upon five naval officers at a maritime review at Portsmouth in 1783; but great doubts were raised as to the validity of the creation, for although the dignity was conferred under the Royal Standard, it was not in actual warfare.—*Glossary of Heraldry.*

one side, and the banner on the reverse; he wore it by a green ribbon across his shoulders until his dying day, which was not far off."

Lord Clarendon says, when writing of the battle of Bramdean, where this brave officer afterwards lost his life:—"On the King's side, besides common men, and many good officers, there fell that day the Lord John Stewart, brother to the Duke of Richmond, and General of the Horse of the army; and Sir John Smith, brother to the Lord Carington, and Commissary-general of the Horse. They were both brought off the field by the few Horse that stayed with them and did their duty, and carried to Reading, and the next day to Abingdon, that they might be nearer to the assistance of the best remedies by physicians and surgeons. But they lived only to the second dressing of their wounds, which were very many upon either of them.

"Sir John Smith had been trained up from his youth in the war of Flanders; being of an ancient Catholick family. He had the reputation of being one of the best officers of horse. As soon as the first troubles appeared in Scotland, he betook himself to the service of his own prince; and from the beginning of the war to his own end, performed many signal actions of courage. And the death of these eminent officers made the names of many who perished that day the less enquired into or mentioned."

He was buried with military honours in the Cathedral at Oxford, when the following oration, in honour of his memory, was made by Somerset Herald, which concisely expresses the chief events of our hero's military life:—

"Thus it has pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto His divine mercy, the valiant and most worthy gentleman, Sir John Smith, Knight (descended of the ancient family of Carington, Standard-bearer to King Richard the first in the Holy Land), who, for his signall valour, in rescuing His Majesty's Banner Royal, in the Bat-

taile of Keinton, after it was possest by the rebels, at that time received the honour of knighthood, from His Majesty in the field; and since in sundry other battailes against the Rebels, hath given singular testimony of his loyalty and valour, especially in that memorable Battaile of Bramdean, on friday last, the 29th of March; where having received severall woundes in pursuite of victory, he dyed of them the day following at Andover, and here in Oxford is now interred."

Sir John Smith's life has been published in a small 4to volume, Oxford, 1644, entitled "Britannicæ virtutis imago; or the effigies of true fortitude, expressed to the life, in the famous actions of that incomparable Knight, Major-General Smith, who is here represented."

Brit. Virtut. Imago. Lord Clarendon. Beesley's Hist. of Banbury. Lloyd's Memorials. England's Black Tribunal. Catal. Engr. Portr. Survey of England's Champions, 1647. Nugent's Mems. of Hampden. Mackintosh's Eng. Warburton's Mems. of Pr. Rupert.

William Somervile.*

"And Warwickshire of Somervile can boast,
The Poet of the Chase; she cannot spare
(Though Avon's Bard is in himself a host)
Her claim to names enroll'd in annals fair
Of fame, since days of Shakespeare somewhat rare."

Lord Leigh's Warwickshire.

It has been well observed that "a poet, while living, is seldom an object sufficiently great to attract much attention; his real merits are known but to a few, and these are generally sparing in their praises; when his fame is increased by time, it is then too late to investigate the peculiarities of his disposition and familiar practice; the dews of the morning are past, and we vainly try to continue the chase at the meridian splendour."

For the reason above given we are able to chronicle very little of this Warwickshire poet, little indeed beyond his name and works

* The Norman surnames ending in ville, were anciently spelt with one l. The English branch of the Somerviles preserved the ancient method of spelling, while the Scotch branch adopted the modern, with two ls. The case is precisely similar in my own family, where the junior branch, represented by Lord Colville of Culross, has likewise adopted the modern termination.

have survived. He was born, in 1692, at Edstone, in the parish of Wootton Wawen,—on his estate inherited from a long line of ancestors. His great-grandfather lived on terms of intimacy with Shakespeare, particularly after his retirement from the stage, and possessed his portrait, handsomely mounted, supposed to be painted by Nicholas Hilliard; it was carefully preserved in the Somervile family, and finally given by the poet to the Honble. Mrs. Burges, daughter of the 13th Lord Somerville, with whose son, Sir James B. Burges, it remained in 1818, as appears from a letter on the subject written by that gentleman to Mr. Boswell.

William Somervile was educated first at Stratford, then at Winchester School, and became afterwards Fellow of New College, Oxford. It does not appear that in any of these places of education he showed any uncommon proofs of taste for literature. He lost his father, while he was yet a youth, and from the time of quitting College, until his death, he resided with his sister at Edstone.

Somervile is chiefly known by his poem, "The Chase," which, though not a great poem, is probably the best on that subject which any country has produced. It was written late in life, and the poet feelingly alludes to his own situation, prevented by physical infirmities from joining in the pleasures of the chase, but still recalling with delight his former triumphs, and pleased to point out to others the way to like renown. In the last year of his life he was entertained at a dinner given by two hundred gentlemen in honour of the chivalrous deeds which he had performed in the hunting field.†

A writer in the "Sporting Magazine" for 1831, thus speaks of Mr. Somervile's kennel and stud. "The site of Mr. Somervile's kennel was

† The following inscription on a gravestone on the S.W. corner of Wootton Wawen Churchyard, is by the pen of the Poet, and is interesting, as well from the elegance of the Latinity, as its connection with "The Chase." 'H. S. E. Jacobus Boeter, Gulielmo Somervile, Armigero Promus, et canibus venaticis Præpositus; domi forisque fidelis. Equo inter venandum corruente, et intestinis graviter collisis, post triduum deplorandus obiit, 28o die Jan. Anno Dni. 1719.'

well chosen, facing the south-east, with a grove of willow, poplar, and elm trees at the back, to shield it from the north and west winds. The kennel was spacious, with a fine brook bubbling through. He kept about twelve couple of beagles, bred chiefly between the small Cotswold harrier and the Southern hound; six couple of fox-hounds, rather rough, and wire-haired; and five couple of otter-hounds, which in the winter season made an addition to the fox-hounds. The country he hunted was chiefly woodland, except where his beagles were generally thrown off; and every parish, being uninclosed, yielded excellent sport. To the feeding of his hounds, and the management and arrangement of his kennel, he attended himself, and was assisted by one Hoitt, a boy about twelve years of age, whom he had taken into his service, and who afterwards attained the supreme honour of being huntsman, and lived with him to his death. He conducted the chase himself, leaving a man in the kennel to prepare the food, who was in the capacity of earth-stopper. His stud was small, four nags being the greatest number he ever had in his stable; riding his favourite, 'Old Ball,' three times in the week. 'Old Ball' was a real good English hunter, standing about fifteen hands high, with black legs, short back, high in the shoulders, large barrel, thin head, cropped ears, and a white blaze down the face."

It is well-known that a very material difference exists between Thomson's "Seasons" as they first appeared, and as they now stand. From time to time Thomson polished this work with great assiduity, perhaps from the anticipation that by it he would be best known to posterity. To this labour it is believed that he was excited by a letter from Somervile, who asks,—

"Why should thy Muse, born so divinely fair,
Want the reforming toilet's daily care!
Dress the gay maid, improve each native grace,
And call forth all the glories of her face;

The accomplish'd nymph in all her best attire,
Courts shall applaud, and prostrate crowds admire;
For kind and wise the parent, who reproves
The slightest blemish in the child he loves.
Read Philips much, consider Milton more,
But from their dross extract the purer ore.
Let perspicuity o'er all preside,—
Soon shalt thou be the nation's joy and pride."

In latter life Somervile's pecuniary embarrassments, produced, it is said, by his own extravagance, were very considerable. His habits became intemperate, (his favourite beverage being toddy, a mixture of rum and black currant jelly, with a very sparing dash of water,) and these habits led to a premature death. His estate brought him in about £1500 a year, but his mother, who lived to ninety, had an annual income arising from it of £600.

His neighbour, Shenstone, who knew him well, in one of his letters thus bewails his death:—"Our old friend, Somervile, is dead. I did not imagine I could have been so sorry as I find myself on this occasion. 'Sublatum quœrimus.' I can now excuse all his foibles, impute them to age, and to distress of circumstances, the last of these considerations wrings my very soul to think on. For a man of high spirit, conscious of having, at least, in one production, generally pleased the world, to be plagued and threatened by wretches that are low in every sense; to be forced to drink himself into pains of the body, in order to get rid of pains of the mind, is a misery which I can well conceive," &c.

From the affectionate sympathy discovered for him by Shenstone, Somervile seems to have possessed the virtues, as well as the vices, of the squirearchy of that age,—their frankness, sociality, and good feeling, as well as their improvidence and tendency to excess. As a magistrate he is represented as having been upright, just, and competent.

Our poet was buried at Wootton Wawen. His estates at Edstone, as well as at Somervile-Aston in Gloucestershire, were inherited by Lord Somerville, of Scotland, the representative of the Scotch branch

of the Somerville family. The reversion of these estates had been settled on Lord Somerville, in consideration of certain sums "applied to the relief of burdens." By this arrangement the representation, and the remaining property, of both the English and Scottish branches of this ancient family became united with the Scottish title, after a separation of more than six hundred years.

The celebrated Allan Ramsay thus alludes to the common descent of the English and Scotch Somerviles, in a poem addressed to Mr. Somervile:—

"You both from one great lineage spring,
  Both from de Somervile, who came
With William, England's conquering king,
  To win fair plains and lasting fame.

Which nowe be left to 's eldest son,
  That first-born chief you represent:
His second came to Caledon,
  From whom our Somer'le takes descent."

From Lady Luxborough's letters, we find that Mr. Somervile translated Voltaire's dramatic piece, "Alzira," which was, at the time she wrote, in MS. in her possession.

The following lines are addressed by Somervile to his "Elbow Chair, new clothed."

"My dear companion, and my faithful friend!
If Orpheus taught the list'ning oaks to bend;
If stones and rubbish, at Amphion's call,
Danc'd into form, and built the Theban wall,
Why shouldst not thou attend my humble lays,
And hear my grateful harp resound thy praise?
  True, thou are spruce and fine, a very beau;
But what are trappings and external show?
To real worth alone I make my court;
Knaves are my scorn, and coxcombs are my sport.
Once I beheld thee far less trim and gay,
Ragged, disjointed, and to worms a prey;
The safe retreat of ev'ry lurking mouse;
Derided, shunn'd; the lumber of my house.

Thy robe how chang'd from what it was before!
Thy velvet robe, which pleas'd my sires of yore!
'Tis thus capricious Fortune wheels us round;
Aloft we mount—then tumble to the ground.
Yet grateful then, my constancy I prov'd;
I knew thy worth; my friend in rags I lov'd;
I lov'd thee more; nor, like a courtier, spurn'd
My benefactor when the tide was turn'd.
With conscious shame, yet frankly, I confess
That in my youthful days—I lov'd thee less.
Where vanity, where pleasure call'd, I stray'd,
And ev'ry wayward appetite obey'd;
But sage experience taught me how to prize
Myself, and how this world: she bade me rise
To nobler flights, regardless of a race
Of factious emmets; pointed where to place
My bliss, and lodg'd me in thy soft embrace.
Here on thy yielding down I sit secure,
And, patiently, what Heav'n has sent, endure;
From all the futile cares of business free,
Not fond of life, but yet content to be:
Here mark the fleeting hours, regret the past,
And seriously prepare to meet the last.
So safe on shore the pension'd sailor lies,
And all the malice of the storm defies;
With ease of body bless'd, and peace of mind,
Pities the restless crew he left behind;
Whilst in his call he meditates alone
Of his great voyage to the world unknown."

Johnson's Life of Somervile. Dugdale's Warw. *(Thomas.)* Churches of Warw.
Gorton's Biog. Dict. Watt's Bibl. Brit. West's Topog. of Warw.
Nichols' Anecd. of 18th Cent. Biog. Dram. Chalmer's Eng. Poets. Mem. of Dr. Aikin.
Wivell on the Portraits of Shakespeare. Burke's Peerage. The Georgian Era.
Memoir of Thomson *(Aldine edit.)* Cates' Dict. of Biog. Memorie of the Somervilles.
Memoir of Wm. Somervile, *(Sporting Mag.*, 1831.*)* Atkyns's Glouc.
Campbell's Specimens of Eng. Poets. Graphic Illustr. of Warw. Rudge's Co. of Glouc.
The Forest and Chase of Sutton Coldfield. Trench's Shakspeareana Geneal.
Biog. Universelle. Warw. Antiq. Mag., Part 111. Gent. Mag., Vol. 84.
Aikin's Gen. Biog. Lempriere's Univ. Biog. The Cabinet of Poetry.

Sir John Spencer.

This gentleman acquired the estate of Snitterfield by his marriage with Isabel Graunt. In the 22nd of Henry VII. he purchased of William Cope (who married his cousin,) the great lordship of Worm-

leighton, and soon after began the erection of a noble manor-house in the parish, containing two grand state-rooms, and which his descendants occupied as their principal residence for a long period. About the same time having purchased from the Catesby family (with whom he was connected by the marriage of one of his daughters), the estate of Althorp, in Northamptonshire, he formed a park there by royal warrant, in 1508, and built a mansion, which for a number of years was the principal seat of the Spencers, although they continued to reside in great splendour at Wormleighton also, thus systematically keeping up their ancestral connection with Warwickshire. When Inquisitions were taken concerning wastes and inclosures of lands in the 9th and 10th of Henry VIII., (at whose hands John Spencer received the honour of knighthood,) he was certified to have his residence at Wormleighton with sixty persons of his family.

Sir John Spencer is represented as having been a great benefactor to the Church, the Clergy, and the Poor. He re-built, or considerably repaired, the church of Wormleighton, and added a mortuary chapel to that of Brington (the parish in which Althorp is situated), where he was buried, and where every one of his representatives in the Althorp line (with the exception of Henry, the first Earl of Sunderland, whose heart only was deposited in the family vault), besides many other members of his family, have been successively interred. He likewise re-built the village of Wormleighton.

Sir John Spencer died in 1522; his tomb, with the recumbent figures of himself and his wife, may be seen at Brington.

It appears by the last Will and Testament of this true "Old English Gentleman," that his real property was very considerable. After making provision for the Clergy, Tenants, and Servants on his estate, he required that his Executors should recompense any who could prove that they had been wronged by him, although he knew of none

such; and directed proclamation to that effect to be made monthly, during the first year after his decease, at Warwick, Southam, Coventry, Banbury, Daventry, and Northampton.

Dugdale's Warw. Burke's Ext. Bar. Noble and Gentle Men of Eng. Baker's Northamp. Nichols' Lit. Anec. Ædes Althorpianæ. Bloxam's Mon. Arch. Glossary of Heraldry. Torre's Continuation to Dugdale; penes Rev. H. J. Torre.

Sir John Spencer, M.P.,

Of Wormleighton, was grandson of the subject of the preceding memoir. He was Sheriff of Northamptonshire in the 5th of Edward VI., and Knight of the same shire in Parliament in the first of Queen Mary. He was again Sheriff in the 13th of Elizabeth, and two years later, was appointed by writ (with other Justices of the county, "of prime quality,") a Commissioner to enquire after such persons as transgressed the law of the first of Elizabeth, entitled, "An Act for the Uniformity of the Common Prayer and Service in the Church, and administration of the Sacraments."

Sir John was a great economist, yet kept a large establishment. He enjoined by his last Will and Testament, that hospitalities should be kept up after his decease in his houses at Wormleighton and Althorp, by his heir. He was fond of a country life, an encourager of industry, and a practical husbandman. He had numerous flocks of sheep and other cattle in the grounds and parks of Wormleighton and Althorp, and by promoting the system of sheep farming in the midland counties, and thereby increasing enclosures, produced great agricultural changes throughout England during the sixteenth century.

Sir John married Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson, of Hengrave, in Suffolk, one of the first and most eminent of the merchant princes in England, and whose interest in the wool-trade must have stimulated his son-in-law's interest in this respect. Sir John's

daughters made splendid alliances,—marrying the Lords Hunsdon, Monteagle, Compton, Dorset, Derby and Ellesmere. Sir John died in 1586, and was succeeded by his eldest son, another Sir John, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, in the memorable year of the Spanish invasion, and became father of the first Lord Spencer.

Sir John's second son, Thomas Spencer, built a fine house at Claverdon, and for his hospitality is called by Dugdale "the mirrour of this county," as well as "the honour of all these parts." Thomas Spencer died, without male issue, in 1580, and is buried at Claverdon, where a fine monument of the period is erected to his memory.

The younger branch of the noble house of Spencer, (descended from Thomas' next brother, Sir William Spencer, whose son was created a Baronet,) who for several generations continued to be of great importance in the county of Warwick, became at length much impoverished. We find that Sir William's great-grandson, and the representative of this line of the family in 1740, was Sir Henry Spencer, practising as a Surgeon in Stratford-upon-Avon, who dying s. p. in 1726, the Baronetcy (the property having become alienated,) passed to his only brother, from whom it descended to a minor, and became extinct on his death, unmarried, in 1741.

Dugdale's Warw. Ædes Althorp. Burke's Ext. Baron. Wheler's Hist. of Stratford. Clutterbuck's Herts. Warw. Arms and Lineages. Hist. of Lucy Family. Camden's Gough. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Warw. Antiq. Mag., Part III.

Alice Spencer, Countess of Derby.

This illustrious lady, the theme as well as the patroness of the poet Spenser, was the sixth daughter of Sir John Spencer of Wormleighton; and although some of Sir John's time was certainly spent on his estate at Althorp, there can be no doubt that he equally favoured Wormleighton,

and that, accordingly, a portion of Alice Spencer's early days was passed beneath the shade of the grand old oaks of Warwickshire.

Alice Spencer was born in 1556, and married in 1579, Ferdinando, the fifth Earl of Derby, K.G., who died, as was thought, by witchcraft, but probably by poison, in 1594.

In 1600, Lady Derby re-married; becoming the third wife of Thomas Egerton, Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, by whom she was for a second time left a widow, in 1617. Jointly with her second husband she purchased Harefield Place in Middlesex (of Sir Edmund Anderson), where they resided together, and where she continued to live until her death. Here, in 1602, she was honoured with a visit from Queen Elizabeth, whom she received with all the pomp and pageantry of those days; and here the "Arcades" of Milton (who lived in the neighbourhood,) was performed by her grandchildren. This patronage, extended to the distinguished poet, probably introduced him to her son-in-law, the Earl of Bridgewater, which was the origin of the production of the Mask of "Comus," presented in 1634 at Ludlow Castle, where the Earl kept his court, as President of Wales.

Harington wrote an Epigram "In praise of the Countess of Derby, married to the Lord Chancellour."—

> "This noble Countesse lived many yeeres
> With Derby, one of England's greatest peeres;
> Fruitfull and faire, and of so clear a name
> That all the region marvel'd at her fame;
> But this brave peere extinct, by hast'ned fate,
> She staid, (Ah! too too long) in widowe's state;
> And in that state took so sweet state upon her,
> All eares, eyes, tongues, heard, saw, and told her honour,
> Yet finding this a saying full of verity,
> 'Tis hard to have a patent for prosperity,
> She found her wisest way and safe to deal,
> Was to consort with him that kept the Seal."

It was to Lady Derby that the poet Spenser dedicated his "Tears of the Muses," and it was to her two sisters, Elizabeth, Lady Carey, and

Anne, Lady Compton and Monteagle, that he dedicated his "Muiopotmos" and "Mother Hubberd's Tale." The poet himself, in "Colin Clouts Come Home Againe," claims a relationship with these ladies which I do not well see how he could substantiate.

> "No lesse praiseworthie are the sisters three,
> The honor of the noble familie:
> Of which I meanest boast myselfe to be,
> And most that unto them I am so nie,
> Phyllis, Charillis, and sweet Amaryllis,
> Phyllis the faire, is eldest of the three;
> The next to her is bountifull Charillis,
> But th' youngest is the highest in degree.*

Lady Derby died on the 26th January, 1636, and was buried on the 28th at Harefield. At the south-east corner of the chancel of this church is a very handsome monument to her memory. It exhibits the arms of Stanley with the quarterings, impaling the arms and quarterings of Spencer.

Among the Manuscripts once belonging to Lord Chancellor Egerton, and which are now in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland, there is a curious illustration of domestic manners, contained in three folio sheets entitled "An Account of disbursements for Harefield, during the residence of the Lord Keeper Egerton." An engraving of this mansion is in the 85th volume of the Gentleman's Magazine. † ‡

Brydges' Mems. of Peerage. Granger's Biog. Hist. Lyson's Middlesex.
Egerton Papers, *(Cam. Soc.)* Gent. Mag., Vol. 85 & 91. Notes to Todd's Milton.
Œdes Althorpianæ. Nichols' Prog. Queen Eliz.

* Lady Derby.

† The seat of Harefield was burnt to the ground, while in possession of Lady Ellesmere's heirs, in 1660. Sir Roger Newdegate re-purchased this ancient estate of his ancestors, in 1674.

‡ Lady Derby was sister to Sir Thomas Spencer of Claverdon, styled by Dugdale the "Mirror of Warwickshire," and aunt to Lady Lucy of Charlecote, as well as to the first Lord Spencer of Wormleighton. Her sister, Catherine, married Sir Thomas Leigh of Stoneleigh, by whom she was mother to Alice Leigh, Duchess Dudley. At Stoneleigh is a fine old portrait of Lady Derby, alias Ellesmere, dressed in the stiff costume of the period, as well as of her second husband, Lord Chancellor Ellesmere.

Sir Robert Spencer, First Lord Spencer,

Of Wormleighton. Of the early life of this patriotic and accomplished nobleman (who was the fifth Knight of his family in continued succession), little is known. He was the grandson of Sir John Spencer and Katharine Kitson. He acted as Sheriff for Northamptonshire in the 43rd of Queen Elizabeth, before which time he had received the honour of Knighthood.

One of the first events of his life on record of any public importance was his reception of Queen Anne, (the wife of James I.) and Prince Henry at Althorp. Shortly after which, in return for his liberal reception of the royal party, and still more perhaps in consequence of his own distinguished merits, he was created a Peer of the realm by the title of Baron Spencer of Wormleighton. As a grateful memorial of the honour bestowed upon him he erected at Althorp a stone building, towards the north-west extremity of the park, called the Hawking-stand; in the front of it are the royal arms very beautifully cut in stone, while the arms of the owner, as a peer of the realm, are as cleverly executed on the western side of the building. It was to this spot that Lord Spencer was accustomed to repair from Wormleighton, bringing with him his attendants and visitors to witness the sports of the field.

With the exception of a mission of ceremony to carry the Order of the Garter to the Duke of Wirtemburg in 1603, which he executed with great splendour, and of which an account may be found in Ashmole's Order of the Garter, he was never invested with any public employment. In the roll of New Year's gifts, 1605, he presented to the King £10 in gold, and in return received from the King in "gilt plate, 15 oz. dj-dj-gr."

Lord Spencer is always referred to as happily combining in himself both loyalty to his King and fidelity to his country. He spoke well in the House of Lords, and was heard with favour; his diligence

and capacity caused him to be nominated on most committees and conferences with the lower Houses. He was one of those, who, in 1620, prayed the King's attention to the multitude of Irish and Scotch Earls and Viscounts created by His Majesty to the prejudice of the English nobility, and expressed a desire that "they might take no more notice of these titulars than the law of the land doth."

Lord Spencer opposed with force and spirit the arbitrary principles of government; and on one occasion during a debate respecting matters connected with the royal prerogative, stood forth as the advocate of popular privileges; and referred to the great actions of his ancestors, conjointly with those of his political opponent, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. Lord Arundel, whom the blood of the Howards entitled, as he imagined, to look down with scorn on the recent nobility and less splendid pedigree of the Spencers, replied with bitterness, "My Lord, when these things were doing, your ancestors were keeping sheep,"* alluding to the numerous flocks kept by his grandfather. "When my ancestors were keeping sheep, as you say," replied Spencer, with a spirit and quickness of thought peculiar to him, "your lordship's ancestors were plotting treason." This excited such irritation at the moment, that Lord Arundel, as the aggressor, was committed to the Tower, but soon after, acknowledging his fault, and offering to apologize, was discharged.

The character of Lord Spencer is handed down to us by historians, as almost destitute of blemish. His habits were of a retired character, "Like the old Roman dictator from the farm," (says Arthur Wilson in his life of James I.) "he made the country a virtuous court, where his fields and flocks brought him more calm and happy contentment than the various and mutable dispensations of a court can contribute; and when he was called to the Senate he was more vigilant to keep the

* Thomas Fuller, when writing in his "Worthies" of the "Natural Commodities" in Warwickshire, says, "Most large for bone, flesh and wooll, in this county, especially about Wormleighton."

people's liberties from being a prey to the encroaching power of monarchy, than his harmless and tender lambs from foxes and ravenous creatures." It is further stated of him that he was "a perfect man in regard of many arts and sciences," and "for his skill in antiquities, armes, alliances, it was singular."

The relish for books of the virtuous and exemplary Henry, Prince of Wales, induced Lord Spencer to send him a present of the Memoirs of Philip de Comines, with a letter, dated 24th April, 1604. Lord Spencer began with observing that it had pleased His Highness aforetimes "to accept of small things at his hands, as tokens of his duty, being matter merely of pleasure: of which your gracious acceptance," adds he, "hath now imboldened me to present your Highness with this book, wherein is both profit and pleasure; not profit to enrich your Highness's estate (whereof you have no need) but to enrich your mind, the especialest thing to be regarded. The author was a counsellor to one of the politickest Kings, that ever France bred, and to one of the richest Dukes, that ever Burgundy had; whose work sheweth, that he was employed by his masters in many several States, whereby he did know the secrets of many countries. I have been bold, most gracious Prince, to line out certain places, that your Highness may the more readily read them without the tedious perusing the whole chapter; for Princes must taste of everything, and be cloyed with nothing. Pardon, I most humbly beseech your Highness, with the boldness of a true affectionate heart, which shall ever most faithfully pray to God, for the continuance of your happy proceeding in all virtue and honour."

In 1605, Lord Spencer again sent to the Prince, from his seat at Althorp, a letter, dated the 27th of December, and with it a present of a sword and target;—"Instruments," says he, "fit to be about you in these treacherous times; from the which, I trust God will ever protect your most royal father, my dread Sovereign Lord and Master, and your

Highness, as he hath hitherto done." He was present at the Prince's funeral, as well as at the funeral of Queen Anne in Henry VII. Chapel, in 1619.

There is no doubt that Lord Spencer divided his time between Wormleighton and Althorp. The household books of the family belonging to this period, and preserved at Althorp, are conclusive on this point; for example:—"1623, June 28, Rabbitts spent—when my Lord and Mr. R. Spencer came to Althorp, the household being at Wormleighton." Articles had been sent that year to Wormleighton at the beginning of May, so it was not a mere passing visit.

Again in the month of July, August, and September, 1624—"Grossery, medicine, preserved meates, venison, capons, &c.," are sent from Althorp to Wormleighton. 1624, April 24, "Pagets—2 journeys to Wormleighton, with carryages at the household's removing."

We gather the following interesting account of Lord Spencer's establishment from the Sermon preached on his death by Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Parre.

"It was his great wisdome to make a carefull frugality the fuell of his continuall hospitality, which hath honoured Spencer's familie and race in many generations successively; it was a received rule in his æconomy, that a man might better keepe a constant good house, than an unconstant vaine pleasure." "He kept a great house, and yet an orderly; his servants were all of the same religion *he* was of, neither, would he keepe any that in some good measure did not live answerably to their profession." We are further told of this great and good nobleman that he gave "great incouragement and countenance to the Ministers of God, by hearing them with a great deale of attention, diligence and piety, by conferring with them with a great deale of devotion and humanity, and by his courteous usage of them, and feeding them, like Obadiah, alwayes at his owne table with his children,

and by his building, beautifying and adorning the Houses of God where he lived; and his exemplar liberaletie towards the Houses of Learning, being one of the first that gave his free will offering towards the building of the new Schooles in his Mother Universitie. His love to his neighbours appeared in receiving the poore. He made his house an hospitall, giving every Monday morning, bread, drinke and money to 15 poor folkes of the neighbouring townes, besides his charitable almes at good times, and his continuall reliefe of them at his gate, he was a good landlord to his tennants, insomuch that when one told him hee knew not how to let his land, setting it at so low a rate, his answer was, that hee had rather a hundred should gaine by him, than that one should cry out that hee had undone him. Hee was a kinde master to his servants—providing for those that served him faithfully, that they might live plentifully in their old age, when they were not so well able to serve. In quieting and ending of differences among the richer, wherein he was happie, that none desired to appeal from or went away discontented at his sentence, diverse of his friends trusted him with their whole estates, and with the education of their children, and he ever performed the trust reposed in him carefully and punctually."

This nobleman lived a widower upwards of thirty years; hence it is written of him by Ben Jonson:—

> "Who since Thyatira † did die
> Hath not brook'd a lady's eye."

His death occurred at Wormleighton in 1627. We are told in the Sermon already quoted, that "God put a resolution into his heart to visit the place which gave him the honourable title of a Baron, that his soule might blesse the poore also before its loosing out of the body;" and within four days after his arrival at Wormleighton he died, ‡ and

† The Christian name of Lady Spencer.

‡ For some account of Lord Spencer's last moments, see the life of Bishop Parre.

was buried with his ancestors at Brington, the parish church of Althorp.

By his last Will and Testament, he directed that he should be buried "not in the pompous traine of Heraulds and glorious Ensignes, nor in dumbe ceremonies, and superfluous shewes, but in a decent and Christian manner, without pomp or superfluities."

His remains repose under a noble monument, erected in memory of his grandfather. The figures of himself and his lady are kneeling under an arch, supported by four Corinthian pillars; Lord Spencer in armour, with an helmet on his head; Lady Spencer in the dress of the period, veiled to her knees.

The following is one among several poems written on the death of this nobleman:—

"You are deceiv'd, Great Spencer is not dead;
Hee's dead, who when hee's gone hee's perished.
Hee's dead of whom there's nothing doth remain,
Hee's worse than dead, whose life had so much blame,
That after him there nought remains but shame,
But glorious great good Spencer never dyes;
Who lives well heere, sure liues aboue the skyes.
Of gracious Spencer there is nothing lost,
But his sweet presence, which hath lately cost
So many a heavy sigh, and teare, and groane,
Whiles hee in white, leaues us in sable moane.
His sweet embalmed ashes in their urne,
Doe breed a glorious Phœnix in the turne
Of Nature into glory, when the mould
Of the new framed World shall ne're grow ould.
Not any power, created can unmake
One grain of dust: O then lett's comfort take:
Rest thou sweet Bride, and for thy Bridegroom stay,
Both shall be crown'd at the great wedding Day—
Great Spencer lieue in thy Posterity,
Thy fame on Earth, Thou in Eternity."

Dibdin's Reminis. of a Lit. Life. Baker's Northamp. Aikin's James I. Wilson's James I. Granger's Biog. Hist. Parre's Fun. Sermon. Althorp Book of Accts. Fuller's Worthies. Birch's Life of Prince Henry. Nichols' Prog. James I. Guillim's Display of Heraldrie. Sir Harris Nicholas' Hist. Peerage. Collins' Peerage. Camden's Annals of K. James. Lloyd's Memorials. Strickland's Queens of Eng. Warburton's Mems. of Pr. Rupert. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Yorke's Union of Honour. Noble and Gentle Men of Eng.

Iter Carolinum. Camden—Gough. Hampden's Dugdale. Lodge's Illustrations.
Hoare's Wilts. Clutterbuck's Herts. Dugdale's Warw. Ædes Althorpianæ.
Ashmole's Order of Garter. Catal Engr. Portr. Glossary of Heraldry.
Warw. Antiq. Mag., part III.

Henry Spencer, Third Lord Spencer, and First Earl of Sunderland.

In Dugdale's time Wormleighton was the residence of this accomplished and virtuous nobleman, as it had always been of his immediate ancestors; the two houses of Wormleighton and Althorp seem to have been maintained with an almost equally splendid establishment, until the time of the second Earl, who resided entirely at Althorp.

The subject of this memoir was the son of the second Lord Spencer, by the daughter of Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and it was under the guardianship of his uncle, Lord Southampton, the well-known patron of Shakespeare, that Lord Sunderland received his education. He was born at Althorp, in 1620, and he entered upon his studies at Magdalen College, Oxford, before he had attained his sixteenth year. Here his proficiency afforded so remarkable a pledge of his future attainments, that when King Charles and his Queen visited the University, it was the royal pleasure that the degree of M.A. should be conferred upon him.

In 1637 he succeeded his father as Lord Spencer, and before he was twenty years of age, his mother and guardian contracted him in marriage with Lady Dorothy Sidney, daughter of Robert, Earl of Leicester. She was a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, and under the name of "Sacharissa," is highly celebrated by Waller, who, when a widower, at twenty-five years of age, offered himself as her husband, and was rejected by her parents, who notwithstanding his large estates, good looks, and accomplishments, regarded him as no equal match for their daughter. Her marriage with Lord Spencer was cele-

brated at Penshurst in 1639; and soon after Lord and Lady Spencer accompanied the Earl of Leicester in his embassy to France.

After his return from that country in 1641, his eminent merit was already observed, and each of the two great parties in the country endeavoured to secure him. He at first inclined to the popular side, always upholding it with moderation and candour, but when he found his attempts at conciliation unavailing, he advised those who complained of their Sovereign, to win him over by "loving behaviour." At length, with a solemn admonition, Lord Spencer took leave of the Parliament, and having determined on taking arms for the King, he, after making a disposition of his estate, left for Althorp with his family. In June, 1642, he committed his estates to several of his own and his wife's relations, for the use of his wife and children, and subscribed a document to that effect in presence of Algernon Sidney, his wife's brother, and of Dr. Henry Hammond, the Rector of Penshurst.

When the royal standard was hoisted at Nottingham, he was among those who assembled to support it, and after that period he never returned to the enjoyments of his home. At Edgehill, Lord Spencer, with other noblemen, as volunteers, charged in the King's guard of horse, and marched after the battle with the royal army to Oxford, and about that time was present at the taking of Bristol by the forces under Prince Rupert.

At the battle of Newbury, 1643, "The King's Horse," in which Lord Sunderland served, "charged," says Lord Clarendon, "with a kind of contempt of the enemy, and with wonderful boldness, upon all grounds of inequality; and were so far too hard for the troops of the other side, that they routed them in most places." "Here," Clarendon adds, "fell the Earl of Sunderland, a lord of great fortune, tender years, (being not above three-and-twenty years of age,) and an early judgment; who, having no command in the army, attended upon the King's person,

under the obligation of honour. And putting himself that day in the King's troop, as a volunteer, before they came to charge, was taken away by a cannon bullet."

Lord Sunderland (who, it should be mentioned, was raised to the Earldom by patent, dated at Oxford, 1643), was buried at Brington, and thither his widow retiring, resided several years with her children. "She is not to be mentioned," says Lloyd, in his Memoirs of the Royalists, "without the highest honour in this catalogue of sufferers, to so many of whom her house was a sanctuary, her interest a protection, her estate a maintenance, and the Livings in her gift a preferment."

This nobleman's character has been thus described by the author just quoted:—"A good patriot upon all other occasions," (but that of the rebellion,) "as one of them at Westminster observed, promoting the trade, manufactures, and privileges of this country; and now standing by his Majesty, as he evidently saw him stand for his kingdom; saying, by a foresight and prospect that he had of things suitable to the eminence of his place, that one seven years would show that the King was the true Commonwealth's man, a true nobleman, that was virtuous because it became him, as well as because it was enjoined him; being above all vice, as well as without it; looking upon it as his shame and dishonour, as well as sin and offence; a good neighbour; the country about him, when he had occasion to make use of it, being his friends that loved him, rather than slaves that feared him: a discreet landlord, finding ways to improve his land, rather than rack his tenants. A noble housekeeper, to whom that ingenuity that he was master of himself was welcome in others; an honest patron, seldom furnishing a church with an Incumbent, till he had consulted the college he had been of, and the Bishops he lived under: an exemplary master of a family, observing exactly the excellent rules he so strictly enjoined; consecrating his house as a temple, where he ordered his followers to wrestle with God in prayer, while he wrestled with the enemy in fight."

This nobleman was the last of his family who resided at Wormleighton House, which was burnt down by the Royalists on January 17, 1645, to prevent its occupation by the opposite party. The "Bowling Alley" seems, however, to have been kept up, since in the "Book of Expenses," 1661, 4 pp., folio, signed by Dorothy, Countess of Sunderland, is the following item:—"Ffor keeping ye Bowling Alley at Worme Leighton, 000 15 00." In the same book is, I am informed, another entry, which requires explanation, inasmuch as it is understood that the repairs of Chesford Bridge have always rested with the Abbey of Combe:—"Ffor repaires of Chesford Bridge, 000 0j 06."

It may be interesting to note that at the time of Lord Sunderland's marriage, the rental of the Wormleighton estate was £3200 per annum.

Eng. Ch. Wom. of the 17th Century, from which copious extracts have been made.
Granger's Biog. Hist. Lloyd's Memorials. Lord Clarendon. Ædes Althorpianæ.
Beesley's Hist of Banbury. Gough's Camden. Dugdale's Troubles of Eng.
Eliz. to Anne, by D. of Manchester. Collins' Peerage. Sidney's Diary.
Warwick's Memoirs. Warburton's Mems. of Pr. Rupert. Lodge's Portr.
Bloxam's Magd. Coll, Reg. Catal. Engr. Portr. Cate's Dict. of Biog.
Lipscombe's Bucks. Baker's Northamp.

William Spooner,

Archdeacon of Coventry, was born in 1778, being the sixth child of Isaac Spooner, of Elmdon Hall, by the sister of the first Lord Calthorpe. The family of Spooner possessed property in the vicinity of Birmingham in the time of Henry VIII., and at Henwood towards the close of the 15th century.

Mr. William Spooner was educated at Rugby School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1800, and his M.A. in 1803. In 1801 he was ordained by Bishop Porteus to the curacy of Yoxall, in Staffordshire, and, on being admitted into Priest's Orders in the following year, he was instituted to the family Living of Elmdon. In 1815 he was appointed to the Vicarage of Chipping

Campden, in Gloucestershire, but vacated it on his institution to the Rectory of Acle, in Norfolk, to which he was presented by his cousin, Lord Calthorpe.

As the brother-in-law and beloved friend of the famous William Wilberforce, and of Gerard Noel,—as the Curate of Mr. Cooper of Yoxall, and the intimate friend of Simeon, Milner, Gisborne, Venn, Hodson,* and Cunningham,—his name is connected with the earlier struggles of the Evangelical party, and with the revival of religious feeling in England. Though at the commencement of his career he was obliged, as the pleader for popular education, to adopt the tone of an apologist, yet he never deviated from his attempts to educate the people, and was one of the pioneers in that good cause in Warwickshire. The last public meeting at which he appeared was that held for the promotion of the Diocesan Training Schools. Many, both in Birmingham and Coventry, will remember with gratitude the earnest support he ever gave to all efforts to provide increased church accommodation to meet the spiritual destitution which prevailed there.

When Bishop Ryder† was appointed to the see of Lichfield and Coventry, he soon saw that he had in Mr. Spooner one of the wisest and best of his clergy, and accordingly, when a vacancy occurred, he made him Archdeacon‡ of Coventry. In this important post he laboured hard, and was enabled to effect much good, especially in the rapidly increasing town of Birmingham. No man could have been more simple-minded and less of a self-seeker than he was, and this very simplicity and unselfishness won for him an universal esteem. He was a very accurate and elegant scholar and a true student. His

* Mr. Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford, and Incumbent of Christ Church, Birmingham, "a man full of faith and good works," of accomplished mind and much learning.

† Henry Ryder, D.D., last Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, succeeded Earl Cornwallis in 1824, and died in 1837.

‡ The Archdeaconry of Coventry was severed from the Diocese of Lichfield and annexed to that of Worcester, by a resolution of the Privy Council, dated 1836.

sermons were plain and practical, but thoughtful; and his charges proved that he took a clear and accurate view of the great topics of the day, whether theological or practical. His own views were what is called "Evangelical," but no man could better see and value the excellencies of those who differed from him than he did.

Failing health compelled him to resign his Archdeaconry in 1851, when it was proposed that a handsome service of plate should be presented to him, but, at his own earnest request, that idea was abandoned; and, in its place, an address was presented, breathing the deepest respect and sympathy, and signed by one hundred and ninety-three clergymen of the Archdeaconry. A handsome copy of the Hexapla was at the same time offered to him by the members of the Birmingham Clerical Society, over which he had presided for more than twenty years.

His last years were passed in constant suffering; and, after a long illness, borne even more joyfully than patiently, he died in 1857, and was buried at Elmdon. The service was read by Dr. Tait, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of London, who had married his youngest daughter.

A beautiful memorial window was erected to his memory in St. Michael's Church, Coventry.

Archdeacon Spooner published a Sermon preached before the Church Missionary Society, in 1836. Likewise two Sermons, entitled "The Christian Minister's desire for his flock," being Farewell Sermons preached at Chipping Camden, Gloucestershire, in 1824. He was preparing a volume of Sermons as a valedictory present to his parishioners at Elmdon, but his last long illness prevented the accomplishment of the design.

Inf. Rev. Edwd. Spooner. Inf. Public Journ. of the period. Warw. Arms and Lin. Rugby Register. Catal. Oxford Grad. Gent. Mag, vol III, n. s. Ann. Biog., 1857.

Richard Spooner, M.P.,

Younger brother to Archdeacon Spooner (the subject of the preceding memoir), was born in 1783 at Birches Green, Erdington, being the

ninth child of his parents. He was educated at Rugby school, and at a comparatively early age, entered upon business life as a Banker in Birmingham, becoming eventually a partner in the Bank of Atwoods, Spooner and Co., in that town.

Mr. Spooner first entered Parliament in 1820 for Boroughbridge; afterwards, in 1844, he was elected M.P. for Birmingham, polling more votes than his two opponents, Mr. William Scholefield and Mr. Sturge, obtained together. This was the first and only time in its political history that Birmingham has returned a Conservative candidate to Parliament. He offered himself again at the general election in 1847, but was defeated this time by a considerable majority. As the election for North Warwickshire was then pending, Mr. Spooner came forward as a candidate in opposition to the Honble. W. H. Leigh. After a hard fought contest, Mr. Spooner was successful in obtaining the second seat. From that time until his death he continued to represent North Warwickshire,—actively until the session of 1863, at which time advancing age and infirmities rendered him unable to attend to business. He died at his residence at Leamington in 1864, and was buried in the family vault at Elmdon.

His conduct in Parliament was uniformly consistent as a staunch upholder of the Constitution in Church and State, and he was distinguished by his zeal and perseverance in opposing the grant to the College of Maynooth. Yet although by reason of these decided and strongly expressed opinions on a subject naturally distasteful to many Members of the House, it might be expected that he would meet with some disfavour, such was his known benevolence of character, and amiable and kindly manner, that he made no personal enemies, and was,indeed, generally well received and listened to.

The speeches of Mr. Spooner in the House in opposition to the grant to Maynooth, and with the view of exposing the character of

the teaching of this college, have been published in one volume, 8vo., with comments and an appendix, by Wertheim and Mackintosh, London, 1861.

To this volume a preface is prefixed by the editor, the Rev. G. S. Bull, at that time Rector of St. Thomas', Birmingham. Some passages from this preface will throw light on the general character of Mr. Spooner's Parliamentary speeches on this interesting and important subject.

"It was not Mr. Spooner's object to enter into any of the more difficult and abstruse controversies which the Giants of the Reformation so effectually discussed with Romanists, but rather to look at those lessons relating to public and social morals which the authorized books of Maynooth inculcated.

"It had been with many a popular, but mistaken notion, that however extravagant or erroneous the peculiar and distinctive doctrines of Roman Catholicism might be, its moral teaching was sound and valuable.

"To disabuse the public of this mistake was his object, thus laying down a valid and more than sufficient reason for the discontinuance of any public support to an Institution, which he felt bound to impeach, as immoral in its teaching, and fraught with danger to the Constitution, to the Laws, and to the Royal Succession of the House of Hanover, being Protestants.

"It has been well understood that on the occasions when Mr. Spooner moved against Maynooth, there were present by courtesy, under the Gallery of the House (in addition to several Roman Catholic Members in the House, who were well versed in the controversy) certain well trained agents of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, who were watching for an opportunity that might occur of impugning the accuracy of Mr. Spooner's allegations."

This, however, they have never attempted. In almost every case the books quoted were within the public reach, out of doors, as well as in the library of the House, where they were always to be found and ready to be produced.

"One thing" continues Mr. Bull, "it is important to add—that the celebrated Commission of 1855, and its Report, and Evidence in its Appendix, were proved by Mr. Spooner, to be of no reliable authority. The transmission of the Evidence, and probably the Report itself, to Rome—its falsifications and 'doctorings'—were so exposed by him, that the *Times*, on no occasion friendly to Mr. Spooner, frankly acknowledged that 'the sooner the Commissioners disavowed their *Report*, the better for their dignity.'" (May 2, 1855).

"No better opportunity can be expected than that which Mr. Spooner with great readiness and success employed, of impeaching the morals inculcated by the Church of Rome in the presence of some of her ablest Champions, and on the Floor of the Commons' House of Parliament."

Inf. Rev. Isaac Spooner.
Inf. Sir James Buller East, Bart., M.P.
Illustrated News, Dec. 3rd, 1864.
Mr. Spooner's Speeches, ed. Rev. G. S. Bull.

William Staunton

Was born at Kenilworth in 1765, being the eldest surviving son of John Staunton of Longbridge, who for many years resided at Kenilworth. The family of Staunton have been settled at Longbridge in direct male succession from the reign of the sixth Henry.

Mr. Staunton received his education at Rugby, and at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of L.L.B., and was in due course of time called to the Bar. He did not, however, long follow the legal profession, but obtained a Lieutenancy in the first Life Guards, and consequently resided in London, where he had ample opportunities

of improving a taste, which he had indulged almost from his boyhood; and soon became known (in conjunction with the late Mr. Francis Douce) as one of the principal numismatic collectors of the day.

The chief object of Mr. Staunton's attention was the formation of a library of books, together with documents, and records, of every description, illustrative of the history and antiquities of his native county.

Two Antiquaries, both well-known by their publications, Mr. Hamper of Birmingham, and Mr. Sharp of Coventry, were at that time occupied in a similar pursuit. Though considerably their senior, it was Mr. Staunton's lot to outlive them both, and to become possessed of many of their literary treasures. On Mr. Hamper's decease, he became the purchaser of many ancient deeds, rolls, and MSS., relating to Warwickshire, and he also procured from Mr. Sharp, the whole of his Coventry collections, which their late owner once intended to have consigned to the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

Mr. Staunton was well-known for his courtesy and liberality in imparting information, and in placing his books within reach of all who desired to consult them; and scarcely a publication connected with the county of Warwick issued from the press, for the last quarter of a century of his life, in which his valuable aid was not acknowledged. I have already in the preface to this volume borne grateful testimony to the advantage which I have myself derived from the Longbridge Library in preparing this work, through the kindness of the present possessor.

Mr. Staunton died in 1848, having attained the advanced age of eighty-three, with little to mark his approach to another life, except the state of preparation for it which every action of his daily life exhibited.

His body was interred in the family vault at St. Mary's Church, Warwick, where is a mural tablet to his memory. *

Among the rare and valuable county books in the Library at Longbridge, may be enumerated the following:—

1.—FOLIO—"Registrum Fratrum et Sororum Gilde Sancte Anne de Knolle incipiebat in die et in festo Sce Anne Anno Domini Millesimo CCCCmo. XIJ." Et. Anno regni Regis. Henrici quarti post conquestum Anglie quarto decimo. 2.—"Warwickshire Records from 1242 to 1485," collected and arranged by Sir Simon Archer, with Index by Sir William Dugdale. 3.—"Collections for the County of Warwick," formed by, and almost entirely in the hand writing of, Sir Simon Archer. Eight volumes of the MSS. of Henry Ferrers. 4.—"A volume containing the receipt of various sums of money for the use of Robert, Earl of Leicester," by his agent, commencing in 1569, and ending in 1571; but the much larger portion of the volume consists of payments made by the same agent, on the Earl's account. 5.—"A volume consisting of payments made by Robert, Earl of Leicester, from the day of his landing at Flushing, the 10th of December, 1585." 6.—"A book of such provision as hath been sent out of England, by Richard Brown, Esq., for the use of the Right Honourable the Earl of Leicester, containing the several prices and charges of every thing, as within particularly doth appear, beginning decimo die Octobris, 1585, Anno vicesimo septimo Elizabethæ Reginæ." 7.—"Cartulary of St. Mary's Priory at Coventry," (used for the New Monasticon). 8.—"Original Book of the Laws of St. Mary's Guild in Coventry, with a List of the brethren, account of their possessions, &c., and the new laws on its subsequent Incorporation with the Trinity Guild." (Unknown to Dugdale.) 9.—"An Inventorie of Plate, Glasses, Pewter vessell, Kitchen Stuff, and other Implements of Household of the Right Honourable The Earl of Leicester at Keneilworth, upon view, taken 1584, and perused since 1588." 10.—"A copy of the Statutes of the Order of St. Michael," which was presented in 1565 by Louis XI., King of France, to the Earl of Leicester. It is a quarto volume, printed on vellum, and has the autograph of the Earl on the fly leaf, with the date, January 25, 1565, (also in his handwriting), which was the day succeeding his installation at Whitehall. The sides of the volume retain their original carving. On each of them is stamped the arms of France, surmounted by the Crown, and encircled with the collar and badge of the Order.

Gent. Mag. Noble and Gent. Men of Eng. Warw. Arms & Lin. Longbridge Cat. Catal. Engr. Portr. Inf. John Staunton, Esq.

Henry Stubbe.

This writer of uncommon parts and learning, originally of strong Anabaptist principles, was born in 1631, at Putney, near Spilsby in Lincolnshire, being the son of a clergyman resident at the latter place.

* Sir George Chetwynd of Grendon, 2nd. Bart., was well-known as a collector of Coins, Pictures, Books, Prints, and Medals, and possessed some choice and rare specimens of the English series. His collection of provincial Coins and Tokens, of the last and present centuries, was the most extensive and perfect ever formed. A Catalogue of them by the late Mr. Thomas Sharp was privately printed in the year 1834, which superseded every work previously printed on the subject.—*Catal. Engr. Portr.*

After his father's death, Henry Stubbe settled with his widowed mother in Ireland; but, upon the breaking out of the Irish Rebellion, in 1641, they returned into England, when Henry was sent to Westminster School, on the foundation of which he was eventually admitted; while his mother obtained a comfortable maintenance by her needle.

At Westminster Dr. Busby was so struck with the boy's abilities, that he showed him more than ordinary favour; and recommended him to the notice of Sir Henry Vane, junior, on the occasion of his paying a visit to Westminster School. Sir Henry, who was anabaptistically inclined, took a fancy to the lad, and now and then, in school-boy phraseology, made him happy with a "tip."

In 1649, Stubbe was elected to a Studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, where, as Wood says, possibly with great truth, "shewing himself forward and conceited, he was often kicked and beaten." While an Undergraduate he frequently discoursed in Greek and Latin in the public schools. After taking his B.A. he went into Scotland, and served in the Parliamentary Army from 1653 to 1655. On his return he took his Master's degree, and, by Dr. Owen's recommendation, was made Under Keeper of the Bodleian Library. He availed himself of this post to push forward in his studies, until his removal from it in 1659, when he was likewise compelled to resign his Studentship at Christ Church, in both cases owing to some publications reflecting on the Clergy and the Universities.

After his ejection from Oxford, he retired to Stratford-upon-Avon, where he practiced medicine, which he had studied for some years. Here he promised passive obedience, and applied for protection. Upon the re-establishment of Episcopacy he received Confirmation from the hands of the Diocesan.* In 1661, he went to Jamaica, with the appoint-

* "I have at length," says Mr. Stubbe, "removed all the umbrage I lay under. I have joined myself to the Church of England, not only on account of its being publicly imposed (which in things indifferent is no small consideration, as I learned from the Scottish transaction at Perth) but because it is the least defining, and consequently the most comprehensive and fitting to be national."

ment of King's Physician for that island, but the climate not suiting him, he came back to England, and, in 1665, settled in or near London, from whence, in the same year, he returned to his old quarters at Stratford.

During his residence in that town, he composed and published "The Miraculous Conformist," containing an account of some extraordinary cures performed by Valentine Greatrakes by stroking with his hands the parts affected. Greatrakes had been brought from Ireland by Lord Orrery to cure Lady Conway of Ragley, who for many years had suffered from violent head aches. At Ragley, Stubbe met Greatrakes, who, though he failed in his endeavours to relieve Lady Conway, yet is said to have cured vast numbers in that neighbourhood and at Worcester.

Stubbe afterwards fixed himself at Warwick, and there acquired very considerable practice, as he did likewise at Bath, which he frequented in the summer season. He did not, however, apply himself so closely to the business of his profession as to neglect everything else, but gave great attention to the literature of the day.

The writings of Mr. Stubbe, though his life was not long, were extremely numerous and varied; they may all be found specified in Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses. Those which he published prior to the Restoration were against Monarchy, Ministers, Universities, Churches, and everything which was dear to the Royalists; more, it was thought, to please and serve his friend and patron, Sir Henry Vane, than out of principle or attachment to a party. After the Restoration, when he managed to make his peace with the Royalists, and conformed to the Church of England, he wrote a small piece against "Harington's Oceana," a book which he once extolled.

Wood was a contemporary with Stubbe at Oxford, and has given him this character: that he was a person of most admirable parts, and

had a most prodigious memory; was the most noted Latinist and Grecian of his age; was a singular mathematician, and thoroughly read in all political matters, councils. ecclesiastical and profane histories; had a voluble tongue, and seldom hesitated either in public disputes or common discourse; had a voice big and magisterial, and a mind equal to it; was of a high generous nature, scorned money and riches and the adorers of them; was accounted a very good physician, and excellent in the things belonging to that profession, as botany, anatomy, and chemistry. Yet, with all these noble accomplishments, he was extremely rash and imprudent, and even wanted common discretion. He was a very bold man, uttered anything that came into his mind, not only among his companions, but in public coffee houses, of which he was a great frequenter; and would often speak freely of persons then present, for which he used to be threatened with kicking and beating. He had a hot and restless head, (his hair being carrot coloured,) and was ever ready to undergo any enterprise, which was the chief reason that macerated his body almost to a skeleton. He was also a person of no fixed principles; and whether he believed those things which every true Christian doth, "'tis not for me to resolve." Had he been endowed with common sobriety and discretion, and not have made himself and his learning mercenary and cheap to every ordinary and ignorant fellow, he would have been admired by all, and might have picked and choosed his preferments; but all these things being wanting, he became a ridicule, and undervalued by sober and knowing scholars, and others too.

After a life passed in almost perpetual warfare with others, this extraordinary man came to an untimely end. When at Bath, in the summer of 1676, he was sent for to visit a patient at Bristol, and while fording a river on horseback on his way thither, he met with a watery grave. His body was buried in the old church at Bath.

His former antagonist, Mr. Glanville, the Rector, preached his funeral sermon; but, as might be expected, said little in his favour. A Physician at Bath wrote the following epitaph, which, though never made use of for our author's monumental inscription, deserves to be recorded:—

"Memoriæ sacrum.
Post varios casus, et magna rerum discrimina,
tandem hic quiescunt mortalitatis exuviæ
Henrici Stubbe, Medici Warwicensis, quondam
ex æde Christi Oxoniensis, rei medicæ, historicæ,
ac mathematicæ peritissimi, judicii vivi, et
librorum heluonis: qui, quum multa
scripserat, et plures sanaverat, aliorum
saluti sedulo prospiciens,
propriam neglexit.
Obiit aquis frigidis suffocatus 12 die Iulii. A.D. 1679"

Athen. Ox. Biog. Brit. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Wheler's Guide to Stratford. D'Israeli's Quarrels of Authors. Watt's Bibl Brit. Aubrey's Lives. Lempriere's Univ. Biog.

John Bird Sumner, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury.

This exemplary Prelate was born at Kenilworth* in 1780, his father, the Rev. Robert Sumner, being Vicar of that parish as well as of Stoneleigh.

After being educated on the foundation of Eton, the future Archbishop went to King's College, Cambridge, in 1798, the first of his year; in this respect more fortunate than his brother, the present Bishop of Winchester, who was "superannuated" some ten years later, and sent to Trinity. In 1800 Mr. Sumner gained Sir William Browne's medal for the Latin Ode; and, in 1802, took his B.A. degree. He obtained also the Hulsean prize. In due time he was elected to a Fellowship at King's, which, however, in consequence of his marriage,

* Luke Sturley, the old Parish Clerk of Kenilworth, who died in 1843, aged 89, boasted that he had taught three Bishops the rudiments of learning. Dr. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury; his brother, the Bishop of Winchester; and Dr. Butler, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

he only retained for two years. In 1803 he was appointed Assistant-Master at Eton, and in the same year entered Holy Orders.

In 1817, Mr. Sumner accepted the valuable Living of Maple-Durham, from Eton College, of which he was then a Fellow; and shortly afterwards was installed in one of the "golden" Prebends of Durham, on the presentation of Dr. Shute Barrington, the Bishop of the Diocese.

In 1828, when party strife ran high in consequence of Roman Catholic emancipation, the Duke of Wellington nominated Mr. Sumner to the Bishopric of Chester, with the view of thereby conciliating the Protestant party. Early in the same year his brother was promoted from the See of Llandaff to that of Winchester.

The first vote given by the Bishop of Chester in the House of Lords was in favour of the repeal of the Corporation Test Act, and of Roman Catholic emancipation, which occasioned some alarm among his Clergy as to the soundness of his Protestant principles. This led the Bishop to address them a letter, explanatory of his views on the subject. He likewise recorded his vote for the Reform Bill, but never spoke on the subject in the House. Indeed, Bishop Sumner was eminently a preaching and working, not a political Bishop.

Much as his predecessor, Dr. Blomfield, had effected with his indomitable energy in providing for the spiritual wants of the great diocese of Chester, very much yet remained to be accomplished, and Dr. Sumner threw himself heartily into the work; in proof of which it may be recorded that in 1847 he had consecrated more than two hundred churches.

In the ensuing year, an event occurred which changed all his prospects. Archbishop Howley was removed by death, and the recommendation of Lord John Russell that Bishop Sumner should supply his place, was accepted by the Queen. As the Bishop was leaving the

church, where his "election" was confirmed, a gentleman stepped forward, and said quietly, "God bless the Archbishop of Canterbury;" to which his Grace, stopping and turning to the speaker, replied in a most impressive manner, "I thank you, I indeed need all your prayers."

It may be noted that Archbishop Sumner concurred in the judgment of the Privy Council on the Gorham case, that he supported the Divorce Bill, but opposed the Bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He was a staunch opponent to a revision of the Liturgy, and against the resuscitation of the active powers of Convocation.

An early riser, he, at eighty years of age, transacted business at an hour when most London blinds are down; temperate, plain in his habits, a constant preacher, he was nearly every Sunday engaged in advocating the cause of charity; devout, pure hearted and loving, none could help esteeming and venerating Archbishop Sumner.

He died in 1862, in simple trust in his Saviour, and in perfect peace, at Addington Park, in Surrey, and was buried in the most unostentatious manner, in the church-yard of that parish.

Archbishop Sumner wrote a variety of works, without which for many years no theological library was considered complete. Among them may be specified:—

"Apostolical Teaching considered." 1810. "Treatise on the records of Creation, and on the moral attributes of the Creator." 1814. "Sermon on the Christian faith and character." 1821. "Evidences of Christianity." 1824.

Mainly derived from the "Standard." Bedford's Blazon of Episcopacy. Knight's Passages of a working life. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

John Taylor, LL.D.

This eminent Divine and courtier was for twelve years Rector of Sutton Coldfield. It is impossible to learn with any accuracy at this

distance of time, whether he was resident in his parish, which alone would entitle him to a notice in these pages. But as there is no reason (as I have ascertained on enquiry at Sutton) to believe that he did not reside there, I have given him the benefit of the doubt, and inserted this brief memoir of his life. The place of his nativity was Barton-under-Needwood, in the parish of Tatenhill, in Staffordshire. He was the eldest of three sons born at one birth,—the father thus blest, being a tailor by trade.

When Henry VII. was hunting in the forest of Needwood, the friends of these little wonders very wisely presented them as a sight to the Monarch, who being, doubtless, in good humour after an excellent day's sport, directed his courtiers to take good care of them, and he would pay the expenses of their education. Neither was the royal patronage thrown away, for all three are said to have graduated Doctors, and obtained good preferment.

Of John we know little beyond the catalogue of his preferments and offices, which, if variety be pleasing, must certainly have been all severally welcome. In 1504, he was Rector of Sutton Coldfield, and became Clerk of the Parliament. In 1508, he was Rector of Bishop's Hatfield in Hertfordshire, and in the year following, Ambassador to Burgundy. He was installed Archdeacon of Derby in 1515, and Prolocutor of the House of Convocation. He became Archdeacon of Buckingham in 1516, about which time he resigned the Rectory of Sutton Coldfield. In 1520, he accompanied the King as one of his Chaplains to France, and in the same year he was incorporated in the University of Cambridge, (as he was afterwards of Oxford, in 1523,) on occasion of the visit of Cardinal Wolsey. He was appointed Master of the Rolls in 1527, and soon afterwards he was sent with several others to invest the King of France with the Order of the Garter. He was also named as one of the Commissioners to try the

validity of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Queen Catherine of Arragon, and on him devolved the duty of examining the witnesses. His last appointment was to the Vicarage of Halifax. He died in 1534.

The point of chief interest in his character is the way in which he shewed his affection for the place of his nativity. On or near the site of the humble cot of his fore-fathers, he reared a church, and on several parts of the interior, groups of three infants' heads are sculptured as ornaments, and a Latin inscription records the circumstance to which the sacred building owes its origin.

Dr. Taylor was the author of several works, all of which remain in MS. Some of his numerous letters have been printed.

Dugdale's Warw. Hist. of Sutton Coldfield, 1860. Ath. Cantab. Harwood's Lichfield. Shaw's Staffordshire. Wood's Fasti. Ashmole's Order of the Garter. Ellis' Letters. Plot's Staffordshire.

George Thicknesse, *

Of Arlescote, in the parish of Warmington, was the sixth son of John Thicknesse, Rector of Farthinghoe, on the outskirts of Warwickshire, and grandson of Ralph Thicknesse, of Balterley in Staffordshire, and of The Oaks in Cheshire.

George Thicknesse was educated as a scholar of Winchester School; but it was with the Foundation of Dean Colet that his future life was destined to be identified. He was elected Chaplain of St. Paul's School in 1737, Sub-master in 1744, and High-master in 1748. Under his care and labours St. Paul's attained the highest reputation. He was a man of great learning, wisdom, and moderation. In an age in which it was supposed that nothing could be done in a public school without severity, Mr. Thicknesse proved it quite possible to govern and

* For this memoir I am indebted to the Rev. F. H. Thicknesse.

educate boys by appeals to their reason. In his days the rod was never used in the school, and instead of flogging any of his scholars he made a practice of taking his upper boys into the library from time to time to gain their assistance by rational admonition in the government of the rest of the boys. The Mercers' Company had so great an opinion of his worth, and were so grateful for his long services (over thirty years,) to the school, that in 1769 they settled upon him an annuity of one hundred guineas, and desired him to name his successor; which he did; and Dr. Roberts accordingly succeeded him in the High-master's Chair.

The celebrated Sir Philip Francis was one of George Thicknesse's favourite pupils, and a letter addressed by him to Philip Thicknesse contains a copy of resolutions agreed to by gentlemen educated at St. Paul's School at their anniversary meeting at the London Tavern, 25th January, 1791. These are as follows:—

Resolved, 1.—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that it will be for the credit and advantage of St. Paul's School that a public testimony should be given by us, of our respect to the memory of the late Mr. George Thicknesse, formerly High-master of the school, and of our veneration for his name.

2.—"That a Marble Bust of Mr. Thicknesse be erected at the expense of this meeting in some conspicuous and convenient place in the body of the school, and that the care of the same be earnestly recommended to the Rev. Dr. Roberts, and to all the succeeding High-masters of the school; and that the permission of the Master, Warden, and Court of Assistants of the Mercers' Company be requested for this purpose.

3.—"That it be earnestly recommended in the name of this meeting, to the present, and all future High-masters of the school, to instruct the scholars of the upper classes to make honourable mention of the

name and character of the late Mr. Thicknesse, immediately after that of Dean Colet, in their annual speeches delivered in the school at Easter."

Signed by eighty-one gentlemen present.

Mr. Thicknesse was never married, and it was probably this circumstance which connected the latter years of his life with Warwickshire. Twenty years before he resigned St. Paul's School he was on a visit with his old friend and school-fellow at Winchester, Mr. Holbech,† of Farnborough,—himself a bachelor, and of large fortune. Mr. Holbech who was at that time engaged in pulling down his old mansion at Mollington, (one half of which parish is in Warwickshire, and the other in Oxfordshire,) said to Mr. Thicknesse, who greatly admired the old house, and perhaps would have had it all spared rather than a new one raised; "I will leave one wing standing that you may retire to it when you leave your present employment." Thirty years afterwards his constant friend called upon George Thicknesse to fulfil the engagement; "for," said the good man, "I am grown old, I cannot last long: I am friendless, and want such a companion as you." *(Philip Thicknesse's Memoirs, vol. iii., p. 47.)*

It is not a little remarkable that another gentleman, an old pupil of his, Mr. William Perry of Chiswick, at the same time earnestly invited his old master to come and occupy a house, rent free, which belonged to him,—the letter in which this offer was made is still extant, —but the greater claims of an older friendship and of the spared wing of Mollington prevailed, and in 1770, to the credit of human nature, these two excellent and amiable friends met there, with the intention of passing the remainder of their days together. When George Thicknesse arrived at the pleasant abode of goodness and hospitality

† Mr. Holbech's character is thus delineated in a county paper of that period. "His hospitality was according to the Apostle, without grudging; his integrity was unshaken; his benevolence was universal; and his piety towards God was sincere."

provided for him, he found fires on all the hearths in the house; his binns filled with wines, and an annuity on the table,—the donation of the generous owner. But alas! after the revolution of a single year, as the two friends were sitting together at the dinner table, Mr. Holbech threw his head back in his chair, and expired without a groan. Mr. Thicknesse, who was one of his executors, immediately sent an express to Dijon to call home his nephew and heir, who was on his way to Italy. This gentleman most handsomely pressed his uncle's friend still to continue to enjoy the use of that part of the house for his life; but as it stood in the garden, and might by a new possessor have been thought some disfigurement to the place, he chose to remove to Arlescote House, in the parish of Warmington, which he rented until his death, which occurred in 1790, in the 77th year of his age.

His departure (by apoplexy) was almost as sudden as that of his friend, and undisturbed by medicines and remedies, to which he had a singular objection; for it is narrated of him by his brother, Governor Thicknesse, that when he was once ill and disordered, upon his saying to him he "must *take something*,"—he looked up and asked what his brother meant.—"I mean," said he, "that you should take some physic;"—"Take physic," he archly replied?—"what, brother, is it not enough to be sick? and would you have me take physic too?" Mr. Thicknesse was buried at Warmington, on the north side of the church-yard. This was by his own request; and he also directed,—"Put me into a coffin, a *common* coffin, like a *common* man, for such I am; and place no memorial to mark the spot." "There"—to use the words of Sir Philip Francis—"was laid the learnedest, quietest, and best man I ever knew."

The bust, executed in compliance with the Resolution quoted above, is now in the dining room of the High Master of St. Paul's School, but it is to be regretted, perhaps, that this should be the only memorial of this good man, who in his life-time was evidently so highly

distinguished and regarded, and who yet survives so great in his humility! ‡§

William Thomas, D.D.

This distinguished Continuator of Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire" was born in 1670, being the only son of John Thomas, a Carmarthenshire gentleman, and Mary Bagnall, his wife, of the city of Worcester. He was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1695, and of D.D. in 1718. He was Vicar of Exhall, but resided frequently at Atherston-upon-Stour,* where he possessed property in right of his wife. In 1721 he moved to Worcester with a view to the education of his numerous family, and in 1723 was presented to the Rectory of St. Nicholas in the "faithful city," by Bishop Hough, "the ever memorable President of Magdalen College, Oxon,"† to whom he dedicated "Antiquitates Prioratus majoris Malverni." In the year 1731, this "most excellent Prelate" made Dr. Thomas a present, which he ever highly valued, of a silver bason and ewer, weighing 152 ounces, with his name engraved,

‡ The account of the interment of Mr. Thicknesse's trusty housekeeper from the Gentleman's Magazine of 1809, will form a fitting compendium to this very interesting memoir. In 1809, Mr. Thicknesse's Housekeeper, Mrs. Lewis, was brought from Bodicote to Warmington to be buried beside her Master, having given the same direction about her own burial, as he had formerly done for his; and she was buried accordingly. "The coffin, of common plain boards, was tied on the front of a post-chaise (Bodicot being eight miles from Warmington), and when at the church-yard gate, was carried to the church and grave without pall or covering, and deposited by her master; nor does any raised turf, mound, or memorial whatever, mark the place. But a singular circumstance took place. The Clerk came to me (being the Curate) the day before, saying that he had been desired to make the grave in a different way from the others, and wished to know if I would permit it. I told him, as there were no graves on the north side of the church yard, that he might make it from north to south, if they liked, and especially as her Master had been buried so. He accordingly made the grave from north to south, with her head, I think, next the church, which I had understood to have been the way her Master had been buried in; and it was not till some weeks after, I discovered that her Master was buried only in the reverse way from the usual practice; *i.e.* the head lying next the east; so that by the above mistake she is laid at the feet of her Master, and the two bodies form a T. The spot where they were buried cannot be distinguished, and only lives in the memory of the Clerk and some inhabitants."

§ Sir Philip Francis, who kept up an occasional correspondence with his old master, George Thicknesse, composed a Latin epitaph for him.—*Merevale's Mem. of Sir P. Francis.*

* In the church of Atherstone and Stratford-upon-Avon, are buried the forefathers of James Hurdis, D.D., the poet, whose life is published among Lower's Worthies of Sussex.

† See Bishop Hough's monumental inscription in Worcester Cathedral.

and this inscription:—"Ex dono reverendi in Christo patris, Johannis, permissione divinâ, Episcopi Wigorniensis." In 1730, Dr. Thomas published an enlarged edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, illustrated, in two vols., folio, with many important additions,—large copies of which are now scarce and valuable. In the preface, he informs the reader that he had visited all the churches and waited upon the gentlemen of the county, that he had carefully perused the Episcopal Registers of both Sees, Lichfield and Coventry, and Worcester, and taken every pains in his power to render the publication acceptable to his patrons. Mr. Hamper, in his Appendix to the Life of Sir William Dugdale, observes, "Mr. Gough, in his British Topography, says—'Dr. Thomas was very careless in his accounts, and took very little pains for information. I have heard an instance of his having an opportunity to call on a gentleman who had large records and other materials; but, because he was not at home, though he had left word he soon should be, Thomas contented himself with inspecting the church.' This story has been repeated, *ad nauseam*, by all subsequent writers; and the worthy Doctor's edition (though in truth a very excellent one) is seldom spoken of without a recurrence to it. The editor has taken no small care to trace the report to the source from whence Mr. Gough received it; and it seems most probable that the 'large records' (size deemed equivalent to value!) which waited the Doctor's examination, would be found to be only a bundle of old leases, or some such insignificant matters. He is satisfied that there is no cause of regret in the single instance produced; and it cannot be supposed that such a skilful Antiquary as Dr. Thomas has shewn himself to be in all his works, would intentionally neglect what his inclination prompted him to pursue."

In the year 1700, he travelled in France and Italy, during which time he contracted an intimacy with Sir John Pakington, famous for having preferred a remarkable complaint to the House of Commons,

against Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, and his son, for interfering in the election of the county of Worcester, by sending threatening letters to the clergy and freeholders, and aspersing his conduct in Parliament.

Dr. Thomas was not only well acquainted with the most useful modern languages, but was a sound classical scholar. In order to favour his love of antiquarian pursuits, he made himself master of Saxon, a task at that time not easy, when there was no good dictionary or grammar. His industry was amazing, scarcely allowing himself time to eat or sleep. He fully intended, had Providence spared his life, to have published the history of Worcestershire, as he had already done of the Cathedral Church of Worcester. With this view he visited every church, transcribed many of the registers of the Bishops and of the churches of Worcester, which, together with the church gatherings of William Habingdon of Hendlip, proved of great service to Dr. Nash (who, in his History of Worcestershire, says that "he should be highly ungrateful not to take every opportunity of acknowledging his obligations,") by explaining defaced arms and obliterated inscriptions. Indeed Dr. Nash's account of the painted glass is chiefly taken from these MSS.; as it was then, by time and accidents, almost all broken, or rendered unintelligible by the clumsiness of glaziers.

Dr. Thomas died in 1738, and was buried in the cloisters of Worcester Cathedral, near to his grandfather, the non-juring Bishop of Worcester, ‡ but strange to say there is no monument in the Cathedral to his memory, and the inscription, which marks the spot of his interment, is now scarcely legible.

I learn from a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine (vol. 68.), that Dr. Thomas' MS. collections for Warwickshire, devolved on his grandson, George Wingfield, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, F.S.A. This gentleman died about 1779, when his library was sold. The collections above

‡ Bishop Thomas was Preceptor to Queen Anne, and would have aided in advancing his grandson in his profession, but that he declined royal preferment and attendance at Court.

referred to were not probably disposed of at that time, and it is not known into whose possession they passed.

Gorton's Biog. Dict. Nash's Worc. Chamber's Biog. Ill. of Worc.
Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Brewer's Warw. Watt's Bibl. Brit.
Green's Survey of Worcester. Chambers' Hist of Malvern. Hist. Essay on Mag. Chart.
Hamper's Dugdale. (App.) Cates' Gen. Biog. Dict. Chalmer's Biog. Dict.
Sharp's Warwickshire. Lempriere's Univ. Biog. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales.
Gent. Mag., vol. 68. New. and Gen. Biog. Dict., 1798.

Sir Edward Thomason.

The father of this pleasant, chatty, spirited, yet egotistical manufacturer of Birmingham, was himself in business in that town as a buckle manufacturer, where he carried on a thriving trade for above forty years. During this period, shoe-buckles were worn by all classes of society, and it will give an idea of the universal adoption of this article of dress, when it is stated that in Mr. Thomason's manufactory as many as one thousand pair of buckles were daily completed. His private dwelling-house was at the corner of Colmore Row and Church Street, where his son Edward was born in 1769, and afterwards took up his residence.

At the age of sixteen Edward Thomason was articled to the famed Matthew Boulton of Soho. The extent of Boulton's manufactory and the diversified machinery used for the furtherance of the manufacture of the numerous and varied articles made on his premises, excelled all others of a like description in Europe. This scientific school produced in young Thomason a versatility of taste for mechanism, and a turn for art and science. On the other hand, it seems to have given him an ambitious feeling, far beyond the means he possessed on coming of age to indulge in.

When twenty-one years of age, he began to manufacture on his own account; first establishing the trade of gilt and silver buttons, of the finest class; he then added to it the trade of gilt and gold jewellery;

to these was annexed a department for the making of medals, tokens, and coins, of gold, silver, bronze, &c., as well as works in bronze, and fine cut glass, &c. Lastly, he subjoined a manufactory for silver and gold plate, and silver-mounted plated wares of the highest class of workmanship. These trades occupied sixty or seventy rooms, including several devoted to exhibition.

But the line of business in which Mr. Edward Thomason was specially engaged for forty years, was confined to the highest class in the metallic arts. In 1830 he completed the laborious work of sixty large medals on the Bible; in which the most prominent events in Sacred History are concisely told. The origin of these medals arose from the visit to Birmingham of a gentleman connected with the Austrian Court, and who hitherto had never heard of Birmingham. Mr. Thomason was forcibly struck with this circumstance, and determined to endeavour to make the town known to all the Monarchs and Courts in the civilized world;—hence the manufacture of these medals at a great cost, which were forwarded to all the Sovereigns of Europe. The presents Mr. Thomason received in return, which in some cases were most princely, are certainly blazoned forth too conspicuously in his autobiography (but, in fairness, it should be explained, that this so-called autobiography was left unfinished by the author, on account of the failure of his health, and therefore he cannot be considered responsible for the whole of its contents; which indeed makes him appear vain of success, and more earnest in seeking honours than in the promotion of the Arts and Manufactures).

Mr. Thomason, who, it should not be forgotten, copied the Warwick Vase, the size of the original, in metallic bronze, was knighted by our Sovereign, in 1832, as an acknowledgment of his artistic merits; on which occasion James Bisset, a name well-known both in Birmingham and Leamington, addressed to him the following lines:—

"To my very old and highly-esteemed Friend, Sir Edward Thomason, Knt."

"Dear Sir,

I congratulate you on the honor
So lately conferr'd by our *Monarch* (the donor),
Who, judging most wisely where merit was due,
The badge of true *Knighthood* bestowed upon you;
And feeling as all other *amateurs* felt,
Rewards you with title, gilt spurs, sword, and belt!
I remember the time (*fifty years* since, when boys)
Your name at SOHO 'gan to make a great noise;
And when to the 'toy shop of Europe' you came,
Each season exalted a THOMASON'S fame.
As an Artist whose works o'er the globe have been whirl'd,
Your renown has extended all over the world!
No wonder HIS MAJESTY then thought it right
(High-talented Edward) to make you a KNIGHT!

I am, Sir, Yours very faithfully,
JAMES BISSET,
A Septuagenarian."

"*Belle Vue Place, Leamington Spa,*
July 2, 1832.

At the time of Sir Edward Thomason's connection with Birmingham, the Charter of Incorporation had not been granted, the highest governing dignitary being then the High Bailiff, an appointment conferred annually by election; to this office Sir Edward Thomason was once chosen in 1818.

Sir Edward filled during twenty years, and for eight foreign Governments, the appointment of Vice-consul for the town of Birmingham; which regularly introduced him to foreigners of the highest distinction. He was honoured with more than thirty orders of foreign knighthood, gold medals of merit, &c.

In 1844 he retired from business, and went to reside at Ludlow, from whence he removed to Bath, and afterwards to Warwick; where he died at his house in Jury Street, in 1849. He was interred in the family vault in St. Philip's Church, Birmingham.

A portrait of Sir Edward, three-quarters size, and seated, is affixed to his Autobiography.

Sir Edward Thomason's Autobiog. Inf. Yeoville Thomason, Esq. Catal. Engr. Portr. West's Hist. of Warwicksh. Gent. Mag., vols. 25 and 32, N. S.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton.

This Ambassador and Minister of State, called by Anthony à Wood, "a wise and stout man," was born in 1513, being the fourth son of Sir George Throckmorton of Coughton, and grandson of Sir Robert Throckmorton, one of the Privy Council to Henry VII., who undertook, at an advanced period of life, a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but died in the attempt.

Leland says, that "John Throkmerton was the first setter up of his name to any worship in Throkmerton village (in Worcestershire), the which was at that tyme neither of his inheritance or purchase, but as a thing taken of the see of Wircester in farme, bycause he bore the name of the lordeship and village. This John was Under-treasurer of England, about the time of Henry V." He married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Guido de la Spine, and thus became possessed of Coughton, which has continued to be the principal seat of the family. Camden observes, in terms more flattering to the Spineys than the Throckmortons, that "since they married with the heiress of Spiney they grew very numerous, famous, and fruitful of good wits."

The life of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was written in verse by his nephew, Sir Thomas Throckmorton, of Littleton, to whom Sir Nicholas is supposed to have appeared in a dream, and to have related the principal incidents in his life. It was printed for the first time in 1740, from the ancient MS. in the possession of one of his descendants. From this life, as well as from other historic sources, the following memoir has been gleaned.

The first appearance of Nicholas Throckmorton at Court was in the character of server to Henry VIII., while his elder brother, Clement, was the King's cup-bearer. With his three brothers, he was present at the siege of Boulogne. And after the battle of Mussleborough-field, he was charged by the Protector Somerset, to carry the news of the victory

to King Edward, who thereupon made him one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber. He continued to rise in this Monarch's favour, who, on one occasion, knighted him as he lay hid behind a chest—

"And on a time, when knighted I should be,
The King said, 'Kneel.' Yet then I went my way.
But straight himself came forth, and spied me
Behind a chest, in lobby where I lay,
And there against my will he dubb'd me knight,
Which was an eye-sore unto some men's sight."

The account of his first visit to his father with his wife, after the attainment of worldly rank, is highly amusing. The old gentleman evidently thought it necessary by hard words and blows to keep down the pride of the new-made knight:—

"Now, something gained, I, licens'd to absent
Myself a space, a progress rode
Unto my friends; with me my wife there went;
And with my father we awhile abode.
To me he shew'd good countenance openly:
But yet alone he checkt me bitterly.

"He thumpt me on the breast, and thus began:
Sir Knight! Sir Knave! a foolish boy you are:
And yet thou think'st thyself a goodly man!
Why should'st thou scorn thy father's daily fare?
Or send me word when I should send thee here?
As who should say I should provide good cheere.

"Too base for thee thou thought'st thy father's food.
But say 'tis so; I tell thee in good sooth,
My carter's meat I think is far too good
For such an one who brings so dainty tooth.
I see thou grow'st into disdain of me,
Wherefore, know this, I careless am of thee!"

To the above may be subjoined the following lines, which refer to his father's death, and have in them a touch of pathos:—

"When all of us at years; when two made knights;
When five of us had been of parli'ment;
All forward in the world: when all these sights
Our father saw, then summon'd hence he went.
No boot to stirre, when death lists hence to call;
Who is no sparing judge, but visits all.

"His want, though somewhat I bewail'd with tears;
The miss of him yet did I not discern:
My loss I could not see through youthful years.
But, all too late, at length this I did learn,
That he, who seeth his father laid in grave,
May leave to look so sure a staff to have."

When the Knight first appeared at Court with his lady, her dress was purposely beneath her station; the King observing this evidence of straitened circumstances, gave him the manor of Paulerspury; and shortly after he knighted Sir Nicholas's elder brother, in deference to the wishes of the father, who objected to his younger son enjoying an honour not conferred on the elder.

On the decease of King Edward, Sir Nicholas, who was present at his Sovereign's death, combined with Sir Thomas Wyat to keep Philip of Spain from coming to England; for which he was apprehended and brought to trial. This trial, as it has come down to us in Holinshed's Chronicle, is one of the most interesting documents of that nature extant. To his political offences, Sir Nicholas added religious principles still more heinous in the eyes of Queen Mary. He, with two other gentlemen of his family, had been of the number of those who in the end of King Henry the eighth's reign, attended Anne Askew to the stake. In after years he shewed his continued interest in the Reformed Church, by furnishing Bishop Jewel with money to flee abroad from London, and "procured him a ship for his transportation beyond the seas."

The prosecution was conducted with the iniquity which the corrupt practice of that age admitted. Not only was the prisoner debarred the assistance of Counsel on his trial, but was even refused the privilege of calling a single witness in his favour. Under all his disadvantages, Throckmorton defended himself with surprising skill and presence of mind. When closely questioned respecting the Princess Elizabeth and the Earl of Devon, he was especially careful to say nothing to the injury of the former. The jury returned the bold verdict of "Not Guilty."

Some years later Sir Nicholas was again brought to trial on the charge of having counselled the Duke of Norfolk to marry the Queen of Scots, but with the exception of the payment of heavy fines he escaped unscathed.

Shortly before Queen Mary's death he privately visited the Princess Elizabeth at Bishop's Hatfield, who charged him, in the event of the Queen's death, to bring her a particular ring from the Sovereign's finger,—a commission which he and his brothers faithfully executed.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was twice sent Ambassador into Scotland, and in 1560, acted for a second time as Ambassador to France; when, as Lloyd says in his State Worthies, "His skill in Heraldry appears in his grim arguments against the King of France, in right of his Queen of Scots usurping the arms of England; and his experience in history, in his peremptory declarations of the Queen of England's title in the right of her twelve predecessors to those of France." When in 1563, he was put under restraint by the French Sovereign, Elizabeth,—to be even with the French for their behaviour to her Ambassador,—lodged the French Ambassador at Eton, in Sir Thomas Smith's old lodgings, "very commodiously," writes Strype, "but under restraint."

Sir Nicholas died at Lord Leicester's house in London, in 1570, and was buried on the south side of the chancel in the church of St. Katharine's Cree, London. An engraving of his monument may be seen in Pennant's London. In the secret memoirs of Robert Parsons the Jesuit, it is averred that Throckmorton was poisoned by Lord Leicester, "no mean artist," says Fuller, "in that faculty;" and that on his death-bed he declared as much, and commanded his descendants to profane Leicester's grave. Certain it is that he died suddenly after partaking of a salad at supper. He was thought to have provoked the hostility of Leicester by quitting the party of the Earl to reconcile himself with Burleigh, his secret enemy.

Sir John Throckmorton was scarcely less distinguished than his brother Sir Nicholas; he was for some time Master of the Requests to Queen Mary, who, in consequence of his faithful service, bestowed upon him the office of Justice of Chester, as well as of her Counsel in the Marches of Wales, in which places he continued 23 years. In 1570 he joined with others in a conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth. The Queen pardoned all but three, one of whom was John Throckmorton, who posted up the bull. His son, Francis, was likewise charged with conspiring in aid of the captive Queen of Scots, and was executed in 1584. * †

Dugdale's Warw. Noble and Gentle Men of England. Collins' Baronetage. Seward's Anecdotes. Granger's Biog. Hist. Bromley's Catal. Fuller's Worthies. Chronicles of Jane and Mary *(Cam. Soc.)* Hollinshed's Chron. State Worthies. Legend of Sir N. Throckmorton. Macauley's England. Nichols' Anecd. 18th Cent. Netherclift's Autog. Gent. Mag., vol. 73. Aikin's Queen Eliz. Clutterbuck's Hists. Warw. Arms and Lineages. Strype's Annals. Rapin's England. Catal. Engr. Portr. Burnet's Reform. Foxe's Acts and Mem. Speculum Anglorum. Lyson's London. Brayley and Britton's Survey. Speed. Froude's Eng. Strickland's Queens. Strickland's Bachelor Kings. Tytler's Edw. VI. and Mary. Athen. Ox. and Fasti. Lingard's Eng. Tytler's Scotland. Maitland's London. Bayley's Tower of London. Brewer's James I. Eliz. to Anne by D. of Manchester. Notes and Queries Vol. IV. 3. S. Stow's Survey. Lipscombe's Bucks. Short's Hist. of Church. Camden's Annuals. Warw. Antiq. Mag. Pt. 3. Playfair's Brit. Antiq. Burke's Ext. Bar. Cate's Gen. Biog. Dict.

The Throckmortons of Haseley.

Upon the attainder of John, Duke of Northumberland, in the first of Mary, the Queen granted Haseley to Michael Throckmorton,

* "Some years ago, my father, William Hamper, F.S.A., took my sisters and myself to stay with Sir Charles Throckmorton at Coughton-Court, who allowed us to take home with us for a favour, a curious and interesting relic of the unfortunate Queen of Scots, viz.:—a fine linen garment, with an inscription, relating that it was worn by Mary when on the scaffold, &c., and I believe Sir Charles told my father that it was ordered to be given to Sir Nicholas (or one of that family) with other gifts—in memoriam—as he stood by her to the last on that fatal morning when she fell a victim to the jealousy of Queen Bess."—*Extract of a letter to the Author, from Miss L. D. Hamper.*

† Henry Teonge was first Rector of Alcester, and afterwards of Spernal from 1670 to 1690, and, on the decease of his son, he succeeded to the Vicarage of Coughton. He served as Naval Chaplain from 1675 to 1679, on board H.M. Ships "Assistance," "Bristol," and "Royal Oak," during which time he kept a diary: this MS. was long in the possession of a family in Warwickshire, till, being purchased at a sale, it was published in 1825, in one 8vo. volume. The author appears to have been a man of eccentric character and convivial habits. The diary is an amusing and very miscellaneous production. Many songs and poems are interspersed throughout it; some of them shewing considerable talent. He died in poverty in 1690, and was buried at Spernal, but there is no monument to his memory.

(for many years resident in Italy), and to his heirs, who alienated it in the year ensuing to Clement Throckmorton, his nephew, (brother to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton,) third son of Sir George Throckmorton of Coughton.*

The first we hear of the aforesaid Clement Throckmorton, is, that in early life he served at Boulogne, and was cup-bearer to Queen Katherine Parr. When the Duke of Suffolk was apprehended for treason in his park at Astley, Throckmorton posted from Coventry to London, to announce the fact to the Queen. In 1575, we find him charitably undertaking to provide for the elder son of Thomas Hawkes, when that martyr was sentenced to be burnt at Coggeshall, in Essex, as may be seen from the following letter, printed by Foxe:—

A Letter of Thomas Hawkes to M. Clement Throgmorton.

Grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father, and from our Lord Jesus Christ, be with you, and assist you in all your thoughts, wordes and workes, that hee in all things as most worthy, may be glorified, and that the blessing of Abraham may be poured plentiously on you and all your posteritie.

Whereas the loue of God hath moued you to require my son to be brought vp before your eies, and the selfe same loue hath also moued me in lik case to leaue him in your hands, as vnto a father in mine absence, I shall require you in God's behalf according to your promise, that yee will see him brought vp in the feare of the Lord, and instructed in the knowledge of his holy Word, that he may thereby learne to leaue the euill, and know the good, and alwaies be pricked forward with fatherly instructions to follow my footsteps, that as Almighty God hath made me worthy through his speciall grace to worke His will in obedience, he may learne to follow me his father in the like, to God's honor and praise: and this I require you in God's behalfe to fulfill or cause to be fulfilled, as yee before the liuing God will make answere for the same. I haue left for the childe certaine bookes which shall bee deliured vnto you, wherein his instruction and saluation lieth, if he learn and practise the same. And thus most humbly beseeching you once againe, to bee as good vnto him as your promise was to me, that is, to be a father, and a wal of defence vnto him in all troubles, I leaue him in your hand through the Lord Jesu, and desire him to blesse both him and you according to his good promise; and all that good which ye shall doe vnto him, I shall most heartily desire the euerlasting God to recompence vnto you in His kingdom, where I hope to meet both him and you among all Gods elect. To which God be all praise, honour, and glory. Amen.

Your's and all men's in Christ Jesu,
Tho. Hawkes.

* "In a book preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster, endorsed 'Surveys and Valuations of land temp. Hen. viii,' appears a certificate of George Throckmorton, Knt. 'Baly and Keper of the Kyngs Lordship and Park of Haseley;' in which it is recorded that 'in the Parke of Hascley be of Oake, and Ashe, of all sorts of tymber, rummells and others. M.M. viii^c. xxx trees.' The same document goes on to describe the timber throughout the lordship and the uses to which it was applied."—*Churches of War.*

Mr. Throckmorton was M.P. for West Looe in 1571, and died in 1573, being buried at Haseley, where there is a monument, executed in Purbeck marble and inlaid with brasses, to his memory.

His eldest son and heir, Job, who was twenty-eight at the time of his father's death, was one of the Puritans charged with being the author of "Martin Mar-Prelate," a book written against the Church, and in most offensive language; but the real author was never certainly known. Sir William Dugdale in his "Antiquities," thus writes on the subject: "Of whom, with some others of the like spirit, Mr. Camden in his Annals of the Queen's reign (an. sc., 1588) hath this expression—†'And so these persons, publishing abusive pamphlets, of which the titles were 'Martin Mar-Prelate' (or 'Præsulomastix'), 'Minerals' and 'Diotrephes,' 'A demonstration of discipline,' &c., raved so scurrilously with the most virulent calumnies and censures against both the Archiepiscopate and the Prelates, that the authors (of these books) seemed to be some low fellows out of cook-shops, and not votaries of piety. The authors, however, were Penry and Udall, Ministers of the Word, and Job Throgmorton, a learned man and eloquent speaker—and the promoters are Sir Richard Knightley and Sir William Wigston, in other respects excellent men, men of ability and of the world, but over influenced by certain designing ministers. And these would have paid for their misdeeds by a heavy fine, imposed by the Star Chamber, if the Archbishop of Canterbury had not, with his usual leniency, with much difficulty dissuaded the Queen (from such a course)."

This Throckmorton was charged by Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, eminent in his day as a controversialist, with being concerned in the wicked plots of Hacket, Coppinger, and Arthington. In reply to his accuser, Throckmorton published in 1594, a work, entitled, "A defence of Job Throckmorton against the slanders of Matthew Sutcliffe."

† The quotation in Dugdale is in Latin.

Notwithstanding this defence, he was indicted and tried at Warwick, on a supposition of being concerned with the above conspirators; but was acquitted, the Judge pronouncing it to be "a frivolous matter."

A curious letter is preserved in the British Museum from Job Throckmorton to Lord Burleigh, shewing his grief for having displeased the Queen by publishing against the established religion.—*Lansd. MSS., No.* 53.

Mr. Brook, in his "Lives of the Puritans," thus writes of this personage—"He was a man of high reputation, and a pious and zealous preacher of the word; but labouring, in the decline of life, under a consumption, and being oppressed with melancholy apprehensions about the safety of his state, he removed to Ashby, near Fausley, in Northamptonshire, to enjoy the counsel and advice of the venerable Mr. John Dod. A little before he died, he asked Mr. Dod, saying, 'What will you say of him who is going out of the world, and can find no comfort?' 'What will you say of our Saviour Christ?' replied Mr. Dod, 'who, when *He* was going out of the world, found no comfort but cried, 'My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken me.'" This administered consolation to Throckmorton's troubled mind, and he departed soon after, rejoicing in the Lord."

Job Throckmorton's death occurred in 1600. He was buried at Haseley. He was father to Sir Clement Throckmorton, of Haseley, an eloquent orator in the Parliaments of the next century, when he sat for the county of Warwick. Fuller dedicated "Section vii. of the fourteenth century," of his Church History, to Clement Throckmorton, the elder, in these words—"Let others boast of their French blood, whilst your English family may vie gentry with any of the Norman extraction. 1.—For Antiquity: four monosyllables being, by common pronunciation, crowded into your name;—*The*, *Rock*, *More*, *Town*. 2.—For Numerosity: being branches into so many counties.

3.—For Ingenuity; characterized by Camden to be fruitful of fine wits, whereof several instances might be produced." "But a principal consideration, which doth and ever shall command my respect unto your person, is your faithful and cordial friendship in matters of highest concernment (whatever be the success thereof) to the best of my relations, which I conceived myself obliged publicly to confess."

The Haseley estate continued in the Throckmorton family until the beginning of the last century, when it passed into the family of Bromley of Baginton, by the marriage, in 1725, of William Bromley, son of the Speaker, with Lucy, heiress of Sir Clement Throckmorton.

A portion of the old manor house of Haseley still remains. On the porch (which is rudely executed in the Palladian style), are engraven the initials of Clement Throckmorton, and his wife, Katherine Neville, C. T. and K. T., in true lovers' knots, with olive branches extending over the door-way, marking in the bud the number of their family; and above these, an inscription—"Non habemus hic manentem civitatem, sed futuram inquirimus," 1561.

Hist. of Martin Mar-prelate Controversy *(Maskell.)* Noble and Gent. Men. of Eng.
Days of the Ref. *(Cam. Soc.)* Wotton's Eng. Bar. Dugdale's Warw.
Hamper's Dugdale. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Foxe's Acts and Mon. Churches of Warw.
Brook's Lives of the Puritans. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Herbert's Ames. Guillim's Heraldry.
Lathbury's Episcopacy. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng. Manning's Mon. Brasses.
Warw. Antiq. Mag., Part 3.

Richard Tillesley,

A native of Coventry, and son of Thomas Tillesley of Eccleshall in Staffordshire. He entered as a Commoner of Baliol College, Oxford, in 1597, being then in his sixteenth year, and two years afterwards was elected to a Scholarship at St. John's College.

After taking his degrees in Arts he entered Holy Orders, and became Chaplain to Dr. Buckridge, Bishop of Rochester, whose niece he

married. In 1613 he took the degree of B.D., about which time he was instituted to the Rectories of Keston and Stone in Kent.

Through the influence of Bishop Buckridge, he was made Archdeacon and Prebendary of Rochester, and, as is supposed, would have risen still higher in ecclesiastical rank, had his life been spared. He was a person of extensive reading and learning, and in the words of Anthony á Wood, "very devout in the strict observance of all the Church ceremonies, of the reasonableness of which he convinced many that retired to him for satisfaction." But he is chiefly remarkable as being one of the three who undertook to answer John Selden's "History of Tythes;" the object of which book was to deny their divine right, although allowing them to be due to the clergy by the laws of the land. Montague, the lawyer, joined with Tillesley in writing the law part of the reply, and Stephen Nettles the Rabbinical or Judaical part.

The title of this famous book is:—"Animadversions on Mr. Selden's History of Tythes, and his review thereof."—*Lond.* 1619 & 21, 4*to.*

Archdeacon Tillesley died in 1621, to the great grief of all learned men, and was buried in the choir of Rochester Cathedral.

Athen. Ox. Johnson's Memoirs of Selden. Hist. and Antiq. of Rochester. Sussex Worthies (under John Selden). Watt's Bibl. Brit.

John Tipper.

The original publisher of "The Ladies' Diary," which commenced in 1704, was a native of Coventry.

He was elected Master of the Bablake School in that city, in 1699, in the room of Richard Butler, grown very old and infirm. The salary allowed him was £20 per annum, with fuel and other perquisites, out of which he was to pay Butler an annual sum of £10 during his life. Tipper first published, in 1704, an Almanack entitled, "the Ladies' Diary," 8vo., London; it was continued until 1713, when he died.

Likewise, "Great Britain's Diary or the Union Almanack," 8vo., London. He had gathered some materials for a history of Coventry, but never completed it. He also wrote a poetical entertainment, which was performed by the Bablake boys before the Magistrates and other persons in the Mayor's Parlour at St. Mary's Hall, in 1706, being the Thanksgiving Day for wonderful victories and success in Flanders and Spain.

The following extract from the aforesaid Poem will afford a specimen of our author's loyalty as well as of his versifying powers:—

"Great is our Queen in birth; her lineage springs
From a long race of rightful British Kings.
Devout is she, as holy hermits are,
Who share their time 'twixt extasie and pray'r,
Modest as infant roses in their bloom,
Who, in a blush, their fragrant life consume;
So chaste, the dead themselves are only more:
So pure, could virtue in a shape appear,
'Twould choose to have no other form than her.
May earth give lasting joy to all her years,
And Heav'n be still propitious to her prayers;
And may a chain of happy days arise,
Days like to this, to sing her victories.
And e'er her mighty doom is seal'd by Fate,
May Death and length of years behind her wait.
And grant, O Heavens (to fill up all our store
Of happiness) O grant one blessing more—
Give us an heir from her own loins to come
Who may succeed her on Great Britain's throne.
To close up all, our voices let us raise
For these, our hopes, for all such happy days
As this! and sing aloud our Great Creator's praise!"

Sharp's Coventry Churches. Bodleian Library Catalogue.

John Tovey.

This second Head-master of the Free Grammar School at Coventry is believed to have been a native of Leicestershire; but the first authentic circumstance in his life with which we are at present acquainted, is derived from an entry in the city accounts, to the effect that 40s. was given him on June 20, 1599, for his expenses in going to Oxford to

take his degree of M.A., on his appointment to the Mastership of the Free-school. He resigned that post about 1602, and one of his last acts as Master was to present a donation to the school library, which by his own industry he had brought together.

When, in 1603, the Princess Elizabeth was placed under the care of Lord Harington at Combe Abbey, Mr. Tovey was appointed his Chaplain. Accordingly, Mr. Tovey moved to Combe, only two miles distant, and assisted Lord Harington in the tuition of the Princess.

He attended her to Coventry in 1604, when "she came from St. Marye Hall, ridding to the Crosse, and so to the Liberarye, and gave some money to it," the latter probably out of compliment to Tovey. This gentleman preached a sermon before her and her attendants in St. Michael's Church, for which the Mercers' Company, who were in the habit of giving gratuities to preachers, paid Mr. Tovey xl*s*.

It appears from a narrative of those times, that Lord Harington's amiable and highly gifted son being "well grounded in religion and learning at home, his noble father sent him to travel abroad in France and Italy, that by experience he might ripen that knowledge which he had before gained; and for a guide and tutor for him in his travels, he chose one Master Tovey, a grave, learned, and religious man; and formerly Head-master of the Free-school at Coventry." The narrative proceeds to state, that the influential and Protestant zeal of this nobleman and his tutor becoming known to the Jesuits, they administered "a slow working poison" to them, from which, Mr. Tovey, being aged, and consequently less able to encounter its effects, died shortly after his return to England, and was soon followed by his excellent pupil, who died in February, 1613-14, when in his twenty-third year.

John Owen, the epigrammatist, another Warwickshire Worthy, thus compliments Mr. Tovey in some Latin lines addressed to Sir John Harington, which have been thus translated:—

"If vertue may be guess'd at by the front,
Thy face hath wit and vertue stamp'd upon't;
And herein is thy Father's wisdom seen,
That learned *Tovey* hath thy Tutor been;
Sith all the Isle of Britain, but a few
Tutors like him, Pupils like thee can shew."

Mr. Tovey had a son named Nathaniel, born in Coventry, who, at an early period in life, was taken under the patronage of Lucy, Countess of Bedford, the daughter of the first Lord Harington, and entered at Christ's College, Cambridge. He was presented by Charles I. to the Vicarage of Lutterworth; but for his steady adherence to that ill-fated monarch, was ejected about 1647. In 1654, through the friendship of John, Duke of Rutland, he became Vicar of Aylestone, near Leicester. He died of fever in 1658, and is interred in the chancel of Aylestone church, underneath a flat stone, bearing a Latin inscription. There is some reason to believe, that after Milton underwent a personal castigation at Cambridge, he was placed under the care of Mr. Nathaniel Tovey. Aubrey's note says that he was under "one Mr. *Tovell*, who died parson of Lutterworth."

Sharp's Hist. of Coventry. Owen's Epigrams. Dugdale's Warw.
Poole's Hist of Coventry.

John Trapp,

Head Master of King Edward's Free Grammar-school at Stratford-upon-Avon. He was one of the most laborious Divines of the age, and as Dr. Hall, in his "Observations on English Bodies," observes, "in his piety and learning second to none." He was born about the year 1601, at Crome d' Abitot in Worcestershire, being the son of Nicholas Trapp of Kempsey in that county. He was brought up, as he relates with self-congratulation in the preface to the "Commentarie upon the Book of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, or the Song of Songs," under the ministry of "Master John Ballam of Eveshame," who died there when

Incumbent of the donative chapel of St. Lawrence in 1639. From hence he passed as a King's scholar to the Free school in Worcester, then presided over by Henry Bright. In 1618 he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he lived as a Servitor, assisted by the kindness of Dr. Corbet, the Dean, and under the tuition of Mr. George Jay, a Student of that College. He graduated M.A. in 1624.

In 1621 Mr. Trapp settled at Stratford. His first appointment was probably that of Usher to Mr. Aspinall, Master of the Free School in that town, then advanced in years. Eventually, in 1624, he was himself elected Head Master. His first preferment in the Church was to the neighbouring Vicarage of Weston-upon-Avon in Gloucestershire; but together with this, he held for some time, and occasionally served, the chapel of Luddington, a hamlet of Stratford, to which he was presented by Lionel, Earl of Middlesex, in 1639—(of which chapel, by the way, nothing now remains but a door and its key). From Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy it appears that during the great Rebellion, a Dr. Bowin was dispossessed of the Vicarage of Weston, and succeeded by "one Trap." This circumstance must have occurred as early as the year 1639, because the inscription on "one" Trapp's grave-stone says that he was Vicar of that parish about thirty years.

In 1650 he was superseded in the Stratford School by his son-in-law, Mr. Robert Dale, who became his deputy and received all the emoluments. He, however, withdrew at the Restoration, when Mr. Trapp quitted Welford, to which parish he had been appointed by the Parliament, and once more filled his own post at Stratford.

In his dedication of his "Commentarie," before noticed, to his patron, Sir Thomas Rous, of Rouslench in Worcestershire, (to whom Baxter likewise dedicated his great work, "The Saint's Everlasting Rest,") dated from Welford, he refers to his "banishment," which

doubtless meant his forced absence at this time from his beloved school at Stratford.

The life and labours of this zealous writer terminated in 1669. He was buried in the chancel of Weston Church beneath a flat stone placed there by his son, John Trapp, then Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon,—the inscription on which is now nearly obliterated.

Under the engraving of the head of Trapp, published in 1654, are six verses, "One of this age's greatest little men," &c.; a period said to have been remarkable for persons of diminutive stature, but of extraordinary worth and eminence; such as Archbishop Laud, the Earl of Southampton, Lord Falkland, Sir Charles Cavendish (brother of the Marquis of Newcastle), Sidney Godolphin, Hales of Eton, Daniel Featley, Chillingworth, &c.

Mr. Trapp's literary exertions were considerable. He wrote Comments upon almost all the Books of the Old and New Testament, and several theological works of less note.* "He never had, or even wished," says Granger, "for any preferment besides his Vicarage, which lay at the convenient distance of two miles from his school. His character for strictness of life, and as a preacher, was such, that he was, on the

* These Commentaries are enriched by some prefatory verses in Latin and English by Thomas Dugard, Rector of Barford, "on Master Trapp and his worthy labours;"—for example:—

"On the Books of Soloman opened by Master Trapp."

"I stood in Solomon's porch before,
Unable to unlock the door,
And view the glory that within
Rather than live I would haue seen.

Now in his temple walk I can,
And hear my Maker talk with man,
And clearly understand his mind;
Through mysteries, no mists I find.

The Holy of Holies open lies,
No longer kept from common eyes;
Each star may now an eagle be,
And freely up to Phœbus flee.

If you would know how in I gat,
I passed through the beautiful gate:
This door of Trapp, or this trap-door,
Trapp! Trapp!—But God I must adore."

foot of his merit, offered considerable benefices, which he refused to accept, as his condition was equal to his wishes." That those wishes were moderate, his long continuance in a Vicarage, very far from valuable, will sufficiently prove. And that his pecuniary circumstances were not extremely affluent, may be inferred from the fact that at the time of his death his personal property was valued at only one hundred and thirteen pounds, sixteen shillings, and four pence.

As a proof of Mr. Trapp's religious and political bias we may mention that he took the Covenant, and preached against the King. He was also an assistant to the Commissioners of Warwickshire for the ejection of ministers, whose opinions were opposed to those of the Puritans. Of his private character, his voluminous publications afford but few notices. It would appear, however, that his puritanical notions were not less rigid than those of any of his party, while his attachment to the usurping government may be inferred from his commendation of that "*thrice noble* Lord Brooke, who lost his *precious* life at Lichfield;" from his reprobating "the *unjust* censure" in the Star Chamber of the republican Prynne; from an apparent enmity to the unfortunate Strafford; and from exultation at the success of the parliamentary army at Edgehill and Naseby.

He published a variety of works, the chief of which have been already enumerated, and the titles of the remainder are given at full length in Wood's Athenæ.

Among his sons were John, Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, and Joseph, Rector of Cherington in Gloucestershire, who again was the father of Dr. Joseph Trapp, Professor of Poetry, a celebrated writer, and a translator of Virgil and Anacreon, and Vicar of the united parishes of Christ Church, Newgate Street, and St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, London. In the following humorous lines, the author of which has escaped my memory, a reference is made to Dr. Trapp:—

"Alma novem genuit celebres Rhedycina poetas
Bub, Stubb, Grubb, Crabb, Trapp, Young, Carey, Tickell, Evans."

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Wheler's Guide to Stratford. Granger's Biog. Hist.
Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Gorton's Biog. Dict.
Catal. Engr. Portr. Athen. Ox. Chamber's Biog. Illus. of Worc.

Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Trevor.

This Judge was the youngest of the five sons of John Trevor of Trevallyn, in Denbighshire, and brother to Sir John Trevor, ancestor of the first Lord Trevor. He was admitted a Member of the Inner Temple; and became Reader there in 1620. Shortly afterwards he was knighted and made Solicitor to Prince Charles, by whom, on ascending the throne, he was called to the degree of the coif, and nominated one of his Serjeants. In the same year he was advanced to be Judge of the Common-Pleas, and ultimately to the Chief Barony of the Exchequer.

An amusing story is told of Baron Trevor. When trying a cause at the Bury Assizes about wintering cattle, the charge for which he deemed immoderate, he said, "Why, friend, this is most unreasonable, I wonder thou art not ashamed, for I myself have known a beast wintered one whole summer for a noble." "That was *a bull*, my Lord, I believe;" retorted the man, to the infinite amusement of the auditory.

In consequence of Baron Trevor supporting the legality of the imposition of ship-money, he was, on the meeting of the Long Parliament, impeached for the judgment he had delivered, but discharged upon payment of £6000. In 1649 he was one of the six Judges who boldly refused to accept the new commission offered them by the then ruling powers.

He lived nearly eight years after his retirement from his profession, and dying in 1656, aged 70, was buried in the parish church of Leam-

ington Hastings, where the relics of his funeral achievement are still preserved. The manor belonged to him by purchase.

His only son was created a Baronet, but dying without issue in 1676, the title became extinct, and the estate was bequeathed by him to his relative, Sir Charles Wheler, Bart.

Foss' Judges. Burke's Ext. Baronet. Dugdale's Warw. Bloxam's Mon. Arch.
Collins' Peerage. Anec. and Trad. *(Cam. Soc.)* Burke's Landed Gentry.
State Trials.

John Troughton.

This moderate Nonconformist was the son of William Troughton, a clothier, of Coventry, where he was born, and at the Free-school of which town he received his primary education under Mr. Samuel Frankland. In 1655 he became Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, and subsequently Fellow; but being ejected on the Restoration, to make room for those who had been expelled by the visitors in 1648, he retired to Bicester in Oxfordshire, where he instructed young men, and sometimes preached in private, by which means he maintained himself in tolerable comfort.

When, in 1662, the King issued his declaration of indulgence to Dissenters who did not conform, Mr. Troughton was one of those who were appointed to the office of a public preacher at Oxford. The place selected for their meetings was in Thames Street, outside the Northgate. A large number of under-graduates, attracted by the novelty, were among their auditories, though Troughton, being most in favour, always drew together the largest congregation. Indeed, notwithstanding the loss of his eye-sight from an attack of small-pox when only four years of age, he was considered an excellent School Divine and Metaphysician, and acquired much distinction in the University for his disputations.

Anthony à Wood speaks with approbation of his conduct. "He was not of so busie, turbulent, and furious a spirit as those of his persuasion commonly are, but very moderate. And altho' he often preached as occasions offer'd themselves in prohibited assemblies, yet he did not make it his business by employing all the little tricks and artifices, too frequently practiced by other hot-headed zealots of his fraternity, viz.: by vilifying and railing at the established ordinances of the Church, libelling the conformable Ministry, by keeping their meetings at the very time when the services and administrations of the Church are regularly performing, &c. He did not, I say, endeavour to withdraw weaker persons from the sacred bosome of the Church, in order to fix and herd them in associated defying conventicles. He was respected by, and maintain'd an amicable correspondence with, some of the conformable clergy, because of his great knowledge and moderation."

He died in All Saints' parish, Oxford, in 1681, in the forty-fifth year of his age. His body was removed to Bicester for interment, and his funeral Sermon was preached by one Abraham James, Head-Master of the Free-school at Woodstock, who, like Troughton himself, suffered from total blindness. This sermon, in consequence of the strictures contained in it on the Government established by law, nearly cost him the loss of his scholastic post at Bicester, but on retracting what he had said on the subject before the Vicar of Bicester, his conduct in the matter was overlooked.

Among other works, Troughton wrote and published:—

"Lutherus redivivus." Lond., 1678; 8vo. "Popery, the grand Apostasie." "An Apologie for the Nonconformists." Lond., 1681; 4to.

Mr. Troughton was likewise one of those who answered Bishop Stillingfleet's famous Sermon, preached about the time of the Popish plot, in which the Bishop's object was to unite the Dissenters in the common cause, by persuading them to quit their separation from the Established Church.

Athen. Ox. Sharp's Churches of Coventry. Noncon. Memorial. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

William Umbers, Senr., of Weston-under-Wethele.

A space in the history of Warwickshire Worthies may with propriety be allotted to Mr. William Umbers, senr., one of the most successful and intelligent of the tenant-farmers in Warwickshire, an acknowledged scientific judge of everything appertaining to the cultivation of the soil and the improvement of stock, and whose memory still pleasantly lives in the grateful recollection of his children and his faithful friends. He was the son of Mr. William Umbers, who at the time of his birth, in 1771, resided at Lillington, but who afterwards removed to the parish of Weston-under-Wethele. He was educated, in part at least, at St. John's School, Warwick, and began farming with his father at Weston in early life, remaining there until his own marriage in 1794. On this occasion he entered upon the sole occupation of the Wappenbury and Hunningham farms of about 600 acres, at that time the property of Lord Clifford, but since then, his own by purchase. In 1816 he removed to Weston Hall, on the death of his younger brother Thomas, and thenceforth occupied the three farms at Weston, Wappenbury, and Hunningham, amounting to about 1000 acres in all. The character of the land is various, the great bulk calculated for turnip and barley, but one third was strong and heavy. Mr. Umbers derived considerable notoriety from the circumstance of being one of the first to introduce the Leicester breed of sheep into this county, by the advice and preliminary assistance of his old friend and neighbour, Mr. Joseph Russell, tenant-farmer of Cubington Heath. In carrying out this improvement in stock, he dealt extensively with Mr. Stubbins of Holme Pierrepoint, and Mr. Buckley of Normanton Hill in Leicestershire, and the result was, that he made a great deal of money by ram breeding, having on one occasion let thirty-three rams for 1121 guineas—one for instance, let for 100, a second for 101, and a third for 102 guineas;—and on the same day he refused 200 guineas for

the let of a ram kept at home for his own use. An incident may here be mentioned in connection with the agricultural life of the subject of this memoir, which cannot be too widely circulated, substantiating as it does, the true origin of the rot disease in sheep. Mr. Umbers bought twenty Leicester ewes, warranted sound, when he first commenced breeding, and sent them elsewhere for breeding purposes. In due time he was informed that they were ready to return home, but one being lame, it was considered advisable to despatch a cart for her conveyance. The man arrived with them safely at Weston. In ten weeks and three days, one of the sheep was found dead by the shepherd, and on opening her, she proved to be rotten. Mr. Umbers wrote to the person of whom he purchased the ewes, who, in reply, asserted that he had never had a rotten sheep on his ground, and at the same time invited Mr. Umbers to come and make inquiries for himself. He did so, and was perfectly satisfied that such was the case. Mr. Umbers then enquired of the person to whom the ewes had been sent for breeding purposes, and was met with the same reply. He next tried the course of the man in charge on his homeward journey, and found that the twenty ewes were turned into a field for a night, where no rotten sheep was ever known to have been. On prosecuting his enquiries, he found that on the following day the nineteen ewes had been allowed to graze by the road-side, while the man was eating his dinner, the lame ewe being left in the cart. That locality was clearly proved to have wrought the mischief. The whole nineteen ewes died before one brought forth a lamb, while the ewe which had remained in the cart lived for many years, and did remarkably well.

Mr. Umbers' practical knowledge was ever cheerfully afforded when required, and his habits of business rendered him an invaluable coadjutor in all local agricultural societies; whilst his kindness of heart and honesty of purpose gained him general confidence and admiration.

His political views were strictly Conservative. When in 1815 those impediments, which a long and protracted war had caused, in reference to the importation of foreign corn, were removed by the return of peace, he felt that the protection which had hitherto been afforded to British agriculture must be supplied by legislative enactment, and he put himself forward in embracing every favourable opportunity of securing to agriculture that protection which he considered its vast importance deserved. He was no less active in favour of the repeal of the malt tax; and as a proof how largely his private character and public services were appreciated by the community, a piece of plate was presented to him in December, 1841, by Mr. Kelynge Greenway, the High Sheriff, at the Warwick Arms, in Warwick, with the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. William Umbers, of Weston Hall, by upwards of one hundred of his neighbours and friends, in testimony of their acknowledgment of his public services in the improvement and protection of agriculture, and of their esteem for his character generally."

This splendid testimonial, in the shape of a large silver punch-bowl, is supported by a shock of wheat, a bull, cow, three sheep, a pig, a plough, a bee-hive, a spade, a rake, and a bottle, embellished with the vine, oak-leaves and acorns, executed in frosted silver.

As the evening of his life drew on, Mr. Umbers experienced the calamity of the loss of eye-sight, and suffered severely from an acute disease. He died in 1846, and was buried in Wappenbury churchyard.

Thomas Underhill.

Thomas Underhill, born about 1518 at Nether or Lower Eatington in this county, the ancient seat and estate of the Shirley family, of which his grandfather, John Underhill, had obtained a long lease,—is

reckoned by Fuller among the "memorable persons" of Warwickshire, on account of his hospitality and "worshipful equipage," which, adds Fuller, "did teach others not how poverty might be borne, but wealth well used for the owners' and others' good." These good qualities, which applied equally to his wife, Elizabeth Congreve, with whom he lived married "in perfect amitie," about 65 years, are commemorated upon their tombstone in the church of Eatington; it records that "their charitable disposition to relieve the needy, and great bounty in hospitality, was a pleasing spectacle to their neighbours, and may be an alluring precedent to their posterity."

Notwithstanding, however, the good character which is here given to this "worthy person," certain chancery proceedings reveal a state of affairs not altogether in accordance with what might be expected of him. Thomas Underhill was, it appears, accused of fraudulently obscuring the boundaries of the demised lands of the manor of Eatington, which lay intermixed with certain Church-lands which he had purchased; and it is in evidence that he had obtained the nick-name of "*the old fox of Eatington.*" Leaving, however, the consideration of his conduct in this respect, it may be sufficient here to observe that he was greatly respected, at least by the Protestant party, among whom he appears to have been considered a "shining light." He died at Eatington on the 6th of October, 1603, and was buried in the central aisle of the church of that parish. An annual Sermon was afterwards founded in the Church of St. Mary's at Warwick, "for the continual remembrance of Thomas Underhill, and of those of the name of Underhill, and to give some maintenance or furtherance to the preaching of the word of God, and relieving the poor, and procuring loving and sociable meetings amongst neighbours, to good and laudable purposes." *

* So far, this Life is kindly supplied by E. P. Shirley, Esq., F.S.A., Author of "Stemmata Shirleiana," &c.

It may be desirable to record here the poetical inscription to the memory of Anthony Underhill, one of the twenty children of Thomas Underhill, which formerly existed in the old church of Nether Eatington, and which there is strong reason for supposing was written by Shakespeare. The inscription is not given at length by Dugdale, but it is noticed by Sir Simon Archer, the friend of Dugdale, in these words:—"Against the north wall of the north aisle, is a raised monument of Anthony Underhill, made of free stone of that country. Over it, upon the walls, hangeth a certayne table vpo which is this wrythen:"—

An Epitaph

And true report upon the death of Anthony Vnderhill, the sonne of Thomas Vnderhill, of Nether Eatington, who died the XVIth day of July An^o^. Dm. 1587.

"Anthony Vnderhill lyeth buried here in stone,
It were but vayne for to obscure his name;
Though no man write the death of him alone,
Yet Heaven and earth will still record the same.
Who lived to dye, who dyed agayne to live,
With humble hart did all the world forgive.

Noe speech but prayer, noe mind but Heaven with him
Noe hope of life, noe word of vayne delight;
His whole desire to conquere death and sinne,
With hart and voyce, with minde and all his might.
Whose glorious death and happy end was such,
Which twentie sawe, that did rejoice them much.

For when the tyme of 's fatall houre drew neare,
Rose up with joye, a vision he espyes;
Behold, quoth he, for yonder doth appeare
My Saviour Christ, I see him wth myne eyes.
A joyful spectacle was p'sented then
In sight of God, of angells, saints, and men.

And after pause, to shew his gladsome fitt,
He spoke and savd, I had a question putt,
Though it were hard, yet I have answered itt;
W^th^ that he syhed, and so his eyes he shutt.
Thus sayled he into more quiet coast,
Still praysing God, and so gave up the ghost.

As dreams doe slyde, as bubbles rise and fall,
As fflowers doe fade and flourish in an hower;
As smoke doth rise, and vapours vanish all,
Beyond the witt or reach of human power;

As somer's heat doth parch the withered grasse,
Such is our stay, so lyfe of man doth pass."

Edward Underhill,

Called for his zeal on behalf of the tenets of Calvin, "The Hot Gospeller," was grandson of John Underhill, who, in the year 1509, acquired by marriage a lease from Sir Ralph Shirley of the manor of Eatington. This John likewise received a grant of the manor of Hunningham. His children were: 1.—Edward, who in 1541, had a fresh lease of the manor of Eatington for one hundred years, and whose descendants continued at that place. 2.—Thomas of Hunningham, whose son, Edward, the subject of this memoir, sold the estate, but whether he was born at Hunningham, or elsewhere, there is no means of knowing. On the revival of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners in 1539, Underhill was appointed one of its members. In 1543, he served as a Man-at-arms under Sir Richard Cromwell, at the siege of Landreci in Hainault; and in the following year attended upon King Henry at Boulogne. He likewise served in the second expedition to France, as Comptroller of the Ordnance under the Earl of Huntingdon.

Having published a ballad in ridicule of the Papists, he was apprehended at his house at Limehouse, and sent to the Tower, from whence he was brought before the Council, and finally committed to Newgate, being the first prisoner confined in that obnoxious prison for the cause of religion. Here with his Bible and lute he strove to render his condition tolerable. His fellow-prisoner, a former acquaintance, played the "rebyke," and together, they hoped to make good friends with their keepers; but the squalidness of the lodging soon brought on an ague, and Underhill, on his partial recovery, was conveyed on a horse-litter to his house at Limehouse.

Shortly afterwards he removed his residence to Stepney, but on the marriage of Queen Mary, a fresh persecution arising, he employed a bricklayer to brick up his polemic library, and in that condition it remained until the first year of Queen Elizabeth, when he repaired to "Bath Kington," supposed to be Baginton, near Coventry.

When Bishop Hooper was assailed with satire and libel even in the pulpit in consequence of his lectures on the 6th Chapter of St. John's Gospel, Edward Underhill, called by Strype, "a very witty man," put himself forward in his justification, and affixed a bill in defence of Hooper on St. Paul's door, and another at St. Magnus' Church, "where especially," adds Strype, "such ignorant lampoons had been divulged against that man,"—meaning the Bishop.

This gentleman of the sword and pen lived prosperously until a good old age, under the sway of Elizabeth. By his wife, the daughter of a London citizen, he had four sons and seven daughters, of whom the sixth son, "Gilford," christened at the town church, was the godson of Lady Jane Grey.

Edward Underhill's autobiography is entitled—

"A note off the examynage on and impresonmentt off Edwarde Underehylle, sone and heyre off Thomas Underhylle, off Honeyngham, in the countie off Warwycke, gentleman, (altered to esquire,) beynge off the bande off the pesynoners, for a ballett that he made agaynst the papistes, immediately after the proclamacyone of quene Mary at London, she beynge in Norfoulke."

Strype has published some fragments of the Underhill MSS. The loan of them was offered to Foxe for his Martyrology, but not accepted.

"A prayer tacon out off the salmes off Davide, dayly and nyghtly used to be sayde off Edwarde Underhylle."

"Lorde, teache me the understaundynge off thy Commaundementes, thatt I maye aply myselfe for the kepynge off the same, as lounge as I lyve. Give me souche wisedome thatt I maye understaunde and so to fulfille the thinge thatt thy lawe devisethe; to kepe it also with my hoole harte, thatt I do nothynge agaynst it. Gyde me after the trew understaundynge off thy commaundementes, for thatt hath bynn alwayes my specyall desyere. Incline myne harte unto the love off thy statutes, and cause me utterly to aboure covetousnes. Turne myne ies asyde lest they be tangelede with the love off moste vayne thynges; but leade me rather unto lyff thorow thy warnynges. Sett souche a worde beforre thy sarvantt as maye most chaffely further hym to worshipe the. Take awaye

the shame thatt I am affrayde off, for thy jugementes are greatly myxed with mercy. As for me, verely I have loved thy commaundementtes; wherefore kepe me alyve accordynge to thy ryghteousnes."

"*Love God above all thynges, and thy neyghboure as thyselfe,*
Thatt this is Christes doctryne no manne cane it denye;
Wych litle is regarded in England's common wealth,
Wherefore greate plages att hande be, the realme for to distroye.

Do as thou woldest be done unto, no place here he can have;
Of all he is reffused, no mane wylle hym reserve;
Butt pryvate wealthe, thatt cursed wretche and most vyle slave,
Over alle he is imbraced, and fast to hym they cleave.

He thatt hathe this worldes goode and seithe his neyghboure lake,
And off hym hathe no compassyone, nor showith hym no love,
Nor relevithe his nessessite, but suffers hym go to wrake,
God dwellythe nott in thatt maue, the scriptures playnely prove.

Example we have by Dyves, that dayntelye dide fare,
In worldely wealthe and ryches therin he did excelle,
Off poore Lazarous' misery he hadde thereoff no care,
Therfore was sodenly takone and tormentide in helle.

EDWARDE UNDERHYLLE."

Days of the Reformation. *(Cam. Soc.)* Dugdale's Warw. Warw. Arms. & Lin. Collect. Topog. et Geneal. Machyn's Diary. Notes and Queries, 2nd Series, vol. viii. Strype's Memorials. Froude's England. Warw. Mag., Part 3. Nichols' Her. & Geneal. Ainsworth's Tower of London. Strickland's Queens of Eng.

Richard Venner,

Whom Dr. Fuller in his "Worthies of England," styles "my worthy friend," was appointed Vicar (or as he is called in his work, "Rector") of St. Mary's, Warwick, in 1639; was ejected in 1644; restored in 1660; and died in 1662.

Shortly after Mr. Venner's decease, was published his "Panoplia or the whole Armour of God, explained and applyed for the conduct and comfort of a Christian in all his Tryals and Tentations, as also the Dying Preacher's Legacy in several sermons, being the last labours of the Reverend Author in the course of his Ministry." In this volume he gives the most affectionate counsel to his Parishioners, of which the most interesting part, is—"A speech made in St. Marie's Church,

in Warwick, the second day of September, 1660, for the satisfaction of the congregation there assembled, upon my beginning to read the Book of Common Prayer again publickly in the Church, after sixteen years' discontinuance." In the course of this well arranged and judicious speech, he gave a summary of the misery of the eighteen years of insubordination just passed through, and the real object in view of the factious party. He then felicitates his parishioners on the happy change in the Government, both in Church and State, but cautions them against rushing into extremes, counselling them "to set a right estimate of things as they be," not to "deifie things humane, nor vilifie things divine, but to weigh all things in the scales of the sanctuary, and to value them accordingly."

Sir Richard Verney, third Lord Willoughby-de-Broke.

This nobleman was the second son of Sir Greville Verney, K.B., of Compton Murdok (as Compton Verney was then called). "A gentleman," says Dugdale, speaking of Sir Richard Verney, "accomplisht with singular endowments, and of a noble and courteous disposition." He was born in 1621, and represented the county of Warwick in Parliament before and after the Revolution. He received the honour of knighthood on presenting an address from Warwickshire to King James II.

Being a learned antiquary, and of much service to Sir William Dugdale in his great work on Warwickshire, the historian takes occasion in his preface to acknowledge his obligations to him in the following words:—"A person happily qualified with most ingenious inclination, from whom I have received much assistance for rectifying the maps of the Hundred of Kineton, in the Co. of Warwick, as also in the delineation of divers monuments for adorning this work." Mr. Wright, in his Antiquities of Rutlandshire, treating of Belton, says: "It was the seat

of Richard Verney, Esq., a true lover of antiquities, and a worthy Mæcenas."

Being a descendant, through the heiress of Greville, from Robert Willoughby, Baron of Broke, (who, participating in the victory of Bosworth, was advanced to the peerage by writ of summons by Henry VII. as Lord Willoughby-de-Broke,) he, in 1695, laid claim to that title, which was allowed him in Parliament. He lived to an advanced age, dying in 1711. He was a witness to many unlooked for political changes; for, being born in the reign of James I., he survived not only the Commonwealth, but five Sovereigns, who were the descendants or successors of James on the throne. He was buried in his own chapel at Compton Verney, in a vault, which he had built for himself and his family.

His younger son, George, who became fourth Lord Willoughby, was Rector of Southam in 1700, and installed Dean of Windsor in 1713. He always sat in the House of Lords in clerical attire. He published:—

"The Blessedness of doing good." A Sermon preached at the Anniversary meeting of the Children educated in the Charity Schools in and about London and Westminster. London, 1712.

The 4th Lord's third son, the Rt. Honble. John Peto Verney, was an eminent lawyer, who, after filling the office of Attorney-General to Queen Caroline, was nominated Master of the Rolls in 1738, and sworn of the Privy Council. He died in 1741, and his only son succeeded as 6th Lord Willoughby-de-Broke.

Dugdale's Warw. Granger's Biog. Hist. Burke's Peerage. Dugdale's Life *(Hamper.)* Dugdale's Baronage. Warw. Arms. & Lin. Sir H. Nicolas' Hist. Peerage. Camden *(Gough.)* French's Shakspeareana Geneal. Warw. Antiq. Mag., Part 3. Strickland's Queens of Eng. Collins' Peerage *(Brydges.)*

John Vesey, alias Harman, D.C.L., Bishop of Exeter.

This great Ecclesiastic was born at Sutton Coldfield, being the eldest son of William Harman of that parish. With regard to the

Bishop's adoption of the name of Vesey, it is probable that he had grounds for considering it to be his original patronymic, and that the name of Harman, which had certainly been borne by his family for several generations, was only assumed.

In 1487 he was elected Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, as "John Harman," and appointed Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, in 1507, and afterwards Prebendary of Salisbury, by the name of "John Vesey." In 1509 he was confirmed Dean of Exeter, and nearly at the same time was put in possession of the Deaneries of Windsor and Wolverhampton. He was admitted Brother of the Corpus Christi Guild in Coventry, and his name remained on the books until 1518. Two years later he resigned his Church preferment at Coventry, having shortly before been elevated by King Henry VIII. to the Bishopric of Exeter. Vesey must then have passed his fiftieth year. The King was so charmed with his accomplished manners and talents for business, that he appointed him President of the Council of the Marches of Wales, and eventually confided to him the tutorship of his daughter, the Princess Mary. In the early part of his episcopate, he spent a portion of every year in his diocese, but at a later period his absences were frequent and long, and its management was left to Grand Vicars and Coadjutor Bishops, which Bishop Latimer in his Sermons brings as a censure against Vesey. In 1533 Bishop Vesey officiated at the consecration of the Primate, Thomas Cranmer. It appears that our obsequious Prelate went all the lengths of King Henry VIII. in the affair of the divorce of Queen Katherine, of the supremacy, and the dissolution of Monasteries. In truth, he was a perfect courtier, a character, it must be allowed, unsuitable to a Christian Bishop.

This Prelate has been often charged with the utter ruin and spoliation of the Church in his diocese, yet it appears that he alienated no possessions of his See without the express command and requisition

of the Sovereign under the Privy Seal. Probably, if he and his Chapter had been restive, and had refused to sacrifice a portion to the royal demands, the whole would have been snatched from them.

On the accession of Edward VI., Bishop Vesey, being suspected of fomenting a rebellion in Devonshire with a view to a change in religion, was peremptorily enjoined by the Privy Council to surrender his See into the hands of his Sovereign, which he did, and the deprived Bishop was allowed a net pension of £485 9s. 3d. Retiring to his native place, he spared neither money nor labour to advance its interests. He procured its incorporation, and gave the chase, park, and manor, in trust to the inhabitants for the use of the poor, and for the sports of the field. He built two aisles to the parish church, presented an organ, and gave the Town-hall and Market-place. He also erected fifty-two stone houses, some, or all of which he appointed to be rent-free to such as worked in the manufacture of woollen kersey, in imitation of that material made in Devonshire. In this laudable scheme, however, he failed. He paved the whole town, gave a meadow for the support of poor widows, and founded and endowed a Grammar-school. He likewise built a stone bridge both at Curdworth and Water Orton.

Bishop Vesey directed, that upon his decease a certain sum of money should be invested, and the interest be equally divided, and given annually to four poor women, natives or residents of Sutton, of unexceptionable character, who should have been married in the past year. This latter condition was obviously to encourage wedlock, and thereby increase the population. The interest at first amounted to £5 each, but subsequently it increased to £25 each. The bequest is annually announced in the parish church by the clerk, and is given away on the first of May. There are usually eight or ten applicants, whose respective merits are tried by the Warden and Corporation, by whose decision the sums are awarded.

No sooner had Queen Mary ascended the throne, than she restored the veteran Prelate to his See; shortly after which he remained two whole months at his Palace in Exeter arranging the affairs of the diocese. By January, 1554, he had returned to his residence, More Place (still standing), in Sutton Coldfield, where he continued until his death, which took place suddenly in 1555, when at the age of 103 (or 93, as some suppose,) according to the inscription on his monument in Sutton church, placed there by his great nephew, John Wyrley. His effigy is represented attired in the Episcopal vestments worn previous to the Reformation, with the mitre and pastoral crook.

We are told that the Bishop's retinue when at Sutton was one hundred and forty men in scarlet caps and gowns; and that he sent twenty able-bodied men, provisioned with £100, to attend the King at the siege of Boulogne in 1544; and twice as many brave Sutton men to the field of Norwich. *

Dugdale's Warw. Athen. Ox. and Fasti. Camden's Brit., *(Gough.)* Sharp's Coventry. Brewer's Warw. Hist. of Sutton, 1860. Publ. of Parker Soc. Strype's Eccl. Mem. Churton's Life of Alex. Nowell. Hook's Eccl. Biog. Fuller's Worthies. Magd. Coll. Reg. Survey of Cathedrals. Athen. Cantab. Burnet's Reformation. Warw. Arms and Lin. Bloxam's Mon. Arch. Spelman's History of Sacrilege, ed. 1846. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Graphic Illustr. of Warw. Lingard's Eng. Oliver's Lives of Bishops of Exeter. Sir H. Nichols' Hist. Peerage. Gent. Mag., vol. 71. Short's Hist. of Church. Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools.

Richard Vines.

This Presbyterian Divine, of great abilities and piety, combined with moderate sentiments, was born about 1600, at Blaston in Leicestershire, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he was

* In 1516 George Heneage was presented to the Rectory of Sutton, and, in 1528, to the Deanery of Lincoln, which he resigned in 1540. A dispensation was granted to exempt him from the use of some of the gorgeous vestments then worn. Browne Willis describes him as "a very forward man in defacing the shrines of Lincoln Cathedral, and delivering its treasures to Henry VIII., as may be seen in the Monasticon." He was attacked at Lincoln, in 1536, by a furious mob, whereupon he hurried into the church for sanctuary. He was however dragged out, brought into the market-place, and compelled to swear with a drawn sword to his breast, that he would be faithful to the Commons. This was the commencement of the serious outbreak known as the insurrection of Captain Cable.

remarkable for his exemplary conduct. He was an excellent scholar, and began his professional life with teaching at Hinckley. After entering Holy Orders he obtained (on the death of Mr. James Cranford in 1627,) the Living of Weddington;* about which time he took his degree of M.A.

In 1630, the notorious Colonel Purefoy presented him to his own parish church at Caldecote, the income of which, with the adjoining church of Weddington, only amounted to eighty pounds a year. At the same time Mr. Vines held a lectureship in the neighbouring town of Nuneaton, which was well attended. When Mr. Evans (ejected in 1662) succeeded him in his two Livings, he "found the country" (*i.e.* the country around Nuneaton,) "well-stocked with religious knowledge and solid Christians, produced by the preaching of many excellent men, but especially of his worthy predecessor."

When the Civil Wars broke out, Mr. Vines turned Presbyterian, left his parish, and took shelter in Coventry, where as many as thirty ministers were collected under similar circumstances. From this time he became the champion of his newly-adopted party, and an active member of the Assembly of Divines. In 1644, we find him commissioned by the Parliament to discuss the question of Church-government on their behalf, in reference to which Thomas Fuller writes—"Mr. Vines was much applauded by his own party, for proving the sufficiency of Ordination by Presbyters. Because ministers made by Presbyterian government in France and the Low Countries, were owned and acknowledged by our Bishops for lawfully ordained to all intents and purposes, both to preach and to sacramentize, and no reordination required of them, † the goodness of Bishops, in their charity to

* In 1642, and while Incumbent of Weddington, Mr. Vines was presented for Warwick as "one of the orthodox Divines," to be consulted with by the Parliament, "touching the Reformation of Church Government and Liturgie."

† This was not the fact.

others, was made use of against themselves, and the necessity of the Episcopal function."

While residing in London during the Commonwealth, he was appointed Minister of St. Clement Danes, and Vicar of St. Lawrence, Jewry, having refused the Vicarage of St. Michael, Coventry.‡ Afterwards he removed to Watton in Hertfordshire; and, in 1645, was elected (on the ejection of Dr. Benjamin Laney) Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In this post, we are told, "he promoted true religion and sound literature to the utmost of his power, and restored the College to a very flourishing state."

In a letter from William Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, to his father, Francis Sancroft, dated 1646, he thus writes in reference to a sermon of Richard Vines, preached at St. Mary's, Cambridge:—"I am sure it was three quarters of an hour, and yet he read it all, two great faults in others, but in an 'Assembly' man no more but peccadilloes."

In 1650 Mr. Vines was forced to resign his Mastership, as well as the Living of St. Lawrence, Jewry, for refusing to subscribe to "the Engagement."

Fuller describes him as "an excellent preacher, skilfull to cut out doctrines in their true shape, naturally raised, to sow them up with strong stitches, substantially proved, and set them on with advantage on such backs who should wear them, effectually applied. He was one (yea, I may say one of seven-score) in the Assembly; the champion of their party, therefore called their Luther, much employed in their treaties at Uxbridge and Isle of Wight. His majesty, though of a different judgment, valued him for his ingenuity, seldome speaking unto him without touching (if not moving) his hat; which by Master Vines

‡ "The humble petition of the Mayor of the City of Coventry, and other citizens and inhabitants of St. Michael's parish in that city, desiring Mr. Vines to be their Vicar, was this day read; and nothing done upon it, till the consent of Mr. Vines is known."—*Journals of the House of Commons, June* 13, 1644.

was returned (though otherwise blunt and unobservant) with most respectfull language and gestures; which I will not say was done by all his fellow Divines there present."

When sentence of death had been pronounced on the unhappy Sovereign, Mr. Vines, with Edmund Calamy, and other leading London Ministers, came to St. James' to offer their services to pray with His Majesty the morning before his execution. The King thanked them for their love to his soul, "hoping they and all other good subjects would, in their addresses to God, be mindful of him, but in regard he had made choice of Dr. Juxon,§ whom for many years he had known to be a pious and learned Divine, and able to administer ghostly counsel to his soul, suitable to his present condition, he would have none other."

We are informed, that "one of Mr. Vines' great aims," as a spiritual adviser, "was to drive man out of himself and to draw him unto Christ; to discover the cheates of man's deceitful heart, and to throw down all sandy foundations of hope of heaven, to encourage an humble dependence on the Lord Jesus, as also to quicken inside holinesse, with the power of godlinesse in a Christian conversation." It was his earnest desire to promote peace among his parishioners, and to reconcile those who were at variance. As his end drew near, for his diligence in his professional labours gradually threw him into a consumption, his voice became very weak, and only a few days before his death, while preaching in the church, an ill-bred fellow cried out to him, "Lift up your voice, for I cannot hear you;" to whom the preacher replied, "Lift up your ears, for I can speak no louder."

He died in 1655, having on the day previous preached and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. He was buried in his own

§ During the Commonwealth Bishop Juxon resided on his estate at Little Compton in Gloucestershire (immediately on the borders of Warwickshire), which manor he acquired by purchase. Here he brought with him many memorials of his royal Master, as for instance, the chair and fald stool which he used at his execution, the Bible he delivered to him at the scaffold, all which on the death of Viscountess Fane, the relict of the last of the Juxon family, were disposed of in the neighbourhood. The Bible is preserved at Chasleton House, hard by. The Bishop kept his pack of hounds. His house is still standing.

parish church, St. Lawrence, Jewry, which having been afterwards consumed in the great fire of London, no memorial of him remains. Many funeral poems and elegies were composed on his death.

Mr. Vines was frequently called upon to preach on public occasions, particularly before the House of Commons. For example, on a Thanksgiving, before both Houses, July 18, 1644; on occasion of a Fast, before the Commons, March 10, 1646. In reference to these Sermons, Mr. Jacomb, who preached his funeral sermon, remarked—"The Sermons preached before both Houses of Parliament, do not only discover his high parts, but do tell the world that he was neither a flatterer nor a time-server." "His Sermon preached at the funeral of the Rt. Honble. The Earl of Essex doth prove him an excellent Rhetorician and eloquent orator." In this Sermon Vines compared Essex to Abner, and observed: "The funeral, for the state of it, overmatches the pattern." "Here are the two Houses of Parliament, the map of all England in two globes, pouring out their sorrows, and paying their kisses of honourable farewell to his titular sword." Thirty-two of his Sermons were published in 1662.

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. New Biog. Dict., 1798. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Nichols' Leic. Athen. Ox., 2nd Vol. passim. Fuller's Worthies, Leicestershire. Fuller's Church Hist. Anglorum Speculum. Lempriere's Univ. Biog. Jacomb's Fun. Sermon. Stoughton's Ch. of Commonwealth. Brook's Lives of the Puritans. Nonconf. Mem. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng. Neale's Hist. of Puritans. Cary's Memorials of Civil War. Army List of Roundheads and Cavaliers, 1642. Marsden's Hist. of Later Puritans. Dugdale's Troubles of England. Burton's Cromwellian Diary. Peck's Desiderata Curiosa.

Thomas Wagstaffe, Suffragan Bishop of Ipswich.

"Calamy and others laud the patience of the ministers ejected in 1662; but their sufferings were in no case greater, while, in many instances, they were less, than those of the Nonjurors. There is, moreover, this striking difference between the two classes of sufferers. The ejected ministers did not suffer in silence: they raised their cry, and it was heard: they found numerous advocates; but the Nonjurors were left to themselves; they endured their trials in silence and with meekness; and few persons were found to afford them so much as their sympathy."—*Lathbury's Nonjurors.*

This eminent member of the first generation of Nonjurors, was born in 1645 at Binley, near Coventry. He was the son of Thomas Wagstaffe of Binley, who was the third son of James Wagstaffe of Knightcote. A pedigree of his family drawn up by himself, may be seen in Nichols' "Anecdotes of the eighteenth century."

The subject of this memoir was educated at the Charter-house, and in 1660 was admitted Commoner of New-inn Hall, Oxford, where

he graduated B.A. in 1664, and M.A. in 1667. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Hacket in 1669, and in the same year was admitted to the Priesthood, and instituted to the Rectory of Martins-thorpe in the county of Rutland. Somewhere about this time he lived as Chaplain to Sir Richard Temple at Stowe, and in 1676 entered upon the curacy of that church. In 1684 he was presented by the King to the Chancellorship of Lichfield Cathedral (in the room of George Downing, Archdeacon of Coventry), and in the same year to the Rectory of St. Margaret Pattens in London; at which time he was Archdeacon of Salop, Rector of Hinstock in that county, and of Barthomley in Cheshire.

Being deprived of these preferments at the Revolution, for refusing to take the Oath of allegiance to William and Mary, Mr. Wagstaffe practised medicine in London, during which time he constantly wore the clerical habit.

When measures were in contemplation by the Nonjurors for continuing the succession of their Bishops, they applied to their late Monarch, then at St. Germains, to nominate two for the episcopal office. With this view a catalogue of the names of the Nonjuring clergy was presented to him, from which he selected two—Dr. George Hickes, late Dean of Worcester, and Wagstaffe; the one to be nominated by Sancroft, the deposed Archbishop of Canterbury; the other by Lloyd, the deposed Bishop of Norwich. The former nominated Hickes; the latter, Wagstaffe. They were accordingly consecrated on the eve of St. Matthias, in 1694, just after Sancroft's death, by some of the deprived Bishops,—Hickes by the title of Suffragan Bishop of Thetford; and Wagstaffe, as Suffragan of Ipswich. The ceremony took place at the Bishop of Peterborough's lodgings, in the Rev. Mr. Gillard's house, at Southgate, in the presence of Henry, Earl of Clarendon.

Little beyond what has been stated is known of the life of this once noted man. Owing to the persecutions the Nonjurors endured, their transactions were secret, and scanty light has been thrown on their history by modern publications.

Wagstaffe died in 1712. Of all the Nonjuring Bishops, Hickes alone survived him; he afterwards took steps, which could not be justified, to continue the succession of schismatic Bishops.

Bishop Wagstaffe's library, which contained a very large and curious collection of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin books, in Divinity, History, and Physic, &c., began to be sold by a marked catalogue by Fletcher Gyles, April 10, 1713.

Wagstaffe's son resided for some time at Rome, in the somewhat singular character of Protestant Chaplain to the Chevalier de St. George, and afterwards to his son. He died at Rome in 1770, at the age of 78.

Besides the "Letter out of Suffolk," containing an account of Sancroft (1694,) Mr. Wagstaffe was the author of "A letter out of the country concerning the Bishops lately in the Tower, and now under suspension;" "An Answer to a late pamphlet, 'Obedience demonstrated by Overall's Convocation Book;'" "Remarks on some late Sermons;" "The present state of Jacobinism in England, 1700, a second part in answer to the first;" with several other productions of a similar nature. It should be added that he was the able vindicator of the claim of King Charles I. to the authorship of ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ; (London 1711,) the controversy respecting which has frequently been revived, but never settled.* A long list of his Tracts may be seen in the Supplement to the Biog. Brit., 1766. He was constantly called upon to write epitaphs, many of which are published in "Nichols' Literary Anecdotes."

Chalmer's Biog, Dict. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Lathbury's Nonjurors. Wood's Fasti. Athen. Ox., ed. Bliss. Hamper's Dugdale. Biog. Brit. Macaulay's England. Notes and Queries—2nd series, vol. I., and 3rd series, vols. III. and X. Herbert's Ames. Nichols' Anec. of 18th Century. Memoirs of Thomas Hollis. Catal. Oxford Grad. Harwood's Lichfield. Life of Hicks, in Hook's Eccl. Biog. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Glossary of Heraldry. Dugdale's Warw. Warw. Antiq. Mag., part III. Somers' Collect. For Hist. of Nonjurors see Short's Hist. of Church. New and Gen. Biog. Dict., 1798. Cates. Gen. Biog. Dict.

* V. Carwithen's Hist. of Ch. of England, v. 2, pp. 238, 239.

Nathaniel Wanley,

The author of "A General History of Man; or, The Wonders of the Little World," was born in 1633, in Leicester, being the son of a mercer in that town. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his M.A. in 1657.

It seems probable that his first appointment was to the Rectory of Beeby in Leicestershire, as in 1658 was published—"Vox Dei, or the great duty of self-reflection upon a man's own wayes, by N. Wanley, Minister of the Gospel at Beeby." This book was dedicated to Dorothy, Countess of Sunderland.

On the restoration of Charles II., Mr. Wanley was appointed by Bishop Hacket to the Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Coventry, which he retained until his death, in 1680. It appears, however, that Wanley was not wholly free from Puritanism, since Hearne writes of him: "He was educated in bad times, and might receive a tincture from the times."

Mr. Wanley presented a copy of his first folio edition of "The Wonders of the Little World" to the Council of Coventry in 1678,—the year of its publication,—and received in return the sum of ten pounds.

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Sharp's Coventry. Dugdale's Warw. Eng. Cyclop. Lempriere's Univ. Biog. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Nichols' Illustr. 18th Cent. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. New and Gen. Biog. Dict., 1798.

Humfrey Wanley.

"O Wanley, whence coms't thou with shorten'd hair,
And visage, from thy shelves, with dust besprent."—*Gay's Ep. to Pope.*

This learned antiquary and bibliomaniac was born at Coventry in 1672. The poverty of his father, Mr. Nathaniel Wanley, Vicar of the Holy Trinity in that city, obliged him to bring up his son to a trade,

which was that of a limner; but his son's natural tastes and dislike to any sort of regular occupation led him to the study of old printed books and MSS., in deciphering which he acquired great facility and judgment. Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to whose notice his skill in deciphering old hand-writing recommended him, sent him to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, of which Dr. Mill was the Principal, whom he greatly assisted in his collations for the New Testament. Here he acquired the learned languages, though it does not appear that he attended much to his academical studies. He met with another patron in Dr. Charlett, Master of University College, who took him into his college and house, found him employment, and finally obtained for him the appointment of Under-keeper of the Bodleian Library, where he assisted in drawing up indexes to the Catalogue of MSS. belonging to the library, to which he added a Latin preface.

Leaving Oxford for London, he became Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, subsequently to which he was employed by Dr. Hickes to travel over the kingdom in search of Anglo-Saxon MSS., a catalogue of which he afterwards drew up for the "Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium," forming the third volume of that work. By Dr. Hickes' introduction he was made known to the pious Robert Nelson, and became his confidential agent and literary factotum. Thus when Nelson distrusted his own scholarship in French, he begged Wanley to "let the French letter of Ostervald, sent from Geneva, be translated for me against next Thursday." If he has to prepare an inscription for a tablet to his wife's memory in Cranford Church, he desired to see Wanley "at my house to-morrow morning to talk about it."

In a letter to a nobleman, dated from Blackheath, 1702, Nelson recommended the bearer, H. Wanley, to a place in the Post Office. "He is skilled in many parts of learning, and languages, and excels in the

knowledge of all parts of manuscripts. He is a man of right principles in reference to the Church and State; so that if your lordship will countenance the applications that are made by his friends to the Earls of Nottingham and Rochester, he may hope to succeed in what he is well qualified to discharge. I hope, my Lord, you will pardon the liberty I take, when I assure your lordship it proceeds from a great inclination to see worthy men employed and to have your lordship esteemed their great Mæcenas."

Mr. Wanley now exchanged his employment at the Society for the more important post of Librarian to Edward, Earl of Oxford, when he compiled the well-known catalogue of the Harleian MSS., preserved in the British Museum. In the year 1718, he was residing at "The Riding Hood Shop, the corner of Chandois and Bedford Streets, Covent Garden." In Mr. Wanley's Harleian Journal may be seen the following entry, proving the esteem entertained for Wanley by Lady Oxford:—"July 21, 1722. This day it pleased the most illustrious and high-born lady, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Hollis Harley, to add to the former bounties to me by her noble Ladyship, by sending hither (to this library) her silversmith with a fine and large silver tea-kettle, lamp, and plate, and a neat wooden stand. As in all duty and gratitude bound, I shall never cease from praying Almighty God to bless her and this noble family with all blessings, temporal and eternal."

Besides the literary works already mentioned, Wanley published a translation from the French of Ostervald's "Grounds and Principles of the Christian Religion, explained in a catechetical discourse for the instruction of young people." This was revised by Dr. Stanhope in 1704. He kept a Journal, already referred to, mostly connected with the Harleian Library, now among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, extending from 1714 to 1726, the year of his death. He

likewise published a paper in the fifth volume of "The Philosophical Transactions," entitled, "How to judge of the age of Manuscripts, the style of learned authors, painters, and musicians."

Indeed, had Wanley lived to old age, it is impossible to say the extent to which he might have benefited the public, so great was his industry, and so extensive were the literary labours he chalked out for himself.

Mr. Wanley was interred in the church of St. Mary-le-bone. There is a portrait of him in oils in the British Museum, as well as in the Bodleian Library; upon the latter portrait Dr. Dibdin remarks it to be evident that "he had never known the blessings resulting from the vaccine operation, for poor Wanley's face is absolutely peppered with variolous indentures."

Caulfield's Memoirs. Sharp's Coventry. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Netherclift's Autog. Life and Times of R. Nelson. Nichols' Anec. of 18th Cent. Letters Lit. Men. *(Cam. Soc.)* Philos. Trans., Vol. 5. Gent. Mag., Vol. 77. Notes and Queries, Vol. 9. Aikins' Gen. Biog. Preface to Catal. Harl. MSS., 1808. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Masters' Life of Baker. Catal. Engr. Portr. Hawkins' Hist. of Music. Waterland's Works, ed. Van Mildert. Eng. Cyclop. Aubrey's Lives. Noble's Cont. West's Topog. of Warw. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Sussex Worthies (under Lintot.) Hist. Essay on Mag. Charta. New and Gen. Biog. Dict., 1798. Nichols' Leic. Lempriere's Univ. Biog. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Cates' Gen. Biog. Dict. Thompson's Royal Society. Lodge's Portr., Life of E. of Oxford. Dibdin's Bibliomania. Preface to Annales Prioratus de Dunstable.

John Ward,

Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, was born at Spratton in Northamptonshire in 1629, being the son of the Reverend John Ward, Vicar of that parish. Mr. Ward, after taking the degree of M.A. at Oxford, came to London, and lodged in Aldersgate Street, to be near the Barber Chyrurgeons' Hall, at that time the only place in London where public anatomical lectures were delivered. While here, he associated much with Apothecaries and Chemists, and collected information which

might serve to render him qualified to practice medicine when he had obtained a Living in the country: a combination of the two professions in one individual which at that time was not unusual.* The Bishop of the diocese possessing the power of granting to the Clergy licenses to practice medicine, as well as to minister spiritually to their flocks.

Mr. Ward was appointed to the Vicarage of Stratford in 1662 by King Charles II. In 1666 he obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury a license to practice Physic, and two years afterwards he was appointed Chaplain to the King, and presented to the Rectory of Dorsington in Gloucestershire. From Mr. Ward's papers, which are numerous, it is apparent that he was no less versed in the literature of the medical profession than in writings on theological subjects, although he never appeared in print as an author.

Mr. Ward seems to have fulfilled his pastoral duties with fidelity, and evidently felt a deep interest in the bodily welfare of his flock, as well as in their religious instruction. He was of a facetious turn of mind, and some of the anecdotes in his MSS. are not adapted for publication at the present day;—the dialogues in Shakespeare's comedies, and other contemporary writings, show that broad and coarse allusions were not then unusual, which at the present time would not be tolerated. His manuscripts, preserved in 17 duodec. volumes, in the original binding, in the library of the Medical Society of London, extend from 1648 to 1679. Two volumes contain outlines of sermons, and the other fifteen consist of a series of anecdotes, facetiæ, and numerous medical and surgical cases, relating to obsolete processes then employed in the preparation of various chemical and pharma-

* Thus, beneath the Communion Table in Wootton Wawen Church, is an inscription to Stanford Wolferston, 22 years Vicar of that parish.

"To souls and bodies too, he medicine gave:
Like his great Master, willing both to save."

ceutical remedies, with extracts on theological, historical, and philosophical subjects; and from them his diary, which extends from 1661 to 1663, has been published. Independently of all other circumstances, this diary must have an interest, from the fact that the writer lived in intimacy with, and in attendance, as a medical practitioner on Shakespeare, and was on friendly terms with the Cloptons, Lucys, and Combes of that period. Unfortunately, however, the notices of Shakespeare preserved in the diary, are very scanty, and are chiefly confined to a record of the Poet's last days, and of his death.

"I have heard," writes Mr. Ward, "that Mr. Shakespeare was a natural witt, without any art at all; he frequented the plays all his younger days, but in his elder days, lived at Stratford, and supplied the stage with two plays every year, and for it, he had an allowance so large, that he spent at the rate of a thousand a year, as I have heard. Shakespeare, Drayton, and Ben Jonson had a merry meeting, and it seems drank too hard, for Shakespeare died of a feavour there contracted. Remember to peruse Shakespeare's plays, and be versed in them, that I may not bee ignorant in the matter."

Mr. Ward was a great sufferer from asthma, which finally carried him off in 1681. He was buried at Stratford; the spot of his sepulture being indicated by a flat stone with an inscription.

Memoirs prefixed to Ward's Diary. Burke's Landed Gentry.

William Warner, D.D.

It is supposed that this clergyman was the same person who about 1553 was deprived of the Rectory of Radway for being married.

He was a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1498; M.A., 1501; B.D., 1508; and D.D., 1513. He acquired celebrity as one of the first persons in the University of

Cambridge who substituted readings on the Holy Scriptures for those on the schoolmen. He was likewise one of the early gospellers who met at the White Horse in Cambridge, or as it was called in derision, Little Germany. In 1515 he became Rector of Winterton in Norfolk, which he gave up in 1545, when chosen Fellow of his College. He was in attendance on his old friend, Bilney, at the stake at Norwich in 1531. The date of his death is unknown.

Ath. Cantab. Masters' C.C.C.C. Dugdale's Warw.

William Warner.

According to Anthony à Wood this Poet was born in Warwickshire; in which case he may have been son to Dr. Warner, Rector of Radway. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he chiefly devoted his time to Poetry, History, and Romance.

On leaving Oxford, which he did without a degree, he retired to London, where he soon became known as a lesser poet; but after his death his poems rose considerably in public estimation.

Wood says, "As Euripides was the most sententious among the Greek poets, so was this Warner among the English poets; and as Homer and Virgil among the Greeks and Latins were the chief heroic poets, so Edm. Spenser and this our Warner were esteemed by scholars, living in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, our chief heroical makers. But since, such is the fate of poets and poetry, that Warner is esteemed by some persons now or lately living, only a good honest plain writer of moral rules and precepts, in the old fashioned kind of seven-footed verse, which yet is sometimes in use, tho' in a different manner, that is to say, divided into two; and tho' he was not reckoned equal with Sir P. Sydney, M. Drayton and S. Daniel, yet he was not inferior to George Gascoigne, G. Turbervile, Thomas Churchyard, Henry Constable, Sir Henry Dyer, &c."

In the latter part of his life Warner is said to have been retained in the service of Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, to whom he dedicated his "Poesies," and in whose neighbourhood, at Amwell, he died. The following account of his death is extracted from the parish register of that place:—"1608-9. Master William Warner, a man of good yeares and of honest reputation; by his profession an atturnye at the Common Plese; author of 'Albion's England;' diinge suddenly in the nyght in his bedde, without any former complaynt or sicknesse, on Thursday nyght, being the 9th daye of March, and was buried the Saturday following, and lyeth in the church at the upper end, under the stone of Gwalter Slades."*

His poem "Albion's England,"† in thirteen books, and first published in 1592, is an epitome of British history, written with great learning and spirit.

"To his merit (says Dr. Percy) nothing can be objected, unless perhaps an affected quaintness in some of his expressions, and an indelicacy in some of his pastoral images."

Mr. William Warner was also the author of "Syrinx; or a seaven-fold Historie, handled with varietie of pleasant and profitable, both commical and tragicall argument." 4to, 1597. He is supposed to be the translator of Menœchmi, a Comedy. 4to, 1595.

The following is a specimen of Warner's poetry:—

OF CHRIST.

"The brooser of the serpent's head;
  The woman's promised seed;
The second in the Trinitie;
  The foode our soules to feed;

The vine, the light, the doore, the way,
  The shepherd of vs all,
Whose manhood ioyn'd to Deitie
  Did ransome vs from thrall;

* John Warner, son of John Warner of Rowington, was Lord Mayor of London in 1619; and George Warner, armiger of Wolston, was Sheriff of the county in the 15th of Charles I.—*See Fuller's Worthies.*

† There is a copy of "Warner's Albion's England," 4to, 1612, in the British Museum; on the title-page is inscribed,—'William Shakspeare, his book;' but Sir F. Madden does not allow this to be the poet's hand-writing.

That was and is and evermore
  Will be the same to his;
That sleeps to none that wakes to him;
  That turns our curse to blis:

Whom yet vnseene the patriarks saw,
  The prophets had foretold;
The apostles preacht; the saints ador'd;
  And martyrs do behold.

The same—Augustus emperor—
  In Palestine was born
Amongst his own, and yet his own
  Did curse their blis in scorn."

Athen. Ox. Percy's Reliques of Anc. Eng. Poetry. Notes and Queries, vol. IX.
Hist. de l' Ang., par André du Chesne. Biog. Dram. Ritson's Bibliog. Poet.
Publ. Parker Soc. Biog. Universelle. Herbert's Ames. Watt's Bibl. Brit.
French's Shakspeareana Geneal.

James Watt, LL.D., F.R.S.

"I look upon Watt, considering both the magnitude and the universality of his genius, as perhaps the most extraordinary man that this country ever produced; he never sought display, but was content to work in that quietness and humility, both of spirit and of outward circumstances, in which all that is truly great and good was ever done."—*Wordsworth.*

This celebrated Natural Philosopher and Engineer was born of industrious and religious parents, of the middle class in society, at Greenock in Scotland in 1736. His constitution was exceedingly fragile, and he did not display any great promise of ability in early life; indeed he appears to have been considered by his teachers as slow and inapt; but at the age of about thirteen or fourteen he made up for lost time by patience and perseverance, proving eventually one of the most industrious of men.

Even when a boy, Watt found a science in his toys. The quadrants lying about his father's work-shop led him to the study of Optics and Astronomy; his ill-health induced him to pry into the secrets of Physiology, and his solitary walks through the country attracted him to the study of Botany, History, and Antiquities.

While carrying on the business of a mathematical instrument-maker at Glasgow, he received an order from his friend, Dr. Black, to build a barrel-organ; and though without any ear for music, he undertook the study of Harmonics, and so successfully constructed the instrument, that he received another order from a Masons' Lodge in Glasgow, to build for them a finger-organ, the qualities of which when finished are said to have elicited the surprise and admiration of musicians. In like manner, when the little model of Newcomen's steam engine, belonging to the University of Glasgow, was placed in his hands for repair, he immediately set himself to learn all that was then known about heat, evaporation, and condensation,—at the same time plodding his way in mechanics and the science of construction. The results of his enquiries he at length embodied in the steam-engine; of which he was practically the inventor, as he was the first to use steam as a motive, instead of a condensing power, an event that has already gone far to revolutionize the whole domain of human industry.

For ten years Mr. Watt continued to contrive and invent, with little hope to cheer him, with few friends to encourage him, struggling with difficulties, which arose chiefly from the totally inadequate means at command to carry out his conceptions.

The immense bodily labour which must have been gone through by every workman in completing a hundred horse-power steam engine in days when slide-rests, planing machines, and screw cutting lathes did not exist, can hardly be understood. But even when the engine had been brought into practical working condition, fresh difficulties arose from want of capital. And although Dr. Roebuck, a gentleman of property and science, and of undaunted spirit, joined Watt in his schemes, the fresh means, thus brought to bear, were not adequate for the purpose. Meanwhile Watt went on earning bread for his family by constructing and selling quadrants, making and mending fiddles, flutes, and other

musical instruments; measuring masons' works, surveying roads, superintending the construction of canals, or doing anything that offered the prospect of honest gain. At length, in 1774, the turning-point in Watt's fortunes had arrived, and he found himself in partnership with another eminent leader of industry, Mr. Matthew Boulton, then carrying on a large business at his manufactory at Soho, near Birmingham. Mr. Boulton was a skilful, energetic, and far-seeing man, who vigorously undertook the enterprise of introducing Watt's condensing engine into general use as a working power, and who reimbursed Dr. Roebuck for what he had expended.

Having taking up his abode in Birmingham, at Regent's Place, Harper's Hill, in 1775, Watt became associated with Dr. Priestley, and other philosophical *savants*, and shared in the chemical researches which they prosecuted with so much success. At this house he resided until 1800, when he removed to another which he built for himself at Heathfield, in the parish of Handsworth,—close to Birmingham, although not actually in Warwickshire,—where he continued to live until the close of his life.

In 1785 Mr. Watt was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, to whose "Transactions" he contributed two interesting papers. He was also Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and, in 1806, he received from the University of Glasgow the honorary degree of LL.D.

Mr. Watt died in 1819, and was buried at Handsworth,* where likewise repose the remains of Matthew Boulton, and William Murdock, the confidential assistant of Watt, and the engineer who first applied gas-lighting with success. A statue by Chantrey is erected to the memory of Watt (a reproduction of which stands in Westminster Abbey), to

* Mr. Watt's eldest son, James Watt, whose name is scarcely less distinguished than his father's, turned his mind, with great success, to the construction of steam-engines, and was the author of several learned papers in the periodicals of the day. He died at Aston Hall, which he had occupied for many years, in 1847.

which is appended an epitaph from the pen of Lord Brougham, justly considered one of the finest lapidary inscriptions in the English language.

"Not to perpetuate a name
which must endure while the peaceful arts flourish,
but to show
that mankind have learned to honour those
who best deserve their gratitude,
the king,
his ministers, and many of the nobles
and commoners of the realm,
raised this monument to
JAMES WATT,
who directing the force of an original genius
early exercised in philosophic research
to the improvement of
the Steam-Engine,
enlarged the resources of his country,
increased the power of man,
and rose to an eminent place
among the most illustrious followers of science,
and the real benefactors of the world,
born at Greenock, 1736,
died at Heathfield in Staffordshire, 1819."

Mr. Watt has written some communications in the Philosophical Transactions, the Philosophical Magazine, and the Memoirs of the Manchester Society. He is also the author of these separate works—"Description of a Pneumatic Apparatus, with directions for procuring the Factitious Airs," 2nd ed., 8vo., 1795. "Considerations on the medicinal use of Factitious Airs, and on the manner of obtaining them." Two parts, 8vo., 1795. Mr. Watt likewise drew up for circulation "An answer to the Treasury Paper on the Iron Trade of England and Ireland."

Biog. Universelle. Eng. Cyclop. Smyth's Biog. Illustr. of Westminster Abbey.
Cates' Dict. of Biog. The Georgian Era. Life of Wedgwood. Smiles' Self Help.
Gorton's Biog. Dict. Smiles' Lives of Boulton and Watt. Gent. Mag., Vol. 16, New Series.
Watt's Bibl. Brit. Muirhead's Life of Watt. Lives of Philosophers, Geo. III.
Hart's Rem. of Watt. Chambers' Book of Days. Thomson's Hist. of Royal Soc.
Buckle's Civilisation.

Edward Welchman,

The well-known Illustrator of the thirty-nine Articles of Religion, was the son of John Welchman of Banbury in Oxfordshire, where he was born in 1665. He entered the University of Oxford in 1679, as a

Scholar of Magdalen Hall, and was elected Fellow of Merton in 1684; B.A. 1683; M.A. 1688.

In 1690 he was presented by his College to the Living of Lapworth, and was afterwards Rector of Berkswell, as well as of the neighbouring church of Solihull, to which latter he was instituted in 1736; having previously, in 1728, been appointed Archdeacon of Cardigan. He died at Solihull in 1739, and is buried in the chancel of that church, where a brass tablet is erected to his memory, the inscription on which thus concludes:—"His own pious and learned Works do now properly speak for him, and will continue to speak to the latest posterity."

Hearne must have taken some offence with Welchman, since he speaks most disparagingly of him in his Diary. "One Mr. Edward Welchman, formerly Fellow of Merton, now Rector of a church, hath just written and published a little thing by way of dialogue about the oaths, printed by Litchfield at Oxford, but without Welchman's name. It is one of the most foolish, silly things, that ever was penned, and sufficiently shews what this Welchman is, to whom Dr. Felton, Principal of Edmund-hall, was sometime Curate." It must be explained that Hearne himself had scruples of conscience, which prevented him from taking the Oath of Allegiance to George I.

One of the Archdeacon's sons afterwards kept an Inn at Stratford-upon-Avon; it is said of him that he constantly boasted to his customers that his father "*made* the thirty-nine Articles." *

Besides his work, originally in Latin, on the Articles of our Religion, Archdeacon Welchman wrote "A Defence of the Church of England from the charge of schism and heresy, as laid down against it by the vindication of the deprived Bishops." London, 1692; 4to. "The Husbandman's Manual, directing him how to improve the several actions of his calling, and the most usual occurrences of his life to the glory of God, and the benefit of his soul." 1694. This book was written for the use of the parishioners of Lapworth. "Dr. Clarke's Scripture Doctrine

* A Mr. Edward Welchman appears from the Wroxhall Registers to have been Minister there in 1731.

of the Trinity examined." Oxford, 1714; 8vo. "A conference with an Arian." Oxford, 1721; 8vo. He also edited the works of Novatian, published at Oxford, 1724.

Hook's Eccl. Biog. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Hearne's Diary. Churches of Warw.
Magd. Coll. Reg. Warw. Antiq. Mag. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Spiritual Quixote.
The Georgian Era. Gent Mag., vol. 9. Waterland's Works, ed. Van Mildert.
Catal. Oxford Grad.

David Wells, F.S.A.

This learned antiquary, the son of David Wells, a wine merchant of Coventry, was born in 1733, in a house near St. Michael's Church; the beautiful steeple of which, according to his own confession in his article on that church in the Gentleman's Magazine (1789), was one of the earliest objects of his youthful admiration, and probably assisted in impressing him with a taste for the study of antiquities. "The place of my birth," he writes, "was no further distant from the steeple than its exact height; and the house being situated in the most advantageous point of view, I may naturally say it was the most striking object of my juvenile notice; and it is plain I have not lost my partiality."

On his return home from a continental tour in 1767, his father died, and he, accordingly, took possession of his paternal estate at Burbage in Leicestershire, which his father had purchased in 1750 of the Wightman family.

He was a constant contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine from 1784; and some of his articles appear under the signature of "Observator." One of his latest amusements was printing for circulation among his friends, "A list of the Letters, Essays and Observations, which were published in the Gentleman's Magazine by D.W."

Mr. Nichols, the Leicestershire historian, dedicated his History and Antiquities of Aston Flamvile and Burbage to Mr. Wells, (1787,) as "an acknowledgment for literary favours," and in gratitude for his

"truly original suggestions, judicious observations, and critical remarks," &c.

Mr. Wells thus writes to Mr. Nichols in reference to the compliment paid to him. "I am much honoured by your kind dedication. Please to accept therefore my warmest thanks for the compliment. I was unprepared; but am not displeased at anything which may promote your interest; though in my own mind I looked for the name of Lord Hardwicke at the head of your book. My credit and consequence in the world is very small; his patronage would have been of greater advantage than anything which is in my power to do."

In 1790, shortly before his death, Mr. Wells was enrolled as a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and thereby attained the summit of his ambition. About the same time he published an Essay on "Rood Lofts," which was admitted into the "Archæologia." His paper on "Stone Seats in Churches," appears in the "Vetusta Monumenta" of that Society. In his observations on this Essay, Mr. Denne, F.S.A., thus writes:—"Before I consider the observations of this judicious gentleman, I cannot forbear expressing a regret that our body should be deprived of a member, not long enrolled in our list, whose zealous ardour for researches into subjects of antiquity, assiduously pursued from an early period of life, so properly qualified him to answer the purposes of our Institution."

Mr. Wells' old residence, the Moat House, which is engraved in Nichols' Leicestershire, and was "embellished with a rookery and a delightful garden," was full of valuables of every sort and description, coins, paintings on glass, curious MSS. on vellum, a Saxon cross, fossils, &c., &c. He possessed a great turn for natural history, as well as for music, and in the engraving of him in Nichols' Leicestershire, he is represented playing on a musical instrument, apparently a pianoforte or harpsichord.

He died at Burbage in 1790, leaving no family; and was buried within the church porch; there is no inscription to his memory. It is believed that he was a member of the Roman Catholic body. His property, consisting of 400 acres at Burbage, and 30 acres at Hinckley, was devised to his sister's son, Ambrose Salisbury, who, in 1795, sold it, and with the purchase money, bought Caldecote Hall, near Nuneaton, the ancient seat of the Purefoy family; this he re-sold to the Honble. Thomas Bowes, brother to the Earl of Strathmore. The Moat House is now used as the Rectory.

Gent. Mag., 1790. Nichols' Leicest. Throsby's Leicest. Nichols' Anecd. of 18th Century. Nichols' Illustr. of Literature.

Peter Whalley

Was born at Rugby in 1722, being the son of Richard Whalley, who was of a good Northamptonshire family. He received his primary education at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he became a member of the University of Oxford, and ultimately Fellow of St. John's College, graduating as B.A. in 1744, and B.C.L. in 1768.

His first preferment seems to have been the Vicarage of St. Sepulchre in Northampton; afterwards in 1766 he obtained from the Corporation of London, in succession to Dr. Birch, the Rectory of St. Margaret Pattens in London. In his address to the Corporation he said—"I have neither curacy nor lectureship, but a small country vicarage, whose clear annual value is under seventy pounds, and which, if I merit your indulgence, will be necessarily void." To this preferment was added the Vicarage of Horley in Surrey, given to him by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, of which he was chosen Master in 1768, resigning in 1778. Subsequently he accepted the Living of St. Olave, Southwark, and, while there, acted as a Magistrate for the Borough. In 1755 a committee of Northamptonshire gentlemen

selected him as a fitting person to prepare for the press the History of Northamptonshire from the voluminous MSS. of Mr. Bridges, as well as those of others. He published the first volume in 1762, and the first part of the second volume in 1769. The work then remained unfinished for several years, partly in consequence of Mr. Whalley's own laborious employment as school-master, and partly by reason of his pecuniary difficulties. It was ultimately completed by a committee appointed for the undertaking.

In the year 1756 Mr. Whalley published an edition of Ben Jonson's works in seven volumes, with a life prefixed. "He did little, however," (writes Mr. Gifford, a subsequent editor) "for the poet; the form of the old editions was closely observed, and though a few notes were subjoined, they were seldom of material import, and never explanatory of the author's general views, though they occasionally touched on his language."

It is said that the extravagance of his young wife ultimately obliged him to leave his home. In his distress he was received at the house of a Mr. Waldron, where he lay concealed for some time. Under the hospitable roof of this amiable man Whalley resumed his Jonsonian labours; but want of books, and perhaps of sufficient composure of mind, rendered his attempts ineffectual, and the MS. was finally abandoned to his friend, Mr. Waldron, who, in the year 1792, commenced the publication of it in Numbers; but the work never proceeded beyond the second Number. When Whalley's place of retreat was at length discovered, he took refuge in Flanders, and died at Ostend in 1791, after only a few months' residence in that country.

Besides a variety of Sermons, Mr. Whalley likewise published "An Enquiry into the learning of Shakespeare, with remarks on several passages of his plays." Lond., 1748; 8vo. "A Vindication of the evidences and authenticity of the Gospels from the objections of the late Lord Bolingbroke." 1753; 8vo. He corrected the sheets of Pope's Shakespeare, for which he received £10. 0*s.* 0*d.*

The following lines, prefixed to "Hervey's Meditations," were composed by Mr. Whalley:—

———"Thou Hervey, too,
Whose page and soul alike breathe humblest love
To thy ador'd Redeemer! thou hast shewn
That pity and polish'd elegance
May well together suit; and while remains
Or piety, or elegance, thy works,
Like genuine gold, the touchstone will abide,
And grateful to thy countrymen remain!
Oh! may I to my lowly strains derive
Some merit from the friendship of thy name;
Strains, whose exalted subject fills thy heart
So constant with delight; and from thy tongue
In converse pours such streams of eloquence,
That the wrapt hearer wonders at his fears
Of death ere while, and glowing with the love
Of Jesu, caught from thee, longs to behold
His Saviour in the clouds. For who can stand
Amidst the sweetness of Arabian groves,
And not bear thence some fragrance?—Valu'd friend,
Proceed; and (thy too feeble strength renew'd)
May to hoar age thy journey be prolong'd,
And strew'd each step with blessings to mankind."

Nichols' Illustr. Nichols' Anecd. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Catal. Oxford Grad. Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Gent. Mag., vol. 61. Jonson's Works, ed. Gifford. Bodl. Catal. Bromley's Catal. Catal. Engr. Port.

The Wheelers of Leamington Hastings.

Sir Charles Wheler, Bart., originally of Birdingbury,* and lastly of Leamington Hastings, who died in 1683, was the first of this family

* Sir Charles Wheler's son, Sir William Wheler, resigned the right and title of Birdingbury to Dorothy Wheler, his mother, who, in 1687, conveyed it to Simon Biddulph, Esq. Sir Charles Wheler's mother, Lady Wheler, was laundress to Charles I. "On one of the intermediate nights between the trial and execution of the King, he took a ring from his finger, on which was an emerald set between two diamonds, and delivering it to Herbert, desired him to proceed with it to a certain house in Channel (Cannon?) Row, near King Street, Westminster, where he was to deliver it to the lady of the house, without saying a word. This person was Lady Wheler, laundress to the King. Having obtained the watchword from Colonel Tomlinson, Herbert proceeded on a dark night to the spot which the King had designated. Having obtained admittance, he was told by the lady to wait in the parlour till she returned. She shortly afterwards re-entered the room, and placing in his hand a small cabinet, closed with three seals, desired him to deliver it to the same person, from whom he had received the ring. The next morning, in Herbert's presence, the King broke the seals, when the cabinet was found to contain a number of diamonds and jewels, most of them set in broken insignia of the Order of the Garter. 'This,' said the King, 'is all the wealth which I have it in my power to bequeathe to my children.'"—*Reign of the Stuarts.*

who settled in Warwickshire. He acquired the manor of Leamington Hastings by his marriage with the great niece of Sir Thomas Trevor, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Nothing more is handed down of Sir Charles Wheler than that he was appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands in 1660, that he was Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and represented in Parliament the University of Cambridge. In consequence of this connection with the University, he had been one of the gentlemen entrusted to convey their plate to Charles I.

Sir Charles Wheler's eldest son became the third Baronet. His third son was the ill-fated Admiral Sir Francis Wheler, Governor of Deal Castle, "as gallant and judicious an officer," says Campbell in his 'Lives of the Admirals,' "as any in the Navy, who, in 1692, was sent in command of a powerful Fleet to the West India Station, with orders to attack some of the French settlements, which it was judged very practicable for him to reduce."

Sir Francis left England in January with a large squadron under his command, together with fifteen hundred soldiers. When he arrived at Barbadoes, it was determined that Martinique should be the place attacked; and advice was sent to General Codrington of the arrival of the squadron, that he might draw together the forces of the Leeward Isles, in order to join the regiments brought from England. To these Sir Francis Wheler offered to join another regiment, composed of seamen, to be commanded by himself in person, as Colonel. When the squadron arrived off Martinique, it was resolved in a council of war, for reasons mentioned, that the squadron should sail to Dominique, and that an engagement should not at the present be attempted. This was vigorously, but vainly opposed by Sir F. Wheler, who knew that this manner of acting would be highly disapproved of at home; but the general opinion being adverse to the attack, it was accord-

ingly abandoned. Thus terminated an expedition, of which, in England, from the Commodore's known high character, there were great expectations.

Towards the end of May, Sir Francis sailed for New England, and on arriving at Boston, proposed to Sir William Phipps, the governor, to attack Quebec for a second time; but the design, after due consideration, was dropped on the ground of impracticability.

This disappointment determined the Commodore to quit Boston, whence he proceeded to Newfoundland, resolving to attempt something worthy of the force with which he left England, and the honour allowed him of carrying the Union flag. On arriving at Placentia, he determined to attack this strong fortress, excellently provided with batteries, and manned with at least two thousand soldiers and inhabitants. A council of war being called, the proposal was judged to be impracticable. Sir Francis, extremely annoyed, after destroying the French fishery at St. Peter's, sailed for England, his ships in a bad, and his men in a much worse condition, so much so, that they were scarcely able to navigate them.

Unfortunate as was the expedition, Sir Francis never fell under the least censure. The accounts he transmitted home, joined to the letters from the respective colonies, and the extracts of proceedings in councils of war, justified him so clearly, and set his courage and conduct in so fair a light, that, when he arrived at Portsmouth, he had the satisfaction of finding a commission, appointing him Rear-admiral of the Red, and in the same year he was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron.

Proceeding in the following year to the Mediterranean, he was overtaken, when in the Bay of Gibraltar, under a lee-shore, by a dreadful tempest, which he could not possibly weather, and where the ground was so foul that no anchor would hold. A great number of

ships were driven ashore, and many perished. The Admiral's ship, the "Sussex," foundered at sea, and the Admiral, and all his crew, to the number of five hundred and fifty, were buried in the deep, except two Moors, who were miraculously preserved. The whole squadron suffered extremely, and after considerable delay, arrived off the Lizard in April, 1694.

The Admiral's body was soon after found on a sand-bank in his shirt and slippers; from which it was conjectured, that seeing the ship about to sink, he intended to have thrown himself into the sea, and saved his life by swimming. His body was afterwards embalmed, and sent to England.

There is a curious entry relative to Sir Francis Wheler in the "Secret services of Charles II. and James II.," printed for the Camden Society.

"To Sir Francis Wheeler, Knt., assignee of Capt. Cloudesly Shovel, for the value of 1,200 p^{s} ⅛ in gold, at the rate of 4s. 4d. each p^{s} ⅛, in full satisfacc'on of a bond entred into by Thomas Onely, 4th September, 1682, for the price or value of a Moorish slave, called Tage Ham Rice of Tituan, then a captive to the said Captain Shovell, which was delivered unto Alcaid Umhamett Chaddo, the then Morocco Ambassadour, in pursuance of an order of King Charles the Second to Admll. Herbert, 260 0 0."

Admiral Sir Francis Wheler was father of the Rev. Wm. Wheler of Leamington Hastings, who died in 1738, who again was the father of Francis Wheler, generally called Councillor Wheler, the purchaser of Whitley Abbey, in the parish of St. Michael, Coventry, where he fixed his residence.

In the "Memoirs of the life of Sir Samuel Romilly," is the following notice of this somewhat singular character:—

"The most remarkable of these was old Wheler, so we always called him, (who lived in the neighbourhood of Coventry,) an honest, sensible, frank, good natured, talkative old lawyer. He had been upon the circuit forty years when I first joined it, and was attending the assizes at the time of the rebellion of 1745. It was some years later, and when I attended the Coventry and Warwick Quarter Sessions, that I became very intimate with the cheerful, open hearted, kind old man; but I was so much delighted with his conversation and society, that I cannot upon the first mention of the lawyers, whom I found upon the circuit, refuse myself the pleasure of speaking of him. He had read nothing but law, he had lived only among lawyers, and all the pleasant stories he had to tell were of the lawyers whom he remembered in his youth. His stories indeed were repeated by him again and again, but they were told with such good humour, and had so much intrinsic merit, that I always listened to them with pleasure."

"Among some peculiarities which he had, was a very great dislike to the clergy and to noblemen. He often remarked that it would have given him the greatest joy if his daughter, and only child, had married a lawyer; but he had the mortification, (a singular one undoubtedly,) but such it appeared to him, of seeing his two grandsons the presumptive heirs of two different peerages (Hood and Bridport)."

Mr. Wheler was one of the council on behalf of the prisoner, at the trial of Capt. Donellan for the wilful murder of his brother-in-law, Sir Theodosius Boughton, Bart., of Lawford, in 1781.

Another member of the Wheler family, of some note in his time, was Edward Wheler, one of the Government Councillors of India, and Chairman of the Court of Directors. He was fourth son of Sir William Wheler, fifth Baronet, of Leamington Hastings. In 1777 he was sent from England to succeed Warren Hastings, whose resig-

nation, as Governor-General, was assumed. The circumstances of the case are fully related in Mill's History of British India. †

Mr. Wheler died in 1783.

Smollett's Eng. Campbell's Lives of Admirals. Rapin's Eng. Mackintosh's Eng.
Secret Services of Ch. II. and James II. *(Cam. Soc.)* Clarendon's Correspondence.
Guillim's Heraldry. Kimber and Johnson's Bar. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales.
Warw. Antiq. Mag., part III. Mortimer's Eng. Playfair's Brit. Antiq.
Evelyn's Letters and Diary. Mem. of Sir S. Romilly. Life of Sir P. Francis.
Gleig's Mems. of Warren Hastings. Ranke's Hist. of India. Mill's Brit. India.
Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays.

Robert Bell Wheler.

This industrious and pains-taking Antiquary, a Solicitor by profession, who belonged to Stratford-upon-Avon both by birth and residence, was born in 1785, in the house in which throughout life he continued to reside, and where he died in 1857. He was articled to Mr. Bradley, the Town Clerk of Stratford, but served no part of his time in London, merely going there for about a month at the time of his admission. His affection for Stratford and interest in Shakespearean pursuits were so intense, that he seemed to be never contented away from his native town; so that in the whole course of his long life he spent but a small portion of his time out of Stratford. There he diligently occupied himself in the completion of one of the most remarkable local antiquarian collections ever formed by a single individual.

In early life Mr. Wheler was a member of the Stratford Volunteer Corps, and he became afterwards a lieutenant and quarter-master in the 3rd regiment of the Warwickshire local Militia, stationed at Stratford, in which capacity he was much esteemed by Colonel Sheldon, then in command of the regiment, and by his other brother officers.

† There is a famous picture called "Col. Mordaunt's Cock-fight," painted by Zoffany, and engraved by Earlom, 1786, in which Mr. Wheler is represented. This picture, well-known to the writer, is now in the possession of Col. Dawkins of Overnorton, Oxon, who purchased it at the sale of the effects of the late Rt. Honble. Warren Hastings, at Daylesford House, Worcestershire.

Mr. Wheler's first work, and that by which he is chiefly known, is the admirably compiled "History and Antiquities of Stratford-upon-Avon," published in 1806. His next separate production was a "Guide to Stratford-upon-Avon," 1814; "a very superior book," says a distinguished writer, "to many which bear a similar title."—Hunter on Shakespeare, i., 107. This was followed, in 1824, by his excellent sketch of the history of Shakespeare's presumed birthplace. Besides these works he was the writer of several articles of interest in the Gentleman's Magazine, and in other periodicals.

His published works, however, form but a small part of the results of his labours, the extent of which will only be duly estimated by carefully examining the Shakespearean Library at Stratford. Upon his autograph manuscripts in this collection will henceforth rest his principal title to literary distinction; and in securing them for ever to Stratford, his surviving sister, Miss Anne Wheler, paid the best possible tribute to his memory, and realized his own most probable aspirations. The volumes and objects of interest presented by Miss Wheler, number in all two hundred and eighty-six. "Collectanea de Stratford," 4to MS., is thus described in the Catalogue:—"This marvellous example of the results of the unrivalled industry and accuracy of the late Mr. Wheler, in 536 quarto pages, is so minutely written, that a transcript in ordinary calligraphy would fill half-a-dozen volumes of a like size." An excellent index to the principal contents of this volume has been added from the equally accurate pen of Mr. W. O. Hunt. *

Extr. from Catal. of Shakespeare Libr. and Mus. 1868. Hamper's Dugdale. Nichols' Leic. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

* In the preface to Halliwell's Life of Shakespeare is the following notice of the late Captain Saunders:—"Among the inhabitants of Stratford, who have worthily availed themselves of local advantages in collecting and preserving genuine memorials of the poet, none have performed more commendable service than the late Captain Saunders. Possessing ample leisure, and being an able draughtsman, no material relic of the ancient town was suffered to pass away before his pencil had perpetuated it for the information of posterity, and every document that came in his way which appeared to him likely to throw light on Shakespeare, or his family, was immediately transcribed. The hand of death prevented the accomplishment of his objects so fully perhaps as he had intended, but his manuscript collections and sketches will ever remain testimonies of his accurate and extensive research. He had, it is true, omitted to note many entries I have

John Willes, D.D.,

Son of Peter Willes of Newbold Comyn in the parish of Leamington Priors, was born there in 1647. In 1664 he was elected Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, and in due time chosen Fellow.

Having entered Holy Orders he was presented to the Rectory of Bishops' Itchington;* and while holding this preferment he frequently occupied the pulpits in the neighbourhood. He graduated Doctor of Divinity in 1684, and in 1688 was appointed to a Prebendal Stall in Lichfield Cathedral. He died in 1700, and was buried at Bishops' Itchington. He was father to Sir John Willes, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and to Dr. Edward Willes, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

He wrote:—

"Abbey and other Church lands, not yet assured to such possessors as are Roman Catholics," 1688. This book being hastily printed, and full of faults, was afterwards corrected and printed in a book called "Fourteen papers," &c., 1689. It was written in answer to a book published by Dr. Johnstone of Pontefract. "Brevissimum Metaphysicæ Compendium secundum mentem Nominalium," 1690. "A Sermon preached at the Warwick Assizes," 1690. "The Judgment of the foreign Reformed Churches concerning the right and offices of the Church of England, shewing that there is no necessity of alterations, in a letter to a Member of the House of Commons." Dr. Willes drew up the catalogue of MSS. in the library at Lichfield, inserted in the Cat. MSS. Anglic.

Athen. Ox. Harwood's Lichfield. Burke's Landed Gentry. Warw. Ant. Mag., Part 3.

Sir John Willes, D.C.L., M.P.

The future Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was born in 1685, at Bishops' Itchington, being the eldest of the two sons of Dr.

considered of great importance, but this circumstance may be attributed to the imperfect and unarranged state in which some of his papers were left at his decease. On the other hand, several manuscripts, the originals of which are private property, have been copied by him with minute accuracy, and some of the most curious woodcuts in the volume have been derived from his careful drawings of objects now in many instances destroyed by the march of modern innovation. This valuable collection" (comprising forty-two volumes) "has recently, with as much judgment as liberality, been presented to the Royal Shakespearean Club of Stratford by the author's son, Henry Cauldfield Saunders, Esq." Captain Saunders died in 1830, and was buried in the Church-yard of Stratford. It should be added that Captain Saunders was an Alderman of Stratford, and once, if not twice, elected Mayor. He was likewise Chamberlain, and it was when in tenure of this office, that he had access to the muniments and records of the Corporation of Stratford.

* Richard Hunt, B.D., Pastor of Bishops' Itchington, published "Bowe of Jonathan, with the Flower de Luce, in a funeral lamentation committed to the men of Judah, parallelled and applyed to that worthy his compiere, Robert Lucy of Charlecote, in a Sermon preached at Charlecote, 1657."

Willes of that parish, who was a younger son of Peter Willes of Newbold Comyn. He received his early education at the Free Grammar School at Lichfield,* and was afterwards entered of Trinity College, Oxford; B.A., 1704; M.A., 1707. From thence he passed to All Souls' College, where he graduated B.C.L. in 1710; and D.C.L. in 1715.

From his earliest years Mr. Willes proved that he was endowed with eminent abilities, and was determined to do all that industry and perseverance could effect to achieve the highest honours of the legal profession. In the year 1722, he was elected Member for Weymouth, and forthwith attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole's party, to which on several occasions he rendered considerable service. Accordingly, before two Sessions had expired he was appointed second Justice of Chester; and in 1733, Attorney-general, and Chief Justice of Chester. In the famous debate on Mr. Bromley's motion to bring in a Bill to repeal the Septennial Act, he delivered a speech which gained him considerable credit. When Mr. Willes had been Attorney-general three years, he accepted the post of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—which was the highest point he reached in his profession,—and with it the honour of knighthood.

It would appear from Lord Campbell's life of Sir John Willes, that in his extreme ambition for office, he was a party to every species of chicanery, and that renouncing all intercourse with the Walpole Ministry, he passed in a weary round from one dream of power to another. Having been made First Commissioner of the Great Seal, he would undoubtedly have been created Lord Chancellor, had he not lost his temper, on hearing that the Great Seal had been previously offered to Lord Mansfield and Chief Justice Wilmot, both of whom had refused it. Lord Campbell relates that Willes was at his villa,

* "The five following Judges, who sat upon the Bench at the same time, were educated at Lichfield School. Lord Chief Justice Willes, the Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Justice Noel, Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, and Sir Richard Lloyd, Baron of the Exchequer." Addison likewise received his education at this seminary.

walking about in the garden, still chafed by the affront which he considered he had received, but still not doubting but that the proper *amende* would be made to him, when Sir Robert Henley paid him a visit. "He knew that Henley would not be the messenger for that purpose, but he had not the most distant conception, that the visitor had a personal interest in the controversy; and without leaving any opening for the intended communication, he burst out into a statement of his grievances, thus concluding: 'Would any man of spirit have taken the seals under such circumstances? Would you, Mr. Attorney?' Henley thus appealed to, gravely answered, 'Why, my Lord, I am afraid it is rather too late to enter into such a discussion, as I have now the honour of waiting upon your Lordship to inform you that I have actually taken possession of them.' " The Chief Justice never overgot this severe disappointment. He expired at his house in Bloomsbury Square, in 1761, having for several terms before his death, been unable to go into Court, and was buried in the family vault at Bishops' Itchington.

On the whole, though Sir John Willes was a pushing man, and resolved to make his merits recognized; he appears to have been a sound lawyer, and his administration of justice was pure and impartial. Lord Campbell, whose statements are not always to be trusted, deals severely with his private character; however, his diligence in cultivating his natural talents is certainly worthy of our approval. May the spirit of the poet ever influence us in our judgment of one another.

"Who made the heart, 'tis He alone
  Decidedly can try us,
He knows each chord—its varied tone,
  Each spring—its various bias;
Then at the balance let's be mute,
  We never can adjust it;
What's done we partly may compute,
  But know not what's resisted,
  Then gently scan your brother man."—*Burns.*

Sir John Willes was father of Edward Willes, who was appointed Solicitor-general in 1766, and one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in 1767.

He was the author of:—

"The present constitution and the Protestant succession vindicated," in answer to a large volume, entitled, "The hereditary right of the Crown of England asserted," &c., which excited much attention at the time of publication. Anon., 1714. "Reports of adjudged Cases in the Court of Common Pleas, from 1737 to 1758, together with some few cases of the same period determined in the House of Lords, Court of Chancery, and Exchequer Chambers, with Notes and References to prior and subsequent Decisions, by Charles Durnford, Esq." Lond., fol. Likewise of "The Speech that was intended to have been spoken by the Terræ-filius, in the Theatre at O . . . d, July 13, 1713, had not his mouth been stopped by the V. Ch." Anon. 8vo. Lond. 1713.

Campbell's Chief Justices. Inf. William Willes, Esq., Goodrest. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers. Catal. Oxford Grad. Bromley's Catal. Romilly's Memoirs. Catal. Engr. Port. Baker's Northamp. Foss' Judges. Beesley's Banbury. Burke's Commoners. Owen and Blakeway's Hist. of Shrewsbury. Halliday's Life of Lord Mansfield.

Edward Willes, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells.

This Prelate was born in 1693 at Bishops' Itchington, of which his father, Dr. John Willes, was the Rector. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford; and graduated B.A. 1712; M.A. 1715; B. and D.D. 1726.

On entering Holy Orders, his first preferment was the Rectory of Barton in Staffordshire: he was next appointed Prebendary of Wells, and afterwards Dean of Lincoln. In 1742 Dr. Willes was consecrated to the Bishoprick of St. David's, and in the same year translated to that of Bath and Wells, which See he filled for thirty years. His elevation to the Episcopacy (putting out of the question the influence of his brother, the Chief Justice), was mainly attributable to his tenure of the office of "Decypherer" to the King, the duties of which, though the exact nature of them is not known, would appear to be somewhat inconsistent with the ministerial calling. However this may be, it

seems clear that the office proved to him a ladder of preferment, since he recommended himself to the Ministry of the day by important communications and services in the secret department. Bishop Willes was held in great esteem by his contemporaries. He was left guardian to Miss Anne Dunk, a rich heiress, afterwards Countess of Halifax. It was the advice of Lord Chesterfield to Mr. Edward Willes, the Bishop's son, "Patrisare," to do as his father did before him. Bishop Willes died at his house in Hill Street, Berkeley Square, London, in 1773, and, with his wife, was buried in Westminster Abbey.

He assisted Ducarel in his plan for the endowment of Vicarages.

Cassan's Bishops of Bath and Wells. Britton's Arch. Antiq. Clutterbuck's Herts. Neale's Antq. of Westm. Abbey. Nichols' Anecd. of 18th Century. Collinson's Somerset. Sir H. Nicholas' Hist. Peer. Bromley's Catal. Phelps' Somerset. Hoare's Wilts. Catal. Oxford Grad.

Right Honble. Edward Willes,

Of Newbold Comyn in the parish of Leamington Priors,—a property inherited by him from his ancestors,—was the son of Edward Willes of Newbold Comyn, where he was born in 1702.

In the study and practice of the law the subject of this memoir gained much distinction. He was for many years Recorder of Coventry, and Attorney-general for the Duchy of Lancashire. He was afterwards advanced to the post of King's Serjeant-at-law, and was finally raised, in 1757, to the dignity of Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and one of His Majesty's Privy Councillors in Ireland.

Although he owed his elevation principally to his own merits and industry, yet there is little doubt that his connection with Chief Justice Willes, to whom he stood in the relation of second cousin, was some assistance to him in his professional career. Baron Willes is represented as possessed of great benevolence of disposition and suavity of manners,

with the heart and principles of a Christian. His health was for some time failing, and he did not long live to enjoy a pension which was settled on him for life, dying at Newbold Comyn in 1768.

In the church of Leamington Priors, where he is interred, is a monument with a long Latin inscription to his memory. Chief Baron Willes was father to the late Rev. Edward Willes, of Newbold Comyn, who, though never an author, was a man of considerable learning and deep reflection, and whose conversation, generally grave and instructive, was often enlivened by sallies of poignant wit and high-seasoned raillery. He was one of the few who could wrestle successfully with Dr. Parr in argument, and to whose abilities the great scholar shewed deference.

Dugdale's Warw. *(Thomas.)* Field's Warw. Burke's Commoners. Gent. Mag., vol. 38. Campbell's Chief Justices. Field's Life of Dr. Parr. Smythe's Chronicle. Inf. W. Willes, Esq. Inf. Lord C. B. Percy. Notes and Queries, 3rd series, vol. IV.

Sir Hugh Willughby.

"Miserable they!
Who, here entangled in the gathering ice,
Take their last look of the descending sun;
While, full of death, and fierce with tenfold frost,
The long, long night, incumbent o'er their heads,
Falls horrible. Such was the Briton's fate,
As with first prow, (what have not Britons dared!)
He for the passage sought, attempted since
So much in vain, and seeming to be shut
By jealous Nature with eternal bars.
In these fell regions, in Arzina caught,
And to the stony deep his idle ship
Immediate seal'd, he with his hapless crew
Each full exerted at his several task,
Froze into statues; to the cordage glued
The sailor, and the pilot to the helm.

Thomson's Seasons (Winter).

This celebrated Navigator, whose melancholy end on the bleak and inhospitable coast of Lapland, in the last year of the reign of

Edward VI., has given him a painful historical interest, was the youngest of the three sons of Sir Henry Willughby of Middleton, who was made a Banneret at the battle of Stoke in 1487, and died in 1528.*

The estate of Middleton was inherited through Margaret Frevill, the wife of the Navigator's grandfather, Sir Hugh Willughby of Wollaton, in Nottinghamshire.

Sir Hugh not succeeding to the estates of Middleton, Wollaton, and elsewhere, was induced to embrace the military profession. Owing to the position of England at that time, when war was about to be declared against Scotland, and afterwards against France, an opportunity was not wanting to acquire fame in the field of honour. Sir Hugh accompanied the Scotch expedition in 1544, under the Earl of Hertford, the Commander-in-Chief. He distinguished himself so much in this expedition that he was knighted at Leith on the 11th of May, by the Earl of Hertford; when a dragon was added to his ancient coat of arms. On his family escutcheon Sir Hugh bore very old military blazonry, not often met with, viz.: three double "water bougets,"—buckets formerly used to carry water on the back in camp, (united by a thong at the top,) and which can still be seen in Lord Middleton's coat of arms.

Sir Hugh remained constant to his military calling, and fought bravely in several campaigns. During the latter part of the hostilities with Scotland, under Somerset's administration, he defended Fort Lowen, so called by the Scots. In 1551 he was on the frontiers of Scotland and England, and likewise in the East Marches, doing active military service. He had one son, Henry, whose name is mentioned in the accounts of Sir Francis Willughby (the builder of Wollaton House)

* The Willoughbys of Risley family sprang from another branch of the Willughby family. Fuller is in error in supposing that Sir Hugh was of the Risley branch.

as having a yearly allowance of £20 assigned to him out of the Wollaton property.

The ruin of Somerset probably interfered with Sir Hugh's further advancement in his military career. He nevertheless retained the intimacy of some who held office under the Regency; and it is deserving of remark, that they were especially persons more or less connected with the naval department.

On King Edward's accession, that Monarch granted to Sebastian Cabot, son of Giovanni Cabot, the great pioneer of colonial enterprise, his royal license for the fitting out of three ships to explore a north-eastern passage to the East Indies and China. It was agreed to fit out the necessary ships by a joint-stock, to which those who had a good opinion of the voyage might contribute £25 a share. The whole amounted to but £6000. The company received the name of "the Mystery Company, a Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers for the discovery of unknown lands," &c.

As Sebastian Cabot was himself too old to take the command of this expedition, it was given to Sir Hugh Willughby, and under him to Richard Chancellor, a gentleman who had been attached to the service of Sir Henry Sidney, by whom he was recommended to this appointment in the warmest terms of affection and esteem. In 1552, three ships were most carefully fitted out. The Admiral's ship "Bona Esparanza," of 120 tons, was sheathed with lead to preserve her from worms. The "Edward Bonaventura," of 160 tons, was commanded by Richard Chancellor, and the third, "Bona Confidentia," a brig of 90 tons, was commanded by Cornelius Durford. This small squadron conveyed nearly one hundred mariners, eleven merchants, two surgeons, and one chaplain.

Stoughton says in his Ecclesiastical History of England, "The fleet, as we learn from an old narrator, sailed down the Thames, the

greatest ships towed with boats and oars, the mariners being 'apparelled in watchet or sky-coloured cloth;' and, as it passed Greenwich—where the Court resided, and where the young Monarch was lying at the point of death—the people stood thick upon the shore, the privy councillors of his Majesty looking out of the windows; pieces of ordnance were fired, insomuch that the tops of the hills sounded therewith, and the sky rang with the sailors' shouts. One man stood on the poop of the ship, and another walked in the hatches, whilst others were climbing up the shrouds and the main-yard—the good king, 'only by reason of his sickness, was absent from the show.' As Willughby and his men started on their voyage—thus picturesquely described by an eye-witness—the directions which they carried with them, after strictly forbidding all profane and immoral conduct, contained this very important rule:—'That the morning and evening prayer, with other common services appointed by the King's Majesty and laws of the realm, be read and said in every ship daily by the Minister in the Admiral or Merchants', or by some other person learned in other ships; and the Bible or paraphrases be used devoutly and christianly to God's honour, and for His grace to be obtained and had by humble and hearty prayer of the navigants accordingly.'" "This," observes Thomas Fuller, "may be termed the first reformed fleet, which had English prayers and preaching therein."

The Admiral's ship and the "Bona Confidentia" were separated from the "Bonaventura" by a tempest off the coast of Norway; and Willughby, having encountered much bad weather, and considering the season too far advanced to proceed on so dangerous a voyage, laid up his vessels in a bay on the shore of Lapland, with the view of awaiting the return of spring. But such was the rigour of the climate on this bleak and inhospitable shore, that the unfortunate Admiral and his whole crew were frozen to death.

It appears by a Will found in the ship that Sir Hugh and most of his company were alive in January, 1554. Probably, however, he perished soon after; when the "Bona Esparanza" and her hapless partner were again seen, both were resting beneath a thick snowy pall, and contained none but the dead. Sir Hugh's body is said to have been found seated in a chair, with his Will, and the ship's log before him; these, together with some of his clothes and effects, were brought back to England, and of the former a doublet lined with defensive bone rondles is still preserved at Wollaton. By dint of his ship's superior sailing, Chancellor was enabled to surmount all dangers. He doubled the North Cape, a limit never passed by English keel before, and finally dropped anchor in the port of Archangel.

In the account of Willughby's expedition compiled by Clement Adams, Governor of the King's Pages, from the communications supplied to him by Chancellor, it is mentioned of Sir Hugh, that he was a man of good birth (vir strenuus, non obscuro loco natus"); well-known on account of his military merit ("ob singularem in re bellicâ industriam"); and distinguished by a stately and imposing exterior ("ob corporis formam; erat enim proceræ staturæ.")

Du Chesne writes in his "Histoire d'Angleterre." "Pennant raconte, dans le supplément de son Arctic Zoology que l'on voit au château de Wollaton, le portrait† de Willughby. La maigreur extrême de sa figure donne lieu au domestique qui montre aux etrangers les curiosités de ce séjour, de dire que ce navigateur a été peint tel qu'il fut trouvé mort de froid et de faim."

† PAINTER UNKNOWN.— A full length portrait of the famous voyager, painted after Holbein's manner. The hair is short, and he has a small moustache and pointed beard. He is dressed in a silver grey doublet, crossed obliquely with narrow crimson lines, and fastened with thinly set buttons up the front. This is very pointed at the waist, and confined by a red leather belt having a silver clasp. His shirt has a full standing ruff, edged with lace, and cuffs turned back from his wrists to match. He wears very full breeches, gartered with broad crimson ribbon tied in bows, having laced ends, silk stockings, and high heeled shoes, adorned with laced crimson rosettes. Over the left shoulder hangs a black velvet cloak, and a high crowned wide-brimmed white felt hat completes his costume. His right hand rests upon a table placed before some rich drapery, and his left is placed upon his sword hilt.—*Information supplied by Houble. and Rev. C. Willoughby.*

We will bid farewell to the brave old Admiral and his companions in the poetic language of a living Warwickshire Worthy:—

"Peace to the Heroes of the Wave;
Softly sleep the good, the brave;
And every Saint shall bless their grave;
'Requiescant Animæ.'"

St. Nicholas' Hill.

Inf. Hon. and Rev. Charles Willoughby. Hist. of Sutton Coldfield, 1860. Aikin's Elizabeth. Stoughton's Eccl. Hist. of Eng. Campbell's Admirals. Locke's Hist of Navig. Fuller's Worthies. Collins' Peerage. Dugdale's Warw. Camden's Brit. Camden's Annals. Laird's Notts. Forest and Chase of Sutton. Strickland's Bachelor Kings. Biog. Univ. Angl. Speculum. Noble and Gent. Men of Eng. Cates' Biog. Dict. Hist. d'Angl. par Andre Du Chesne. Hist. d'Angl. par De Bonnechose. Warw. Antiq. Mag., Part IV.

Francis Willughby, F.R.S.

When an author* who has undertaken to write a biographical memoir, happens to be a clergyman, it cannot but greatly smooth his way, and make his task both light and pleasant, if the subject of it is one whose character was such as he would most desire to hold up as worthy of all imitation, and which comes up more nearly perhaps than any other he is acquainted with to that so well portrayed in the "Christian Gentleman" of Sir Archibald Edmonstone.

Such a person was Francis Willughby. He is described by Ray,† who knew him well and intimately, who long enjoyed his friendship, and was himself well worthy of it, and whose own singularly truthful disposition is an abundant guarantee of the fidelity and correctness of his

* This article is kindly supplied by the Rev. F. O. Morris, Rector of Nunburnholme, Member of the Ashmolean Society, author of "A History of British Birds," "The County Seats of Great Britain and Ireland," &c., &c.

† It was at Trinity College, Cambridge, that the intimacy commenced between John Ray and Francis Willughby, to whom Ray was tutor. Mr. Ray spent much time at Middleton, until after 1676, when he ceased to reside there. For a short time he took up his abode at Sutton Coldfield, before he retired to spend the remainder of his days at his native place in Essex. He died in 1705. Ray had a mind constituted very similarly to that of Willughby, and both of them took great interest in the progress of natural science. Willughby left Ray one of his executors, and committed to him the charge of educating his two sons, Francis and Thomas: Thomas, the younger, subsequently became Lord Middleton. For this office, which Ray sacredly fulfilled, Willughby left him £60 a year, which constituted the chief part of this great man's income throughout his life.—*See the Memoir of Ray (Camden Society).*

own account, as more eminently and truly humble-minded than any one else he had ever been acquainted with. He was so true to his word that a man might venture his estate upon it;—sober, temperate, and chaste, and that in an age, when morality was at a low ebb; staunch to a friend, "treu und fest"—alike in adversity and prosperity, so that he might well be depended on for his best services in all circumstances of difficulty or danger; just and upright in all his dealings; patient under trials and sufferings; industrious to an extreme degree; learned without conceit; wise and prudent in his conduct; and above all, sincerely religious, a Christian "in deed and in truth." His portrait, still at Wollaton Hall, is described as indicative in a marked degree of his character, as given by his faithful friend Ray, who was his almost daily companion for nearly half his life.

This eminent man was born at Middleton, in 1635, his father being Sir Francis Willughby, Knt., and his mother, Lady Cassandra Ridgeway, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Londonderry. He was entered as a Fellow Commoner at Trinity College, Cambridge, in his 18th year, viz. in 1653, where he first made the acquaintance and friendship of Ray, the celebrated Botanist, who outlived him, and became his biographer.

In the summer of the year 1661, the two friends made an excursion through the northern counties and Scotland, and again, in the following year, in those of the South Western Parts of England. Accounts of these delightful journies were duly recorded in Ray's "Itinerarium," their travels being no idle ones in quest of mere amusement, but diligently used in pains-taking observations of all that was most worthy of notice, not only in Natural History, but in various departments of science and art. In the year 1663 they took another journey, in company with a few like-minded friends, through several countries of Europe, which Willughby continued after they had left him, making a tour through Spain. Very unfortunately the whole of

the papers they had written, descriptive of the birds they had noticed on the Continent, were lost on their return to England; but the collection of the objects of Natural History is still for the most part in existence at Wollaton.

On the death of his father, in 1665, Mr. Willughby, then in his 30th year, succeeded to the estates of Middleton and Wollaton, on the former of which he principally, though not exclusively, resided. In 1667, the two friends made a third Itinerary through the Western and South Western Counties, noting every thing as before.

In the following year, 1668, he married Emma, daughter and coheiress of Sir Henry Bernard, the mother of his three children, Francis, Thomas, afterwards first Lord Middleton, and Cassandra, who became the second wife of her cousin, James, the first Duke of Chandos.

In the early part of the year 1669, Mr. Willughby carried on his scientific researches into the nature of vegetation, and the results are published in "The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society." He was also deeply engaged in studies on the Natural History of insects, and described nearly all the then known European species. His great work on Ornithology, translated from the Latin, was edited and published after his death by Mr. Ray, in the year 1678. It has established for him the title of the "Father of British Natural History," he being the first writer on the subject who treated it in a scientific manner. The basis of his system was undeniably adopted by Linnæus, many of whose alterations of his genera have since been reversed, and those of Willughby restored.

This great and good man died at Middleton in 1672, and was there interred. The Latin inscription on his monument is mentioned by Dugdale.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, F.S.A.

"His worth, to none but to himself unknown,
The world admir'd, but not the world *he* sought:
Virtue and Peace were all he wished his own—
Virtue and Peace, where'er he came, he brought."
From Lines addressed to Sir E. Wilmot, by Mr. Mitchell.

This eminently gifted and Christian-minded Judge was the second son of Robert Wilmot of Osmaston in the county of Derby, by Ursula, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Samuel Marow, Bart., of Berkswell, (and owner of extensive property in Birmingham and the adjoining district,) which Warwickshire estate the Chief Justice ultimately inherited. He was born in 1709 at Derby, where his father then lived, and educated at Lichfield and Westminster Schools, at the former of which he was contemporary with Johnson and Garrick. He resided at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, until 1728, in the Common room of which his portrait may be seen.

Mr. Wilmot's natural inclination disposed him to Holy Orders, but his father was averse to the choice of this profession; so in dutiful compliance with his wishes, he turned his mind to the Law, and ultimately took up his residence in the Inner Temple, being in due time called to the Bar. Here he approved himself a consummate Jurist, and his merits becoming known to Sir Dudley Ryder, the Attorney General, he mentioned him to the Lord Chancellor, as one who might prove an ornament to the profession, and would probably one day be qualified for the highest judicial station. Accordingly, in 1753, the Chancellor proposed to make him one of his Majesty's counsel, and afterwards King's Serjeant, but both these honours Mr. Wilmot declined, chiefly from a disinclination to London business, as well as a wish that never left him of retiring altogether into the country. He had not, however, long enjoyed his coveted seclusion in Derbyshire, before he received a summons to London to succeed Sir Martin Wright as Judge

of the Court of King's Bench; this preferment after considerable hesitation he accepted, and with it, of course, the usual honour of knighthood.

In March, 1757, Sir Eardley had a most providential escape from losing his life at Worcester. While sitting in Court and just beginning to sum up the evidence, a stack of chimnies fell through the roof into Court. His first clerk and several other persons were killed, and some dangerously hurt. The safety of the Judge was owing, under Providence, to his presence of mind in remaining in his place until the confusion was over.

Although Sir Eardley persevered unremittingly in the discharge of his duty, it was not without a frequent sigh for a more quiet station than that of the Court of King's Bench, and, in 1765, he actually made a treaty to exchange his present office for that of Chief Justice of Chester. The treaty, however, was broken off, and in 1766 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, having previously filled the office of one of the Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal, with Sir Stafford Smythe and Sir John Willes. In the evening of the day that Sir Eardley kissed hands on being appointed Chief Justice, he thus addressed one of his sons, a youth of seventeen. "Now, my son, I will tell you a secret worth your knowing and remembering; the elevation I have met with in life, particularly this last instance of it, has not been owing to any superior merit or abilities of my own, but to my humility; to my not having set up myself above others, and to an uniform endeavour to pass through life void of offence towards God and man."

In 1769 Sir Eardley presided in the memorable cause of Mr. Wilkes against Lord Halifax and others. It was an Action of Trespass for false imprisonment, and the damages were laid at £20,000. It was owing to Sir Eardley's holding the scale so nicely balanced between

the Crown and the People, in this and other instances, that he became equally a favourite of both.

In 1770 the Great Seal with a peerage was ineffectually offered by the Duke of Grafton to Sir Eardley Wilmot, on Lord Camden's resignation, and the subsequent death of Mr. Yorke; and again in the same year by Lord North, but with no better success.

In the year following, Sir Eardley carried into effect his long-entertained resolution of withdrawing altogether from public business. A pension was offered him, which he would not receive until urged to do so by the Sovereign in person; and then, that he might be of some service to the public in return, he long continued to hear appeals in the Privy Council. He was one of the first Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, nominated under the power of their charter in 1751, at the meetings of which he was almost regularly present. After his retirement from professional life, he gave considerable attention to the science of medicine, both in theory and practice. He repeatedly attended the lectures of Dr. Hunter, as he had in early life, when in Holland, the lectures of Boerhaave. His principal occupation, however, in retirement, was superintending the education of his younger children. Thus he wrote to a son of fifteen; "Second my endeavours to cultivate your mind, and principally to impregnate it with the principles of honour and truth, which constitute a gentleman, and which I received in the utmost purity from my own father, and will transmit to you and your sisters and brothers, unsullied as I received them; and however fortune may exalt or defy you in the world, the consciousness of having always acted upon those principles will give you the only perfect happiness that is to be found in this world. But, above all things, remember your duty to God, for without His blessing, my love and affection for you will be as ineffectual to promote your happiness here as hereafter; and whether my heart be full of joy or of grief, it will always beat

uniformly with unintermitting wishes, that all my children may be more distinguished for their goodness than for their greatness."

In a paper which he drew up principally for the use of his daughters, he thus concludes: "Though the Church of England may have a few imperfections, yet it seems to approach the nearest to the Church of Christ. I devoutly hope you will always remain members of it, because I am firmly persuaded, that if you live up to its precepts, you will be happy both here and hereafter; and that the best portion you can give your children, will be to impress early upon their minds the belief of the Christian religion, as it is professed by the members of the Church established in the country."

Among other occupations in which Sir Eardley employed himself in retirement, was the drawing up a plan for the regulation of the valuable charity connected with the School and Almshouses at Rugby, of which he was a Trustee. This plan was carried into execution, and he received the thanks of his Co-trustees for his "great care and trouble" therein.

Sir Eardley died in London in 1792. There is a monument to his memory in Berkswell Church, where he is buried; it contains only the dates of his birth, death, and official appointments, as well as the names of his children; this was according to his specific directions.

I shall sum up this biography by giving the character of Sir Eardley as drawn by two independent authors, Lord Campbell, and Mr. Foss; as well as a third by his son, Mr. John Eardley Wilmot. Lord Campbell observes, that Wilmot "enjoyed the remarkable distinction of being a lawyer without ambition, and of having more than once refused the Great Seal, not from haggling about the terms on which he should accept it, nor from any dread of its precarious tenure, or calculations that he might enjoy more power and wealth by remaining in the position which he occupied, but from a genuine contempt of power and wealth, as well as of titles, and an ardent love of leisure, repose, and liberty."

Mr. Foss writes;—"'The Opinions and Judgments' of Sir Eardley, and an affectionate memoir of his life, were published by his son; and both contain ample evidence to prove that the Judge was not only an erudite lawyer, but a good man; that he was devoted to his duties as an advocate, a judge, and a Christian; that his merit solely raised him to the places which his modesty and diffidence would have declined; and that in the private relations of life—as a friend, a husband, and a father—he acquired the love and veneration of all around him."

Mr. Wilmot thus speaks of his father:—"In short, when we contemplate his various excellencies, we find ourselves at a loss whether most to admire his deep and extensive learning and penetration as a lawyer; his industry, probity, firmness, wisdom, and patience as a Judge; his taste and elegant accomplishments as a Scholar; his urbanity and refined sentiments as a Gentleman; or his piety and humility as a Christian. But when we approach nearer, and view him in the shade of private life, then we may confidently assert, that he has furnished an illustrious and unvarying example of the progress which man, with all his frailties, may make towards the attainment and exercise of those virtues and graces, of which the great Teacher and Saviour of mankind condescended, in His own person, to exhibit the sole perfect and inimitable pattern!"

Campbell's Chief Justices. Wilmot's Mems. of Sir E. Wilmot. Foss' Judges.
Gent. Mag., vols. 39, 62, 79 and 97. Catal. Engr. Portr. Inf. Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, Bart.
Nichols' Anecd. of 18th century. Grenville Corresp. Walpole's George III.
Woolrych's Life of Judge Jeffreys. Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers. Rugby Reg.
Corresp. of Earl of Chatham. Cates' Biog. Dict.

John Eardley Wilmot, F.R.S., S.A., M.P.

"He was a Father to the poor, and the cause which he knew not, he searched out;
The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."— *Text, quoted from Job, chap. xxix., on Mr. Wilmot's monument in the Chancel of Berkswell Church.*

This gentleman was the second, and eventually eldest surviving, son of the Right Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot of Berkswell, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was born in 1750, and educated at Derby, Westminster, and Brunswick Schools, and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1769. He was eventually elected Fellow of All Souls' College. Originally destined for Holy Orders, it was for Mr. Wilmot's use that Bishop Warburton wrote the "first part of some Directions for the study of Theology," since published in the Bishop's posthumous works; but upon the death of his elder brother, unmarried, in the East Indies, and upon the elevation of his father to one of the highest judicial situations, his intended pursuits were changed, and the profession of the Law was ultimately fixed upon.

Accordingly from All Souls' College he removed to the Temple, and studied the Law under the superintendence of Sir Eardley. He was at the usual time called to the Bar and joined the Midland Circuit. In 1783 he was made a Master-in-Chancery, having been chosen Member for Tiverton in the two preceding Parliaments. Though seldom taking an active part in the debates of those times he was always attentive to his Parliamentary duties, for which his known abilities, integrity, and benevolence eminently qualified him. He was one of the minority in the House who uniformly opposed the American war. In 1784 he was elected Member for Coventry with his brother-in-law, Sir Sampson Gideon, afterwards Lord Eardley, who took his title from the name of a family, from whom his wife (a sister of Mr. Wilmot's) was descended.

During the French Revolution an immense number of Clergy and Laity took refuge in this country; and the continual scenes of distress which Mr. Wilmot then met with in the streets of London, added to particular instances of misery which came under his immedi-

ate observation, determined him, without previous communication with any one, to advertise for a meeting to take into consideration some means of alleviating their distress. The Archbishop of Canterbury, many Bishops, and most of the nobility then in London attended; and Mr. Wilmot being called to the chair, a large fund, with the assistance of Parliament, was realized, and for several years Mr. Wilmot continued, until he retired into the country, to dispense, as Commissioner under Government, this national bounty for granting relief to the French Refugees, as well as to the American Loyalists.

In 1804, in consequence of failing health, and from an innate love of retirement and study, he resolved to quit London entirely and live in the country. He, accordingly, resigned his Mastership in Chancery and other important trusts which he had been induced to accept, and bought Bruce Castle at Tottenham, formerly the seat of the Coleraine family. Here he passed his time, chiefly in literary pursuits, and having been blest with the best of fathers, whose memory he intensely revered, he employed himself in writing that parent's life, to which he added letters written by Sir Eardley to various members of his family. He also printed with the life several "Opinions and Judgments" copied at large from the manuscript papers of that eminent Judge. In 1812 he published a life of Bishop Hough, a character not unlike Sir Eardley's for benevolence, learning, and a love of independence.

Mr. Eardley Wilmot (for in 1812, he had assumed by sign manual, in addition to his own, the surname of Eardley), died after a short illness at Bruce Castle in 1815. He was buried at Berkswell, where a monument by Westmacott has been erected to his memory. His son, the late Sir John Eardley Eardley-Wilmot, Bart., was appointed Governor of Van Dieman's Land in 1843, and died there in 1847; having been for upwards of twenty years, first Deputy Chairman, and afterwards

Chairman, of the Warwickshire Sessions, and M.P. for North Warwickshire from 1832 to 1843.

Mr. Eardley Wilmot likewise published:—

"A short defence of the Opposition," in answer to a pamphlet, entitled, "A short history of the Opposition." Likewise "A Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England. 1780. His last publications were "A History of the Commission of American claims." 1815. "An Essay on budding and grafting fruit trees," in the "Transactions of the Horticultural Society." 1815.

Rose's Biog. Dict. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Gent. Mag., vols. 85 and 97. Orig. Letters *(Ellis)*. Catal. Engr. Portr. Ann. Biog. and Obit., 1817. Inf. Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart. Nichols' Anecd. The Georgian Era. Catal. Oxford Grad. Cates' Biog. Dict. Nichols' Leic. Thompson's Royal Soc. Memoirs of Sir J. E. Wilmot. Wood's Fasti.

Thomas Wilson.

This Clergyman is probably the same who was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and who took his degree of M.A., being afterwards incorporated of the University of Oxford. He was appointed to the Rectory of Arrow in 1661, and vacated his Living in 1690, in consequence of his refusing to take the new oaths.

He published:—

"Quakers' false interpretation of Holy Scripture;" duo. 1678. To this in another volume is the rejoinder. "The Rector corrected, or the Rector of Arrow shooting his arrow beside the mark, in answer to Thomas Wilson's book, called 'The Quakers' false interpretation of Holy Scripture,'" by George Keith, duo., 1680. To this subject Mr. Wilson's attention was probably turned by the fact of his parishioner, Lady Conway of Ragley, having subscribed to the tenets of that sect. Among other Sermons Mr. Wilson published "A Sermon on Gunpowder treason," Ps. cxxiv. 4to., Lond. 1679. "A Sermon on the martyrdom of Charles I.;" Rom. xiii. 1681. "A Sermon with a relation of some rebellious practices and principles of fanaticks;" 4to., Lond. 1682.

Wood's Fasti. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Sir William Wilson.

This provincial Architect and Statuary was born at Leicester in 1640. Although not a person of any extraordinary talent, he was con-

sidered sufficiently skilful to be employed in the erection of many buildings of importance. He carved the statue of Charles II. which stands on the pediment of the west front of Lichfield Cathedral, the expense of which was defrayed by Bishop Hacket. Likewise the statue of Edward VI., until lately on the Grammar School at Birmingham, for which he received £25. In order to assist the sculptor, a picture of the Monarch was sent to Wilson's studio at Sutton. This statue, being much mutilated by the weather, was removed as dangerous before 1832, but the portrait still remains in the Board Room of the School. Wilson designed the Castle at Nottingham, which was burnt down by rioters in 1832; as well as the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's, Warwick, after its destruction by fire in 1694. He likewise built Four Oaks Hall in the parish of Sutton Coldfield, for Lord Folliott. This nobleman married one of the heiresses of H. Pudsey, Esq., whose relict, Wilson himself married, and through the influence of whose family he was knighted in 1681. About this time he took up his abode at Sutton, in a house which he built, and where he resided for many years, and which is now possessed and occupied by W. S. Perkins, Esq. It may likewise be added that in the opinion of Mr. Bloxam, F.S.A., the stone house, situated in Church Street, Warwick, now occupied as the News Room, was the design of Sir W. Wilson. There are details about it corresponding with those of St. Mary's Church in the same town, though the two buildings are not, as may be presumed, in the same style of architecture.

The following amusing notice of Sir William Wilson is extracted from a letter to the printer of "The London Evening Post," published in "The History of Sutton Coldfield," London, 1762.

"There is a fine monument in Sutton Coldfield Church to Mr. Pudsey of Langley. It was built by William Wilson, a handsome young mason, at the expense of the sorrowful widow, who, to repair the loss of her dearly beloved Pudsey, married him; and to complete

the farce, brought him up to town, where she had interest enough to procure him the honour of knighthood. On the king's asking what estate the gentleman had, it was replied that his lady had £800 per ann., and he had £3; which was literally true, Sir William having no more than three pounds per annum of his own, as the income of her estate was spent in supporting her ladyship's dignity. Sir William, at her death, very contentedly return'd to his old trade of a mason, and used to laugh at his title. As he was really much of a gentleman, and had behaved extremely well during his prosperity, he was employed by all the gentlemen in the neighbourhood; and Lord Folliott not only kindly kept him, but let him work in an outhouse at his seat at Castle Bromwich; for the Lord and Lady Folliott thought it no disgrace to have a mason for a father-in-law. The Jesson* family (who had nothing to brag of but the being descended from a glover of Coventry who was knighted) took it in so great dudgeon, that when Sir William applied for leave to be buried in the same vault with his beloved lady, they refused it, for which Sir William was up with them, by ordering his body to be buried in the churchyard, close to the wall where the vault is. Against the wall is a very handsome oval monument, probably of his own work, on which is recorded† his humility and love for his lady, and their ill-natur'd pride; for every person that goes to church to read: it is almost close to the door."

The same book also contains the following:—"Sir William, a little before his death" (which occurred in 1710), "being talk'd to by a friend how hard and cruel it was in the Jesson family not to suffer him to be buried with his wife, made the facetious answer: that it did not at all concern him; "for," says he, "I will be buried on the outside the church, directly opposite the vault where my wife lies, and there will be only a single stone wall betwixt us: and as I am a stone mason, there will be

* Lady Wilson's maiden name was Jesson.

† This inscription is described as nearly defaced, in a letter written from Sutton Coldfield, July 18th, 1844. It is printed in Thomas' edition of Dugdale.

no kind of labour or difficulty in cutting my road thro' the wall to my old bed-fellow." ‡ §

Dugdale's Warw. *(Thomas).* Churches of Warw. Harwood's Lichfield. Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools. Notes and Queries, 3rd series, vol. III. Inf. Rev. C. Evans, Head-master of King Edward's School, Birmingham. Noble's Granger. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.

Samuel Winter, D.D.,

Sometime Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was born in 1603, at Balsall, "in the woodland part of the county of Warwick." Of his parents we know no more than that they bore a character for religious excellence.

When about 12 years of age he attended the ministrations of one Mr. Slater at Knowle, through whose preaching he was induced to think seriously. It was his constant prayer at this time that he might be qualified for ministerial work, and under the impression that his prayer would be answered, he prevailed on his father to send him to the Grammar School at Coventry, then presided over by Dr. Preston.

Ultimately he entered as a member of Queen's College, Cambridge, where in due course he graduated M.A.

On leaving the University he went to Boston in Lincolnshire, where he lived under the ministry of the learned John Cotton; here he fell ill with a fever, and on his recovery, entered the ministry. We

‡ Francis Smith succeeded Sir William Wilson, as the chief Architect in the county (see Bromley); and after him Francis Hiorne, who designed the County Hall in Warwick, being son of William and Mary Hiorne of St. Mary's, Warwick. Hiorne died in 1789, and was buried in St. Mary's Church.

§ At the period of the coronation of George I., 1714, Dr. Sacheverel, whose suspension had lately expired, was either residing or visiting in Sutton Coldfield (probably in the course of his passage through the country,) where he preached on the Sunday before the coronation; and above 200 people from Birmingham came to hear him, and the consequence of it appeared a day or two afterwards. Several of the principal inhabitants of Birmingham having resolved in a suitable manner to express their joy on the day of the coronation, an entertainment was prepared for them at the Castle Tavern. When the night came on, a tumultuous rabble got together, broke the windows of the house, and forced the company to remove; all the cry was 'Sacheverel for ever,' and 'down with the whigs.' If any one in the street cried, 'God bless King George,' he was in danger of his life. Dr. Sacheveral was, or pretended to be, a cousin of Mr. Sacheverel of New Hall, and spent much time there, particularly during his deprivation. Before he became notorious he was Curate of Aston-juxta-Birmingham.—*Note in Rapin's England. Inf. Rev. W. K. R. Bedford.*

next find him at Woodborrow, near Nottingham, in which parish, we are told, "by his painful and powerful preaching the seeds of grace were sown in the hearts of many."

From Woodborrow he passed to York, and remained there until the Civil Wars broke out, when he removed to Cottingham, near Hull; proving, in the language of his biographer, "a burning and a shining light, burning in his zeal and doctrine, and shining in his light and holy conversation." His industry and professional zeal seem to have been unceasing, and he considered no labour too great if souls were to be edified. He preached twice every Lord's day, expounded the Holy Scriptures, and catechized youth.

In the year 1650 he was strongly urged to go to Ireland as one of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament for the settling of the affairs of that kingdom; and looking upon this as a call from God, he sacrificed his preferment at home, and passed over to the sister kingdom. This worthy divine had a weakness for possessing good horses, and his first loss appears to have arisen from being robbed of several valuable horses by the people of the country. While in Ireland he constantly preached before the Commissioners and others in authority; and so highly were his character and abilities appreciated, that he was appointed to the Provostship of Trinity College, Dublin, then almost forsaken, and the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by that University. In his capacity of Provost, and as College Tutor, he gave great satisfaction; nevertheless, for reasons which are not apparent, he was compelled to resign his situation and leave Ireland,—no trifling loss to him, as he had advanced much of his private fortune on the College, which was only repaid after his death to his son. On his return to England he removed from place to place, and among others, visited Coventry, though I am not aware that any special record exists of that event.

While in Rutlandshire, in 1666, he was seized with sudden illness, in consequence of over fatigue in his ministerial duties, and after giving affectionate counsel to different members of his family and to many of his friends, he joyfully, almost exultingly, departed this mortal life. We are told, and may be permitted to dwell upon the statement with satisfaction, that "he hath not left many books to perpetuate his memory, yet he hath left many living saints, whom he did beget unto Christ by the Gospel, the most lively images of the grace of God in him, and in whom, though dead, he yet speaketh." His power and prevalence in prayer were very extraordinary. Several instances of the answer given to his prayers, particularly in the recovery of the sick, are related, which, were they not well attested, would be deemed incredible.

Dr. Winter (with others) printed the life of John Murcot, as well as the substance of several Sermons preached in Dublin on Infant Baptism; in these the main objections of Mr. John Tombs and others to this doctrine are answered.

Wood's Fasti. Life and death of Dr. Winter, 1671. Thompson's Hist. of Boston. Noncon. Mem.

Henry Wise.

"Does airy fancy cheat
My mind, well-pleas'd with the deceit?
I seem to hear, I seem to move,
And wander through the happy grove,
Where smooth springs flow, and murm'ring breeze
Wantons through the waving trees."

Creech.

In the reign of Queen Anne and George I., Mr. Wise was an eminent landscape gardener. He was Deputy-ranger of Hyde Park, and Superintendent of the Royal Gardens at Hampton Court, which he had the honour of laying out, as well as those of Kensington, and of the new Palace at Blenheim. When directed by the great Duke of Marlborough to plant clumps of large-sized trees at Blenheim, Mr. Wise hesitated on the score of expense; whereupon the Duke is

reported to have said in true military spirit, "*You* do what I bid you, leave *me* to consider the expense." In proof that his abilities and taste were recognized by royalty, the Queen granted as an augmentation to his crest,—which was a demi-lion arg., with a snake coiling round him,—a rose-branch proper in the lion's paws. This had a special reference to Mr. Wise's professional merits.

Mr. Wise, in conjunction with Mr. George London, was proprietor of the Brompton Nursery, (then worth from £30 to £40,000). The former gentleman published the "Complete Gard'ner," by M. De la Quintenye, which passed through several editions. Mr. Evelyn, in an Advertisement prefixed to De la Quintenye's work, thus refers to the "ample collection of nurseries and plantations" at Brompton. "The very sight of which alone gives an idea of something that is greater than I can well express, without an enumeration of particulars; and of the exceeding industry, method, and address of those who have undertaken and cultivated it for private use: I mean Mr. George London (chief gardener to their Majestie's) and his associate, Mr. Henry Wise: for I have long observed (from the daily practice, and effect of the laudable industry of these two partners) that they have not made gain the only mark of their pains; but with industry endeavoured to improve themselves in the mysteries of their profession from the great advantages, and now, experience they have had, in being employ'd in most of the celebrated gardens and plantations which this nation abounds in, besides what they have learn'd above, where horticulture is in highest reputation."

Again, at the close of this Advertisement, Mr. Evelyn thus writes:—"Lastly, I might superadd, the great number of grounds and gardens of noblemen and persons of quality, which they have made, and planted *ab origine*, and are still under their care and inspection (though at considerable distances), and how exceedingly they prosper, to justifie what I have said on their behalf. One needs no more than

take a walk to Brompton Park (upon a fair morning), to behold, and to admire, what a magazine these industrious men have provided, fit for age, and choice in their several classes; and all within one inclosure; such an assembly, as is no where else to be met with in this kingdom, nor in any other that I know of."

Mr. Wise and Mr. London likewise published an edition of "The Retir'd Gard'ner"; 2 vols., 1706, being a translation of "Le Jardinier Solitaire," or "Dialogues between a Gentleman and a Gardener," with a preface of their own.

Mr. Addison in No. 5 of "The Spectator" observes:—"Before I dismiss this paper, I must inform my reader, that I hear there is a treaty on foot between London and Wise (who will be appointed gardeners of the playhouse) to furnish the opera of Rinaldo and Armida with an orange-grove; and that the next time it is acted, the singing-birds will be personated by tom-tits: the undertakers being resolved to spare neither pains nor money for the gratification of the audience."

In No. 477 of the same publication, Mr. Addison writes:—"I think there are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry; your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers in this art; contrivers of bowers and grottoes, treillages and cascades, are romance writers. Wise and London are our heroic poets; and if, as a critic, I may single out any passage of their works to commend, I shall take notice of that part in the upper garden at Kensington, which was at first nothing but a gravel pit. It must have been a fine genius for gardening that could have thought of forming such an unsightly hollow into so beautiful an area, and to have hit the eye with so uncommon and agreeable a scene as that which it is now wrought into. To give this particular spot of ground the greater effect, they have made a very pleasing contrast; for as on one side of the walk you see this hollow bason, with its several little plantations, lying so con-

veniently under the eye of the beholder; on the other side of it there appears a seeming mount, made up of trees rising one higher than another, in proportion as they approach the centre. A spectator, who had not heard this account of it, would think this circular mount was not only a real one, but that it had been actually scooped out of that hollow space which I have here mentioned."

The following eulogistic lines were written by a labourer employed in Mr. Wise's garden at Brompton:—

"If He, who the first garden made
Had put in Wise to keep it,
Made Adam but a labourer there,
And Eve to weed and sweep it,
Then men and plants had never died,
Or the first fruits been rotten,
Brompton had never then been known,
Nor Eden e'er forgotten."

In 1709 Mr. Wise bought the estate and mansion of the Priory in Warwick, of the two Mr. Granthams, subject to the life of Lady Bowyer, niece of the wife of Sir Henry Newton Puckering, Bart., the last possessor, from whom she inherited it. In consequence, however, of this lady living to advanced years, Mr. Wise was kept out of the Priory until ill-health and old age had set in, and he was wheeled about his garden in an invalid chair. He died in 1738, aged 85, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Warwick.

There is a portrait of this gentleman in the possession of his descendant, H. C. Wise, Esq. of Woodcote, M.P.

The Priory continued in the possession of the Wise family until the year 1851, when the house, with a few acres of ground, was sold to the Great Western Railway Company.

Thomas' Dugdale. Field's Warw. Inf. H. C. Wise, Esq., M.P. Gent. Mag., vol. 88.
Burke's Landed Gentry. Brayley and Britton's Surrey. Graphic Illustr. of Warw.
Autobiog. of Mrs. Delany. Warw. Arms and Lineages. Evelyn's Misc. Works.

William Withering, M.D., F.R.S.

"Deep in the earth, the debt of Nature paid,
The mortal part of WITHERING is laid;
And though he seems to share the common lot
Of them who perish, and are soon forgot,
His fame will never die! each future age,
(The faithful page where Nature stands to view,
Display'd, in colours ever bright and new),
Shall hail his honour'd name with grateful praise,
And bards his skill record in tuneful lays.
Of wealth or power, short is the transient state,
Whilst SCIENCE soars above the reach of fate."

J. Crane, M.D.

This Physician, whose researches in the science of Botany entitle him to the highest rank among the scientific Worthies who have resided in this county, was born in 1741, at Wellington in Shropshire, where his father practised as an apothecary.

He was chiefly educated by the Rev. Henry Wood of Ercall. Afterwards he studied at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1766. He ultimately became Fellow of both the Royal and Linnæan Societies. The first field of his professional labours was at Stafford, where his researches on the banks of the Trent, and on the North Stafford hills, afforded him much material for his great work on Botany. In 1775 he removed to Birmingham, a vacancy having taken place in the medical profession by the death of Dr. Small. His abilities were soon brought into action; and a few years afterwards when Dr. Ash's health became impaired, his practice, both as to extent and profitableness, rivalled, if it did not surpass, that of any physician out of London. He presided over the Birmingham General Hospital for thirteen years.

In 1786 Dr. Withering went to live at Edgbaston Hall, where the second edition of his work on Botany was prepared. Here he continued his studies with untiring energy; while his Newfoundland dogs, and herd of French cattle, and the rookery, and the pool, and the park, afforded him unbroken enjoyment. In 1791, during the political dis-

turbances in Birmingham, he was forced to leave his home, and secrete or carry away in waggons, covered with hay, his most valuable books and botanical specimens, collected with much care and cost. The arrival of the military alone prevented the destruction of his house, with the remainder of the property contained in it.

Dr. Withering's leisure hours were chiefly devoted to philosophical and scientific pursuits, in which his powers of active investigation and accurate detail, his minute and sagacious observation, were strikingly illustrated. He was a member of the famed Lunar Society, which included all the persons of intellectual superiority then residing in Birmingham and the neighbourhood. His own house was the resort of all the distinguished foreigners who visited the town.

From early life Dr. Withering was delicate. Not long after his establishment in practice he became subject to repeated attacks of peripneumonia, by which his lungs were at length so much injured, and his constitution so much debilitated, that he found it necessary to seek a warmer climate. Accordingly, he passed the winters of 1793 and 1794 at Lisbon. While here he analysed the hot mineral waters of Caldas da Rainha, at the request of the Court of Portugal. This analysis was published in the "Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences" at Lisbon; and since then in the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society." There are two engravings of Dr. Withering, in one of which he is represented as analyzing these waters.

After his return from his last voyage to Lisbon, he removed from Edgbaston, to a house which he had purchased near Birmingham, formerly tenanted by Dr. Priestley, named "The Larches," which was sacked in the Riots of 1791.

When his life was terminating by a lingering consumption, it was said of him, "The flower of Physicians is indeed *Withering*." He died at his own house in Birmingham in 1799, and was buried in the

old Church at Edgbaston, (being carried to the grave by six honest peasants whom he had employed,) where there is a monument to his memory, surmounted with a bust. He left behind him a valuable library, inherited by his son, who was educated to his father's profession.

The following character is recorded of Dr. Withering in the "Gentleman's Magazine."—"He possessed great clearness of discernment, joined with a most persevering application. He was of a humane and mild disposition. With his family and among his friends he was cheerful and communicative; but with the world at large, and even in his professional character, he was shy and reserved. He never prescribed more medicine than appeared to be absolutely necessary, consulting by such conduct the interest of the patient, rather than that of the apothecary."

Dr. Withering's principal publications are:—

"A systematic arrangement of British plants;" 2 vols., 8vo. 1776. This was afterwards so much enlarged and improved, as to be allowed to be the most elaborate and complete performance that any country could boast of; but it has since been superseded by the more valuable manuals of Hooker, Lindley, Babington, &c. "An account of the scarlet fever and sore throat." 1779; 8vo. "An account of the fox-glove, and some of its medical uses." 1785; 8vo.* The name of "Witheringia" has been bestowed on a genus of American plants by l'Heritier; and the native carbonate of Barytes has received the appellation of "Witherite," in honour of Dr. Withering, who first discovered and described it.

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Gorton's Biog. Dict. Rose's Biog. Dict. Catal. Engr. Portr. Gent. Mag., vols. 69 and 95. Nichols' Illustr. of Lit. Duncan's Annals Med. Phil. Trans., vol. 15. Lit. Mems. of Living Authors, 1798. The Georgian Era. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Biog. Univ. Withering's English Botany, 1822. Cates' Biog. Dict. Smiles' Lives of Boulton and Watt. Aikins' Gen. Biog.

John Wooll, D.D.,

Head Master of Rugby School, was born at Winchester, and educated at the College there. He afterwards became Fellow of New College, Oxford, and was created M.A. in 1791, and B. and D.D. in 1807. In

* A new and powerful medicine, which was greatly valued and praised by the profession; and which led to Dr. Withering being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

1796, he was presented by Lord Stowell to the Rectory of Blackford in Somersetshire, which he held for several years. He was Master of Midhurst School, Sussex, from 1799 to 1807, in which latter year he received his appointment to Rugby.

During Dr. Wooll's reign at Rugby, the present school and chapel were built. He was successful in raising the number of the scholars to a high figure. Although not a deep scholar, he was scarcely inferior to those of his own day. He laid great stress on English composition and declamation, in both which he himself was considered proficient, always expressing himself well and neatly, both in writing and speaking. By a mild, but firm and dignified course of conduct, he maintained the discipline of the school, and succeeded to a remarkable degree in winning the respect and confidence of his pupils. In this his monumental inscription does not go beyond the truth. "Amorem omnium singulari quâdam suavitate sibi conciliavit." Fewer instances of expulsion are recorded during his tenure of office than in any other public school for the same period.

As a Master he was admirable, always preserving his dignity, and generally impartial. He was an absolute ruler both over masters and boys. In some way or other he knew every thing, small and great, that went on in the school. He used to say that he had spies every where, but there was nothing mean in his system of espionage, and he winked at irregularities when they were not really important. He never lived on terms of intimacy or familiarity with any of his boys; none were ever invited to dine with him, or in any way to mix with him in private life, while they continued members of the school; he was always understood to profess the sentiment that all familiar intercourse with the boys was inconsistent with his position as Head Master.

"It was a grand sight to see him presiding at an Easter meeting on Speech day; and there was not a Potentate in the world who looked

more proud or magnificent, than when, after casting his eyes round, and seeing that all was well arranged and perfectly quiet, he seated himself, and nodded to the head prize-man to begin his recitation; and then rising again to present him with the huge red and gilt volume which formed the prize, he gave his preliminary clearing of the voice, and said, 'I thank you, Sir, for the honour you have done the school.'"

Dr. Wooll was fond of poetry, and instituted, with the approbation of the Trustees, the two prizes for Latin and English verses to be recited at the annual speeches. Another reformation he also introduced. It was customary before he came to Rugby for the Tutor to construe the lessons with the boys before they set to work to learn them. This practice, which was borrowed from Eton, Dr. Wooll abolished.

His facetiæ or pleasantries uttered on the spur of the moment, were apt and singularly happy. On one occasion two Staffordshire boys had fought a tremendous battle, and as there had been a kind of an edict against fighting, he came next day whilst the boys were at dinner, "with his war paint on," evidently prepared with an oration, but seeing the two culprits' faces terribly blackened, he suddenly chuckled and said, "You two Staffordshire boys, your eyes are as black as Wednesbury coal." Everybody roared (it was not much of a joke), and his face became all at once radiant, and no more was heard of it. On another occasion the joke told against the boys viz.: the two "hares." In one of the "Hare and Hound Chases" for which Rugbæans were celebrated, the hares had adventured on a new "run" to a far off spinny on the right hand of the avenue, nearly opposite the "Black Dog," then a favourite posting-house for old-fashioned Cheshire and Lancashire families. The "run" turned out much longer than was expected, and though the hares managed to get in for "second name" at "calling over," the "hounds" were all too late, and were sent up for a flogging. Directly after supper one of the "hares" made his way to Wooll's study,

and begged that the "hounds" might be excused, urging that the "hares" only were at fault, the "hounds" having no choice but to follow to the extreme point of the run. He thought from the twinkle of Wooll's eye that his eloquence had been successful, but the Doctor replied, "If you cannot manage your hounds, I must be whipper-in," and he flogged them all next morning.

On one occasion a public flogging was inflicted in the face of the whole school for some disgraceful act of bullying or stealing from a school-fellow. The block was brought in by "old Thos.,"* and he prepared the culprit and removed all obstacles to the new birch. There was a dead silence as Wooll with his tremendous black look descended from the desk, and proceeded to the block, which was placed in the middle of the big school; with a vigorous arm he administered the first switch, then a pause, then another switch, another pause, and as the victim writhed with pain, came either the cutting words—"Sir, your father feels this more than you do," or, "The mercy I to others shew, that mercy shew to me." One or two more slow cuts, and then a succession of rapid ones to make up the dozen. The relater of this anecdote says, "I have often since heard sentence of death passed upon a prisoner, but I don't think I was ever so much impressed with the awful solemnity of such a scene, as I was by the first or second public flogging I witnessed."

When Wooll saw a boy, rather a favourite, vault over a donkey, he told him not to treat his brother with such disrespect. Another anecdote may be mentioned, illustrative of his real good-nature, even when he might well have considered his dignity insulted. He had just recovered from a bad attack of gout, when he met a boy of whom he was very fond, now a Baronet, carrying a jug of ale; (it was "a very little one") from the "Star" to his boarding-house. Wooll was fortu-

* Thomas Woollridge, an old servant of the school.

nately in very good humour at that time, and after a mild reprimand told him to write twenty-five Latin verses on ale. This he did (or rather caused to be done, for he was not much of a versifier) by praising ale at the expense of wine, an indulgence which often produced gout. When the verses were looked over, Wooll only laughed and shook his head.

After relinquishing his post as Master, which he did in 1828, he retired to Worthing upon a well-earned competency, where he died in 1833. A beautiful marble monument, executed by Westmacott the younger, was erected to his memory by his pupils in the chapel of Rugby school.

On the whole, if his successors in the responsible office which he held at Rugby, have been, as no doubt they were, men of greater erudition and scholarship, more skilful adepts as teachers, more deeply versed in natural science, and the arts which characterize an advanced state of intellectual progress, none have eclipsed him in the faculty of winning the young over to the side of virtue, and imbuing them with a hatred of whatever is low, base, and detestable in human conduct.

"Not less pleasant," says the author of "The Public Schools of England," "are the reminiscences in school-house minds of 'Mother Wooll,' in that lady's case no irreverent epithet; it represented well the maternal interest taken by her (she had no family of her own) in the small boys, who 'had the happiness,' as one of them expressed it, to be under her care."

The massive silver plate, on the model of the Warwick vase, together with two silver wine coolers, presented by old Rugbæans to Dr. Wooll on quitting Rugby, were bequeathed to H. C. Wise, Esq., M.P., of Woodcote, after the death of Mrs. Wooll, to whom he acted as executor.

The portrait of Dr. Wooll by Sir Thomas Lawrence, from which the well-known engraving is made, is in the possession of the widow of the Rev. Percy William Powlett, Vicar of Frankton, who had been a very favourite pupil of Dr. Wooll's, and to whom he bequeathed his library of books.

Dr. Wooll was the author of the Life of Dr. Warton (4to, 1806,) and of a few detached discourses, published at intervals on special occasions. In 1793 he published a Poem called "The King's House at Winchester," an edifice which had then been secretly appropriated to the reception of the French refugees.

Inf. T. Sneyd Kinnersley, Esq. Inf. William Dickins, Esq. Inf. H. C. Wise, Esq., M.P. Inf. Hon. and Rev. Charles Twisleton. The Public Schools. Gent. Mag., vol. 1, N. S. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Rugby Register. Catal. Oxford Grad. Nichols' Illustr. The Book of Rugby School. Hist. of Rugby School. Catal. Engr. Portr. Recollections of Rugby.

Sir Christopher Wren, LL.D., F.R.S., M.P. *

At the most critical and stormy period in the history of this country,—during the years immediately preceding the death of Charles I.,—there existed at Oxford a small knot of studious and enquiring men, whom the violence of the times had driven from Gresham College in London, to pursue in peace the study of experimental science, then newly awakened by the spread of Bacon's philosophy. Amongst this learned body, of which many names have passed into familiar history, and who held their weekly meetings at Wadham College, in the rooms of Sir William Petty (ancestor of the Lansdowne family), Robert Boyle, Bishop Wilkins, and a few others, there was one, a mere youth, at the boyish age of fourteen, who had just entered that College from the celebrated Dr. Busby's at Westminster. This was Christopher Wren, whose well-known name forms the subject of the following notice.

* This memoir is obligingly furnished by Chandos Wren Hoskyns, Esq., M.P., late of Wroxhall Abbey, author of "Talpa, or the Chronicles of a Clay Farm," "Occasional Essays," &c.

He was the only son of Dr. Christopher Wren,† the Dean of Windsor, and Rector of East Knoyle in Wiltshire, where Christopher his son was born, October 20th, 1632; and he was nephew to a still more eminent Ecclesiastic, Dr. Matthew Wren, successively Bishop of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely, whose devotion to the Royal cause had led to his confinement in the Tower, where he spent no less than eighteen years, disdaining Cromwell's repeated offers of enlargement, privately conveyed to him, through his nephew. Bishop Wren had four sons, one of whom became, at the restoration, Secretary to Lord Clarendon, and afterwards to James, Duke of York (James II.): one was knighted, and each of the others sat in Parliament.

The mention of one so young as taking serious part in the discussions of a society such as that referred to, would seem like biographical romance, were it not supported by the reiterated allusions of so many contemporary writers, to the extraordinary precocity of his mind. Some explanation of this may be found in the careful training which (owing to an early delicacy of constitution) he received at home, from one of the most distinguished scholars of the time, his own father, to whom, in his thirteenth year, the pupil son dedicated in a Latin poem "of remarkable correctness and elegance of style," the first fruits of his inventive mathematical skill, in the shape of an astronomical instrument, to which he gave the name of Panorganum Astronomicum. This was speedily followed by a dissertation on the source of rivers, and this again by the invention of a Pneumatic Machine.

The life of the Dean, spent in the companionship of the most accomplished men of the age, was indeed such as very early to indulge

† Dean Wren was Registrar of the Order of the Garter, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles I. The Wren family was of Danish descent, and was from very early times settled at Binchester in Durham. It seems almost like a defect in such a biography as that of Wren, that it presents nothing of that picturesque struggle, in the rise from a lower to a higher condition, which has so commonly attended the conquest of genius over difficulty. This was, however, providential; for, his nature was neither imitative, nor self-asserting; he printed nothing, and rarely would be at the pains of reclaiming a pilfered invention; satisfied, like the 'true mother,' (in the sacred narrative), if the life of the nursling was only secured, though under false parentage.

his son's natural taste for learning and science; and it appears even to have laid the foundation of his after occupation in that particular art by which his name is most conspicuously known: for, it is evident from the State Papers of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, that Dean Wren was specially consulted by the Court on the intended erection of a Palace for the Queen Henrietta.

But the singularly precocious mind of his son was from the earliest years devoted to the higher sciences. At an age when the youth of our own day are only entering upon public school life, he had made notable progress in the application of mathematical powers to the solution of problems which were occupying the most learned men of Europe. He carried this even to the more original task of astronomical discovery. Oughtred, the author of the Clavis Mathematicus speaks in his preface of Wren, as having *at the age of* 16, attained such a position in mathematics and natural philosophy, as to give promise of a career of extraordinary eminence. Bishop Williams in introducing him to the Elector Palatine Charles, on his visit to Oxford, calls him "a prodigy of science." "His future distinction," says a late writer, "was early foreseen, and his riper years redeemed the promise of his youth." Expressions of this kind will be found repeated of him, amidst other forms of eulogy in Evelyn's memoirs. "That miracle of youth," "that prodigious young scholar," "rare and early prodigy of science," &c.

In 1647, the year following his arrival at Oxford, he became acquainted with Sir Charles Scarborough, at whose request he undertook the translation of Oughtred's Geometrical Dialling into Latin. In the year 1650, at 18, he took his B.A. degree, and in the year following he published an Algebraical treatise on the Julian period. On proceeding to his M.A. degree in 1652, he was chosen Fellow of All Souls'; and about four years afterwards he was elected Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College, and left Oxford for London. His

opening address, which is extant,‡ at once established his reputation; and in the following year the members of that "ingenious and learned society" at Oxford, of which he had been an active originator, and, which formed the germ of the Royal Society, adjourned to London, and regularly attended his lectures. In this year he solved Pascal's celebrated problem, addressed to English mathematicians, under the pretended name of John de Montfort; and in his turn he proposed to the Continental Savants, that of Kelper (of which he had himself achieved the solution) but it was never answered.

Shortly after the restoration of Charles II., Wren was elected to the high distinction of Savilian Professor, and returned to Oxford to enter on the duties of his chair. At this time, astronomy was, after pure mathematics, his favourite study, and in it he originated some of the most important experiments, such as the calculation of solar eclipses (his method of which was published by Flamstead in his doctrine of the sphere), a series of observations on the planet Saturn, of which he gave the true theory before the printed discourse of Huygens had appeared. He likewise wrote a series of papers on the longitude, and also the method for determining the question, then new, of the earth's motion. By these means he effected some valuable improvements in the theory of navigation. The list of his inventions§ at this period of his life shews a mind abounding in the faculty, and devoted to the pursuit of applied science.

During the year 1665, memorable for the plague in London, Wren visited Paris, intending to go on to Italy. While he was at the French Capital, a meeting, interesting to think of, took place between himself and Bernini, the last of the architects employed upon St. Peter's in Rome; the completion of which had been recently announced to the

‡ Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors.

§ "To enter into a detail of all the studies and discoveries of Wren," says a late writer, "would in fact be to give the whole history of natural philosophy in his age."

Christian world by Pope Innocent X. Bernini was at that time engaged in making plans for the Louvre. These he shewed to Wren, though somewhat charily, on five small slips of paper. "The reserved Italian gave me but a few minutes view," he writes in his account of the interview. These plans were afterwards rejected, not much to the honor of Louis, in favour of François Mansard, and on his death, of Claude Penault.

But in the following year (1666) the event occurred which formed the determining incident of Wren's career. The city of London, then confined to a nucleus which is now known specifically under that name, and chiefly built of wood and plaster, was devastated by a fire which consumed in five days' successive conflagration, thirteen thousand houses, and eighty-nine churches, covering with the ruins nearly a square mile of ground.

The reparation of the old Cathedral of St. Paul's which had fallen, during the Commonwealth, into the most deplorable state by wilful misuse and dilapidation, had been already taken in hand by a commission appointed by Charles II., of which Wren and Evelyn were the chief members. The means taken for the commencement of this task, viz.: an extensive scaffolding all round it, aided its entire destruction: and the puzzling problem of restoring an old gothic church, with an Italian portico (recently erected by Inigo Jones) existed no longer. A new city as well as a new church had now to be erected; and the citizens devoted themselves to the task with a fortitude and energy deserving of all praise.

Wren was now 33 years of age. More than a third of his life had been passed in the devoted study of pure mathematical science, coupled with the most active experimental pursuits in every branch of physics. Already the annals of the Royal Society had given ample testimony to the depth of his knowledge, and the fertility of his invention; the

transfusion of blood, the ponderation of air, the fixation of mercury, the most recondite geometrical and astronomical problems, chemistry, navigation, experimental science in every form, had received from him advancement and illustration, unequalled by the efforts of any mind preceding that of Sir Isaac Newton.

But these multifarious studies were now to be exchanged for one practical object soon destined to absorb nearly the whole of his attention. The profound knowledge he had already shown in the "Science of Sciences," had pointed him out to the Court as the true restorer of St. Paul's; and the calamity which had lain London in ruins brought forth a necessity which to one capable of supplying it, constituted an opportunity almost unprecedented in history. In pursuance of the duties of his office it now devolved upon him to prepare a plan for a new city as well as a new Cathedral. With his usual promptitude he entered upon the gigantic task which from this time may be said to have occupied him to the end of his days. He presented his plan to the King and Council, not without some remonstrance from the Secretary of the Royal Society, (Oldenburg) at his not having first, according to his regular practice heretofore, laid his plans before that body, which had now resumed its sittings, though no longer on the old academic spot of Gresham College. This building, though it had escaped the flames, was now given up to the merchants to be used as an Exchange till a new city should be built, and by them this site has ever since been occupied.

Meantime the Royal Society met at Arundel House in the Strand, lent to them by Mr. Henry Howard, one of the Fellows; and at its first meeting there, in 1667, Wren presented a valuable paper on the diametric measurement of the planets, calculated to seconds. In the year but one following he produced to the Society his theory of the Collision of Bodies, which was printed in the "Philosophical Transactions."

The death of Sir John Denham occurring in the succeeding year, Wren was appointed Surveyor General of the royal works. In this year he commenced Emmanuel College Chapel, at Cambridge, and was engaged in the restoration of Salisbury Cathedral. In reference to this work his faithful biographer, Elmes, says, "He was not happy in his gothic works, a style of architecture he neither loved nor understood."

The, so called, gothic style had in the time of Inigo Jones, Wren's predecessor, reached its lowest point of debasement. It had usurped the place of every other style, and set at defiance all true structural principle. To the eye and mind of a master of geometrical science like Wren, it *then* appeared not as it does to us, in the character of a special and symbolic style holding a separate history of its own, and conventionally distinguished from the "classical" form of Greek and Roman art; but, while departing more and more from the Roman and early English types, as having gradually obliterated every trace of the simple beauty of its Romanistic origin, and outraged the license first taken when the *intersection of true arches* (a term properly applicable only to the segmental parts of circles or curves) obtained the separate appellation of a "pointed arch," a thing which in strictness of language has no existence.

The ancient architectural forms of Greece and Rome, of which Inigo Jones commenced, and Wren completed the re-introduction, were in fact to their age like the revival of a forgotten art,—forgotten in the chaotic deformities and mixture of incongruous elements in the then recent style which has descended to this day under the names of "Tudor" and "Elizabethan."

In the year 1673, Wren being appointed one of the Commissioners for the re-building of St. Paul's, resigned his Savilian Professorship, and once more gave up his residence at Oxford to enter upon the

arduous duties which henceforth occupied him to the close of his life. In the following year he was knighted; and in 1675 he laid the foundation-stone of that great work which was to be the life-task of his matured powers, the contemplative solace of his declining years, his monument, and his grave.

In 1680 he was elected President of the Royal Society, Sir John Hoskyns, who succeeded him in the Chair, being his Vice-president. In the two following years he commenced the building of Chelsea Hospital, and the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford.

From this time to the end of the life of Charles II., and throughout the reigns of James II. and William, down to the completion of St. Paul's, in the ninth year of the following century, in the reign of Anne, the life of Wren reads like a catalogue of great works begun and completed by the hand of an untiring genius. The Monument of London (the highest Doric column in Europe), Greenwich Hospital, Hampton Court Palace, and a list of fifty new Churches in London, including the unsurpassed structural gem of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, attest his indefatigable labour.

With the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, there fell upon the closing years of Wren's prolonged life, a change which it is hard to contemplate without something of that grief and shame which we feel under the sense of national disgrace. By an unworthy Court intrigue, under the new Monarch (Geo. I.) in favour of one Benson, || a protegé of the "German party," the venerable and distinguished man, whose works had adorned so many previous reigns, was exposed to the indignity of being rudely removed from the office which he had held for more than half a century, with honour and public usefulness, unrivalled in the history of art.

|| Benson was soon removed, with disgrace, for incapacity, and publicly prosecuted for dishonesty. He was, however, saved by the protection of the Court. The whole intrigue is cleverly exposed by Pope in the Dunciad. In an indignant note to the passage, the poet adds four years to Sir Christopher's age, making him 90 at this time, instead of 86.

True, however, to the uniform course of his life, the great and good old man retired without a murmur; and his remaining years were spent in philosophic and religious retirement at his home at Hampton Court, reserving to himself only the satisfaction of being carried once a year to see his great work, "the beginning and completion of which," says Walpole, "was an event that one cannot wonder left such an impression of content upon his mind that it seemed to recall a memory almost deadened to every other use." He died at the age of 91, on the 25th of February, 1723.

Sir Christopher was twice returned to Parliament; first for Plympton in Devonshire in 1685, and afterwards for Weymouth in 1700. About ten years before his death, in 1713, he purchased the estate of Wroxhall Abbey,* then heavily mortgaged, on the occasion of the marriage of his son, Christopher,† with Lady Constance Burgoyne, the relict of Sir Roger Burgoyne, the former owner of that property. It remained in the hands of Sir Christopher's lineal descendants for six generations, until the year 1861.

There have been some men whose lives have bequeathed to posterity a two-fold lesson; on the one hand that of genius accompanied by unremitting labour, conquering with a success beyond the reach of miscarriage or detraction; and, on the other, of personal character, which for purity and truth might be almost cited as approaching the Christian model. Such a combination must indeed be rarely met with, even by the biographer whose researches aim rather at the exemplification of moral than of scientific distinction: but happily for mankind it has had

* Sir Christopher Wren resided occasionally at Wroxhall. He built the kitchen garden wall which is of peculiar construction, being built in semicircles. His hatchment is, or was, until lately, in the church at Wroxhall. It is not believed that Sir Christopher furnished any design for Warwickshire churches or buildings; but in one of the volumes of Plans and Drawings of Sir C. Wren, in All Souls' College Library at Oxford, is a design (an elevation and a perspective view) for rebuilding the church at Warwick, after the fire of 1694; it is, however, totally different to the present building; in short, this design, for reasons now unknown, was not executed.

† Christopher Wren was a learned Antiquary, and collected memoirs of his family, supposed to have been mainly written at Wroxhall (where he was buried,) which in 1750 were published by his son, Dr. Stephen Wren, under the title of "Parentalia."—*See The Churches of Warwickshire, under "Wroxhall."*

its examples; and the explorer who has searched out the scattered memorials that are left‡ of the subject of this notice, will be disposed to admit that while few lives have more nearly attained to a standard so uncommon, few also have been more imperfectly known, or scantily imparted to the world.

The cause of this is not difficult to find. The self-secluding modesty of a mind so devoted to science as to be indifferent to fame, the turmoil of a political epoch the most convulsed in English history, the very nature of architectural works, which men inherit as a birthright, with less of personal reference to *the author*, than the productions of the painter, sculptor, poet, or musician, which are portable, and reproducible on every stage and in every country; these causes, together with a subsequent decline reacting on the very art which he had so nobly revived, have conspired to withdraw, in great measure, his life history into that silence which only points to the works themselves, the eloquent but impersonal monument of the man.

As a biographical fact the name of Sir Christopher Wren is simply, if not solely, known as an eminent architect, the re-builder of St. Paul's, and of the city churches destroyed by the great fire, together with other well-known public buildings. The distinction is a great one, and sufficient for any individual ambition: but to a student of the extraordinary features of his early life, before the accidents of the time had drawn him away from the path of science to the labours and struggles of practical art, it will hardly fail to suggest itself, that even the great works which grew under his hand were destined to obscure a higher inventive faculty, and to stifle a genius that does not present its noblest gifts to mankind in the details of professional life and art.

That he would himself have sought no higher title to estimation is quite possible, and might be deduced from the characteristic fact that

‡ See 'Parentalia,' 247. "The whole of Wren's Discoveries, Works, and Inventions," says Elmes, "will never be recovered."

of all his numerous discoveries, and original essays, he himself never committed one to print; and it receives confirmation from the words of a contemporary not much given to enconium. In the 52nd number of "The Tatler," Sir Richard Steele referring to Wren under the paronym of Nestor, writes as follows:—

"His art and skill were disregarded, for want of that manner with which men of the world support or assert the merits of their own performances. This bashful quality still put a damp upon his great knowledge, which has as fatal an effect upon men's reputations as poverty: for as it is said 'The poor man by his wisdom delivered the city, yet no man remembered the same poor man.' So, here we find, the modest man *built the city*, and the modest man's skill was unknown." But, surely, posterity are obliged to allow him this praise after his death which he so industriously declined while he was living.

Right Hon. Sir Nathan Wright.

This Lawyer, who, notwithstanding his reputed insufficiency, held the Great Seal about five years, acting as Lord Keeper to two English Monarchs, was the second son of Ezekiel Wright, Rector of Thurcaston in Leicestershire, where he was born in 1653. In 1668 he was entered at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where, as it appears, he gained no academical distinction. He studied the Law for seven years in the Inner Temple; and in 1680 was elected, on the Whig interest, Recorder of Leicester, from whence he was removed in the same year, though re-appointed in 1688. In 1692 he was called by writ to take the degree of Serjeant-at-Law, and four years later, being then a professed supporter of the Whig Government, he was, by the interest of Lord Somers, called within the Bar as King's Serjeant, and received the honour of knighthood. His practice was almost exclusively confined to the Court of Common Pleas, except when "riding the Midland

Circuit." Notice is taken of a few extraordinary cases in which he was employed. "The greatest performance of Wright's," says Lord Onslow, in one of his notes in Burnet, "was his management, as a Counsel, of Sir John Fenwick's Bill in the House of Lords. He was to support the Bill, which he did so well as to raise his character very much at that time: but it appeared the better, because it had been so very ill done by the Counsel for the Bill in the House of Commons."

Nevertheless Sir Nathan Wright possessed little or no real weight in his profession. He seems to have had no aspirations for himself, even so high as a puisne Judgeship: his real ambition probably being to retain his snug business at the Bar, and die a Nisi Prius leader. His astonishment then must have been considerable, when, on the refusal of the Lords Chief Justices Holt and Treby, and the Attorney-general, Trevor, to accept the Great Seal, which was taken from Lord Somers, this legal prize was offered to himself. After a slight hesitation, and without any stipulation as to peerage, pension, &c., Sir Nathan, who had now renounced the errors of Whiggism, accepted the office, and the Great Seal was delivered to him in 1700 by the Sovereign at Hampton Court, with the title of Lord Keeper, and he was at the same time sworn a Privy Councillor.

"He showed," says Lord Campbell, "a laudable consciousness of his own deficiency, by having a treatise compiled for him to teach him the rudiments of Equity. This MS. is extant, and is entitled 'Rules and Practice in the Court of Chancery, with a complete Index:' at the conclusion is the following memorandum: N.B.—'This tract was drawn up for the use of Sir Nathan Wright when he was made Lord Keeper.'" One of the most remarkable events which happened while he was in office was his sentence for dissolving the Savoy in 1702, and in the same year he reversed a decree of his great predecessor, Lord Somers, touching a right of dower.

As often as King William went abroad, the Lord Keeper was appointed a Lord Justice, taking his rank in the commission of Regency after the Archbishop of Canterbury; but during this reign, even when the Tories were in power, he had no influence in the Cabinet, and seldom offered any opinion.

On the accession of Queen Anne, the Great Seal, which the Lord Keeper now surrendered into her hands, was immediately returned to him by the Sovereign, and in language highly complimentary: "That she would not have done so, if there had been a worthier man in the kingdom to whom she could have delivered it;"—the fact probably being that the Lord Keeper had been represented to her as a "devoted friend of the Church." However on the meeting of the new Parliament (1705) the Great Seal was taken from him, and transferred to that eminent lawyer and statesman, Lord Cowper. "The marvel being," says Lord Campbell, "that the Tory party, having at this time to boast of a Harcourt, and other accomplished lawyers as adherents, should so long have submitted to the degradation of such a Lord Keeper."

The only opportunity he had for oratorical display was in giving thanks in the name of the House to the Duke of Marlborough on his return home after the battle of Blenheim.

Sir Nathan's official residence was Powis House (now generally known by the name of Newcastle House), in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Sir Nathan, who had amassed considerable wealth, immediately retired to one of his estates, Caldecote, near Nuneaton, which he had purchased of the Purefoy family. Here he lived in seclusion, until his death in 1721. He was buried in the parish church, although two years afterwards his body was removed to Gayhurst* in Bucks, a property bought by his son; where he would have been interred at the first, but for a quarrel with the then Incumbent. There is a monument

* Here there is a full-length portrait of Sir Nathan in his robes.

to his memory in Caldecote Church, with a Latin inscription. As all his Biographers have given him hard blows, let it be recorded that he is said to have lived "beloved and respected" in his country home.

The Caldecote estate was sold by Sir Nathan's son, who rose to be Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Chancery, to the family of Prinseps.

Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Nichols' Leic. *(Archd. Hinckley).* Campbell's Chancellors. Dugdale's Warw. *(Thomas).* Burnet's Own Times. Mackintosh's Eng. Rapin's Eng. Catal. Engr. Portr. Pennant from Chester to London. Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers. Milman's Annals of St. Paul's. Inf. Rector of Caldecote. Guillim's Heraldrie. Lipscomb's Bucks. Evelyn's Diary and Letters. New and Gen. Biog. Dict., 1798.

Thomas Wyon, Junior,*

By which name he was generally called to distinguish him from his father, the Chief Engraver of His Majesty's Seals, was born in Birmingham in 1792. In this town he lived until he reached the age of ten years, when his father removed with his family to London.

Little is known about his early education more than that he was apprenticed to his father on the completion of his fourteenth year, and received his first instruction in the art of engraving upon steel from him. About the same time he was admitted as a student to the Royal Academy, which then occupied rooms in Somerset House. Sculpture was the particular school which he attended: and while studying here he twice had silver prize medals awarded to him: once for producing the best model from the antique; and another time for a model from life.

It was whilst attending these schools that he attracted the attention of Mr. Marchant, the celebrated gem engraver, who was then Keeper of the Royal Academy, whose extensive knowledge of, and strong enthusiasm for the works of the antique, no doubt greatly helped

* This Article is contributed by Mr. Allan Wyon, of the Firm of J. S. and A. B. Wyon, Chief Engravers of Her Majesty's Seals.

Mr. Wyon to form that correct and classical taste for which his works are so conspicuous.

In 1809, when only sixteen years of age, he struck his first medal, executed in compliance with the instructions of a society of young ladies, and by them presented to Lieut. Pearce, R.N., for the gallant rescue by that officer of the life of a seaman.

The year following he became a candidate for the prize annually offered by the Society of Arts for medal engraving. The subject he chose was an ideal head of Isis, which he engraved with great care and precision. The society not only awarded their gold medal, but also purchased the die, and used it afterwards for striking their prize medals.

About this time he executed two other medals, one for the Ecclesfield House School, and one for the Manchester Weavers. On the former a boy stands holding a book in his right hand, and a laurel wreath in his left, whilst the sun is seen rising in the distance. The position and attitude of the boy is remarkably easy and graceful. The medal for the Manchester Weavers, bears on the obverse, a portrait of Mr. Hanson, skilfully reduced from a model by Mr. Romo.

But these works, executed for private circulation only, did not permit of his talent being widely known. He, therefore, now struck and published a medal of the Duke of Wellington, who had just finished his first victorious campaign in the Peninsula. On the obverse he placed the portrait and name of "Lieut. Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K.B.," and the date, "MDCCCX.;" and on the reverse, a figure of Victory, with a laurel crown extended in her right hand, whilst her left holds the palm branch, standing on the top of a mountain with a shield beside her, on which the Union Crosses and the Arms of Portugal are impaled together; beneath her feet lies the broken standard of France. This medal was much admired, and amongst others who recognized the talent displayed in the design and execution,

was Mr. Atkinson, one of the moneyers of the Royal Mint, who immediately visited the young artist, and after expressing his admiration of the works that he had seen, requested him to engrave dies for two copper coins wanted by the East India Company. They were the same size as the half-pence and farthings then in circulation; and have the Company's Arms, supported by two lions on one side, and a wreath enclosing an Arabic inscription on the other. The lions are very spiritedly represented, and the dies gave great satisfaction to Mr. Atkinson, but were not used, as the engraver was not then on the staff of the Mint. Mr. Pingo of that establishment re-engraved the same. But Mr. Atkinson took care that the country should not again lose the advantage of Mr. Wyon's talent: and by his means the Prince Regent was led to sign "a warrant appointing Thomas Wyon Probationer Engraver of His Majesty's Mint." The warrant is dated the 20 Nov., 1811; but our artist was actually at work in the Mint in the previous June.

In the meanwhile he had not been idle: for not content with having received one prize from the Society of Arts, he again aspired to procure a token of approbation from that distinguished body: but this time he determined to make an advance both in the size and design. Accordingly, he increased the size from 1½ to 2¼ inches in diameter, and in place of a profile head he represented two full length figures. The subject he selected was "Peace checking the fury of War." War is represented by Mars, who, sword in hand, is fiercely advancing to destroy all before him; but Peace, with gentle step and swimming motion stops him in his wild career, extending to him her olive branch. The contrast between the bold impetuosity of the one, and the quiet grace of the other, is very striking. The anatomical knowledge displayed, and the graceful flow of the drapery, is also worthy of remark. It cannot be wondered that the Society of Arts at once awarded

another gold medal to the young artist, although he was only eighteen years of age.

In 1814 this medal was published to commemorate the treaty of peace, signed in Paris on the 30th of May of that year. For a reverse, a die was engraved with the Coats of Arms of all the European Powers, wreathed in palm and laurel, surrounding the following short inscription:—"This is the work of Jehovah: it is marvellous in our eyes."

Upon Mr. Wyon's appointment in 1811, the Mint authorities soon supplied him with plenty of work: and tokens for England, Ireland, and Jersey, and coins for the British Colonies and Hanover, must have kept him in a state of brisk activity.

However, he still managed to find time for larger works; and early in 1812, he struck a medal which was presented to Captain Wooldridge, who led the British fire-ships under a heavy cannonade into the Aix Roads, and thus set fire to, and completely destroyed, four French sail of the line under their very own batteries. On the medal were represented three subjects of considerable difficulty, viz.:—shipping, water, and fire; but the work was thoroughly successful. It consists of a representation of the action in the Aix Roads just at the moment that one of the French ships was blown up: and on the reverse, a long inscription is surrounded by an elegant wreath.

Another medal which he executed at this time was also in connection with the British Navy. It was a prize medal for the Royal Naval College, an institution which was founded at Portsmouth in 1806, for the scientific instruction of the officers of that important branch of the public service. The medal has a portrait of George III., the founder of the college, on the obverse, and an inscription with wreath on the reverse.

It was about this time that Mr. Wyon was requested to engrave a new die for the Chancellor's medal at the University of Cambridge,

the Duke of Gloucester having been elected to that exalted position. He engraved Apollo crowning a youth with laurel. The figure of Apollo is a perfect study, and the simple, unaffected, yet modest expression and attitude of the youth, is very pleasing; the whole is greatly admired. Mr. Wyon was very unfortunate in this, as in other instances, in hardening the die; twice the dies broke, and three times had the work to be done over again, and on each occasion it was laboriously and exquisitely finished.

The steel supplied at that period must have been of a very distressing description to medallists: many of the dies which stood the hardening process cracked after a few blows; and in 1813 the Isis die, which had been in use only three years, cracked all over and broke to pieces. But this afforded an opportunity for the subject of this memoir, to show the advance which he had made in his art. He re-engraved the head of Isis, and although an unpractised eye might look at the two medals, and with difficulty detect any difference between them, any lover of the art, who had studied the small details of finish, would at once perceive a decided improvement: the expression of the lips and chin is less stern, the hair on the top of the head smoother, whilst that portion, pushed off the face and round the ear, is broken into shorter locks. This work is generally known as "the second Isis."

In the same year he engraved his first Pitt medal. It was for the Manchester Pitt Club, and has on the obverse a portrait of the Right Honourable gentleman after whom the club had named itself. On the reverse is a bold and animated representation of Pitt, rousing the genius of Britain to resist the fiends of anarchy, who, bursting from a dungeon at the base of a hill, are trampling under foot royalty and religion: the virtues stand on one side awaiting the issue of the terrible contest. In this there are thirteen figures formed into three groups.

The horrible fury expressed by the terrible fiends, as one, with shield upraised, prepares to launch a dart at Britain, and another shakes his broken fetters, in defiant menace at the rock on which Pitt stands, so arrests the attention, that for a time one forgets to look carefully into the detail for the modelling, and yet this well repays examination: although from the depth and extreme fineness of the work it must have been of a most difficult nature. The foot of one of the fiends trampling on religion, and the legs of the orphan running to the protection of charity, are specially noteworthy in these particulars.

Canada having been invaded by the army of the United States, seemed in great danger of being overpowered by superiority of numbers, but the Canadians stood so firmly by the British Government, and rendered such effective assistance to the troops, that the Americans were defeated, and the Province saved. England determined to send some token of approbation to those who had gallantly contributed to so glorious a success, and instructed Mr. Wyon to prepare a medal suitable for the purpose. This he did by striking a medal representing on the obverse a Beaver, pursuing its usual avocations, undisturbed by the presence of the American Eagle: the British Lion in the distance. Round this scene run the words, "Upper Canada Preserved," and underneath, the date, "MDCCCXIII." The reverse bears the inscription, "Presented by a Grateful Country," and within a small wreath, "For Merit."

He engraved another medal for North America. The United States having treated the North American Indians with great cruelty; in March, 1814, they sent a solemn embassy to supplicate the protection of Great Britain. "The Americans," said they, "are taking lands from us every day: they have no heart, father; they have no pity for us, they want to drive us beyond the setting sun; but we hope, although we are few, and are here as it were upon a little island, our great and mighty father, who lives beyond the great lake, will not forsake us in

our distress, but will continue to remember his faithful red children." When this pathetic address reached England, it was resolved to send out assurances of support and protection, accompanied with many presents. Among these presents were medals of three different sizes, varying from 1½ to 3 inches in diameter. On the obverse was a portrait of the "great and mighty father," George III., crowned with laurel, and the collar of the Garter round his neck. While on the reverse, were the royal Arms, and date, 1814. Another reverse had been cut for the large medal, viz.: Britannia, seated on a throne, who is seen presenting a medal to an Indian Chief. But the die broke in hardening, and no time was left for engraving the same design again.

The Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh, sister of the Czar, being expected to visit the Mint, Mr. Wyon resolved to commemorate her visit by a medal. He, therefore, used all his efforts to procure a correct portrait of the Czar, which after great exertions he fortunately obtained. Whilst this was being taken he engraved a figure of Britannia sitting on a globe, with the olive branch resting on her knee, the left hand grasping the trident, and a shield with the Union Badge thereon, standing by the globe. An inscription runs round the edge—"Ob Advent: M.D. Catherinæ Hosp. Grabirsimæ:" and in the exergum, "Gaudens Britannia. MDCCCXIV." This was for the reverse of the medal, and the portrait of the Czar, when obtained, was placed on the obverse die, and lettered over the head—"Alexander Russiarum Imperator." The whole work was done most expeditiously, and was kept light, as in engraving for a coin, so that it might "come up" with one blow. Fortunately the dies in this case hardened successfully, and were immediately polished and made ready for use. The Duchess having arrived at the Mint, was met by Lord Bathurst, who conducted her through the different rooms, explaining to her the various processes of preparing the dies, and rolling and cutting out the precious metal. At length the august party reached the coining-room, and

went up to one of the presses; nothing was said about the medal. A gold blank was shown to the Duchess and placed between the dies. Her Highness was requested to pull a string, when a blow was struck, and the dies being brought forward, Lord Bathurst handed to her the piece of stamped gold, on which she immediately recognised the likeness of her brother. She expressed great satisfaction with the work and asked for the medallist. The young Probationer Engraver was presented to her, to whom she spoke in the most flattering terms, and the next day sent him a diamond ring of exceeding beauty and worth. It consisted of a large amethyst, surrounded by one hundred and twenty-three brilliants, which to the end of his life he constantly wore.

The reverse die for this medal, however, soon broke, and Mr. Wyon engraved another with little more than an inscription upon it, to commemorate the visit of the Czar himself to the Royal Mint, which event took place in June of the same year.

As the month of August drew near, the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Cork requested Mr. Wyon to strike a medal to commemorate the centenary of the accession of the House of Brunswick to the British throne. This he at once set about engraving; obverse, portrait of the King; reverse, Britannia standing on a rock in the midst of the sea: in her right hand she grasps a trident, and in her left she holds a Victory, standing on the globe. A lion is standing on one side of her, and a shield, with the royal Arms thereon, are on the other side. One of these medals was presented to the Prince Regent at Carlton House, and another to the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland at Dublin Castle, on the 1st of August, the day that completed the one hundred years of the happy rule of the Georges over the British empire.

Several other works of merit besides his mint work occupied our artist throughout the remainder of his years; but for fear of being tedious we must hurry on.

Early in 1815 he struck his second Pitt medal: this was for the Liverpool Pitt club. The obverse was much the same as the Manchester medal, but the reverse was totally different. Britannia is here shown protecting Europe and commerce. Tyranny is overthrown at her feet, and Victory and Peace are descending to crown and bless her. The light aerial forms of the two last-mentioned are peculiarly fascinating.

The Right Hon. W. Wellesley Pole, having been made Master of the Mint, made great alterations in the staff of that establishment. Messrs. Pingo and Marchant, the chief and second engravers respectively were superannuated; and Thomas Wyon the younger, was appointed Chief Engraver to His Majesty's Mint. The patent was sealed on the 13th October, 1815, when Mr. Wyon was only twenty-three years of age; a singular instance of eminence for so young an artist.

His attention was now confined more entirely to the coinage. A rix dollar for Ceylon, of which he had made a pattern in 1813, he now struck for circulation. Obverse, bust of the King; reverse, an elephant, wreath, &c.

In 1816 he brought out the new silver coinage for the United Kingdom; the different pieces were the half-crown, shilling, and sixpence. For the portrait on these he was not responsible, as he received orders to follow a particular copy; but for the new reverse he was left free to carry out his own devices. The coinage was much admired, especially the successful manner in which both sides of the coin were filled up. At the time we now write these coins are much worn by circulation through fifty years; but whenever the reader may happen to have a nearly perfect impression of any of these three coins, either for 1816 or 1817, passing through his hands, a careful examination will prove interesting; to the half-crown in particular would we call attention, where the garter, collar, and jewel of the most noble order are faithfully represented.

In 1817 Mr. Wyon struck the Maunday money, the coins comprising as usual the silver penny, two-penny, three-penny and four-penny pieces.

A crown piece he did not strike, as he reserved that, in order to make an attempt to rival Simon's famous Petition Crown. For the obverse he was desirous of obtaining a new and correct portrait, and liberty to carry it out according to his own discretion. For the reverse, which he actually commenced in 1817, he placed the four shields of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Hanover, in the same position as the shields of the United Kingdom are now placed on the present florin, and which it is but fair to state is in imitation of Simon's crown. In the centre he engraved a St. George and the Dragon, with great spirit, and round the edge he intended to strike in the collar a double row of letters, to equal the performance of Simon's, which is quite unique, and one which no one except Mr. Wyon, junr. has ever since attempted.

Mention of one other of his medals ought not to be omitted, viz.: the War Medal for the Waterloo Campaign. This he engraved twice; the first medal being considered by the military authorities as rather too large to be worn. The design for the reverse is the same on both: a figure of Victory seated, with an olive branch in one hand, and a palm in the other. The obverse of the second differs slightly from that of the first, as regards the neck and bust of the Prince Regent, whose portrait it bears.

For the opening of Waterloo Bridge on the 18th of June, 1817, he also engraved a medal. Obverse, head of the Prince Regent. Reverse, Royal Standard of the United Kingdom. An inscription on the edge was also struck whilst the metal was in the collar. This he engraved in low relief as a sort of coin, and as such, it has been considered "his most successful effort."

This was the last work which Mr. Wyon completed. He had commenced a medal to commemorate the battle of Algiers, on which he had placed a charming likeness of the Prince Regent. Upon the reverse, a scene of the memorable action was exhibited. He had nearly brought this work to completion, when decided symptoms of consumption appeared. His friends, alarmed, urged him to leave off stooping over his bench, and to seek the restoring influences of country air. He accordingly spent a few weeks in travelling to different parts of the country, and early in the month of September went to reside at the Priory Farmhouse, near Hastings: but the disease was not to be arrested, and on the 23rd day of that month he died, when only twenty-five years of age, and just as he had reached the highest attainments in his art. He was buried in the grave-yard attached to Christ Church, Southwark.

Mr. Wyon's career had been as splendid as it had been short. Commencing from the age of sixteen, when he won his first prizes at the Royal Academy, he had steadily pursued his art, until he had attained the highest position which any medallist could reach in the United Kingdom; his workmanship continuously becoming more expressive and fascinating, as will be noticed on comparing his two heads of Isis, his Peace checking the fury of War, with either of his Pitt medals, and the scene in the Aix Roads with his beautiful, although unfinished, battle of Algiers. And not only was his workmanship remarkable, but his rapidity of execution was extraordinary. In the short narrative given above, not one half of his works have been referred to; even of his medals only a small selection has been mentioned; indeed how he managed to find or make time to execute these, must puzzle those who know anything of the nature of medal engraving, and especially when it is remembered that from the time he became Probationer Engraver, all the work of the Mint appears to have been executed by him, except a guinea of 1813.

And yet though a rapid, he was not a careless engraver, but most conscientiously correct, even to the smallest detail. One anecdote told of him may suffice to illustrate this trait of character. Having to place shamrock leaves on one of his medals, he sent to Blackrock in Ireland to obtain some; being desirous to engrave from a plant itself, rather than from a drawing. Many other similar instances might be mentioned.

His popularity had risen to a great height by the time of his death. The eagerness with which people sought to subscribe to the Crown-piece upon which he was engaged during the last year of his life is a sufficient proof of this. One or two of his friends had proposed to him that to make this rival crown more valuable, only fifty should be struck, and the dies destroyed; that one silver crown should be delivered to a subscriber of five guineas, but that the number of subscribers should not exceed fifty. As soon as it was known that he had acceded to these conditions, and resolved to undertake the task, the list of subscribers was immediately filled up and closed.

Nor was his public life more splendid than his private was amiable. His habits were always strictly religious, his conversation ever breathed a pious spirit; and as he had achieved a fame at an age when many artists have not shown, or are only just beginning to show signs of ability, it would have been little cause for wonder had he assumed a dogmatic tone, or an affected bearing; yet no one could have been at all times simpler in manner, or kinder in disposition; he always expressed admiration for what was beautiful, true, or correct in art wherever he saw it, and his opinion of his own works was truly humble.

APPENDIX.

WILLIAM BASSET.

Athen. Ox. *(Bliss).* Watt's Bib. Brit.

RICHARD BAXTER.

Watt's Bib. Brit. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr.

HENRY BEIGHTON, F.R.S.

Add to his works:—

"A description of the water-works in London bridge." Phil. Trans. vii. 442, 1731. "The improvements of the common barometer, by Mr. Cha. Orme, with some observations by Mr. Beighton." Ib. viii. 198, 1738. "A new plotting table for taking plans and maps, on surveying." Ib. 502, 1741.

Pennant's Journey. Watt's Bib. Brit. Gough's Camden.

Sir Edward Belknap.

This eminent knight, described by Dugdale as "of much publique action" in his time, was descended from Hamon Belknap, who, by his marriage with Joan, sister to Sir Ralph Boteler, Lord Sudley, Lord Treasurer of England, brought the property in "Derset," or Burton Dasset, into the Belknap family.

The subject of this memoir was seventeen years of age, when, on the decease of his father, Henry Belknap, in 1488, he inherited his patrimony in Derset. He likewise became possessed of property at Weston-under-Wethele, about the commencement of the reign of

Henry VIII. At this latter place he rebuilt the manor house, described by Dugdale as "one of the fairest structures of timber" which he had seen; "on several parts whereof Belknap's arms are cut in wood, quartering the coats of Sudley, Mountfort and Boteler;"—and here he took up his residence.

In 1487, Edward Belknap, (for he was not knighted until 1517,) was one of the Commanders in the King's army at the battle of Stoke, as he was, afterwards, in the battle fought at Blackheath against the western rebels. In 1493 he was Commissioner of Array in Warwickshire; and in the 17th of Henry VII., he had the custody of Warwick Castle committed to his charge, being at that time Esquire of the body to that King, as he continued to be to his successor. During the greater part of the reign of the seventh Henry he was in the commission of the peace for this county, and occasionally for goal-delivery. In consideration of these various services, the King, by a special patent, dated the 24th year of his reign, granted him immunity from being troubled or questioned for the enclosure or depopulation which he had made on the Lordship of Derset, contrary to the Statute in the third year of his reign, although, as it appears, this enclosure had been greatly to the advantage of the parish. In 1592, we find him acting as one of the "Overseers" in the Will of his relative, Walter Arden of Park Hall, great-grandfather to the wife of William Shakespeare.

Sir Edward, by Will, dated 1520, bequeathed his body for burial in the Black-friars, near Ludgate, in case he died in London; but in the event of his dying in Warwickshire, then he desired to be buried in the Charter-house, near Coventry. His life, however, was terminated, as Dugdale says, "by a pestilential air," when serving with the English army in France. He bequeathed his property to his wife, and after her decease, to his sisters and their children.

Dugdale's Warw. French's Shakespeareana Genealogica.

THE BERKELEYS OF CALUDON.

Gent. Mag. vol. 86. Camden's Brit.

WILLIAM BISHOP, D.D., TITULAR BISHOP OF CHALCEDON.

Dugdale's Warw. Fuller's Worthies. Watt's Bib. Brit. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr.

Andrew Boardman, D.D.,

Vicar of St. Mary's, Warwick, was a native of Lancashire. He matriculated as a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1568, and was created D.D. in 1594. In 1572 he was admitted to a Fellowship on the Lady Margaret's foundation, and in 1581 was elected a College Preacher. In 1581 he was appointed minister of St. Mary's at Bury St. Edmund's; and eight years afterwards he was presented to the Vicarage of St. Mary's, Warwick, where he died in 1639. His Sermons in defence of the Church of England occasioned some controversy between him and his fellow-townsman, the famous Puritan, Thomas Cartwright.

Dr. Boardman is the author of—

"The Fan of the Faithfull to trie the truth in controversie, collected by A.B." Lond., n.d. Greek verses prefixed to Everard Digby's "Theoria Analytica," 1579. "English commendatory verses (signed A.B.), prefixed to Thomas Morley's 'Plain and Easie Introduction to practicall musicke,'" 1597.

Athen. Cantab. Churches of Warw. Dugdale's Warw.

SAMUEL BOURN.

Noble's Contin. Watt's Bib. Brit. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr.

NICHOLAS BRADY.

Ware's Biog. Hib. Manning and Braye's Surrey.

THOMAS BRAY, D.D.

Life and Times of the pious Rob. Nelson. Thoresby's Diary. Hawk's Virg. and Maryland. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Watt's Bibl. Brit.

SIR NATHANIEL BRENT.

Samuel Clarke, the Martyrologist, wrote the life of Sir Nathaniel Brent's daughter, Mrs. Margaret Corbet. In that memoir he speaks of her mother, "the Lady Martha Brent," as "a lady of a gracious spirit, abounding in love, meekness, humility, love to God's ordinances and God's children. Her delight (with David) was in the society of Saints. She imitated her worthy father in the sweetness of her disposition, who was Dr. Robert Abbot, that learned and godly Bishop of Sarum, who was 'Malleus Papismi et Arminianismi,' the Hammer of Popery and Arminianism."

Watt's Bib. Brit. Peck's Desid. Cur. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng.

RIGHT HON. SIR ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN, BART, M.P.

The works published under Sir Orlando's name are—

"Conveyances, being select precedents of deeds and instruments concerning the most considerable estates in England," fol., Lond., 1682. "Reports of Judgments from Mich. 1660 to Trin. 1667," edited from the Hargrave MSS., by S. Bannister, 8vo., Lond., 1823. "The Judgment of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, declared in his charge to the jury, at the arraignment of the twenty more regicides, (the murtherers of King Charles I., of most glorious memory,) began at Hick's Hall, on Tuesday, the 9th of Oct., 1660, and continued at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey, until Friday, the 19th of the same month." In vol. III., of the second collection of Somers' Tracts.

Watt's Bibl. Brit. Netherclift's Hand-book of Autographs. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Journal of Rev. Rowland Davis *(Cam. Soc.)* Catal. Engr. Portr. Nichols' Autographs. Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng. Short's Hist. of Church.

MARY, LADY BRIDGEMAN.

Wilford's Memorials.

JOHN BRYAN, D.D.

Watt's Bib. Brit.

SAMUEL BUGGS, D.D.

Watt's Bib Brit.

RICHARD BURBAGE OR BURBADGE.

Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Collier's Annals of the Stage.

JOHN BURGES, M.D.

Dr. Burges was appointed to a Prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Lichfield in 1631.

Watt's Bib Brit. Harwood's Hist. of Lichfield.

NICHOLAS BYFIELD.

Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Fuller's Worthies. Brook's Lives of Puritans. Neale's Hist. of Puritans. Watt's Bib. Brit.

THOMAS CALDECOTT.

In the Gentleman's Magazine, 1834, will be found an account of Mr. Caldecott's library, and the prices of many of the rare works, with remarks thereon by Mr. Dibdin.

Inf. C. M. Caldecott, Esq. Nichols' Illustr. of Literature. Gent. Mag., 1834. Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers.

JOHN CARELESSE.

Of the life of John Carelesse I have gleaned some further particulars unknown to me before. As the friend of our martyr, Robert Glover and his family, and as the friend, and counsellor also, of Augustine Bernher,—whose sister he married,—he has especial claims

on our notice. From his letters, twenty-two of which are preserved, as well as from his answers to the Queen's Commissioners, we gather that he was a man of some education, and that he was tall and good-looking. During his long imprisonment he laboured for the comfort and support of others in like affliction. Strype speaks of Carelesse as "an excellent, pious man, and confessor," and describes him as "one of that sort of laymen who in the private assemblies of the professors in those hard times performed the office of minister among them."

Carelesse died in the King's Bench, July, 1556; probably like many others, from the pestilential air of the place.

In Bernher's dedication of Bishop Latimer's sermons to the Duchess of Suffolk, he speaks of John Carelesse as a "man worthy of everlasting memory."

Collier's Annals of the Stage. Riching's Mancetter Martyrs. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng.
Parker's Society's Pub. Foxe's Acts and Mon. Fuller's Worthies.
Narratives of the Reform. *(Cam. Soc.)*

SIR GEORGE CAREW, EARL OF TOTNESS.

The following letter from the Queen to Lord Carew is interesting as proving the high sense entertained by the Sovereign of his merits:—

JUNE, 1601.

"MY FAITHFUL GEORGE,

"If ever more services of worth were performed in shorter space than you have done, we are deceived among many eye-witnesses. We have received the fruits thereof; and bid you faithfully credit, that whatso wit, courage, or care may do, we truly find that they have all been thorowly acted in all your charge and for the same, believe, that it shall neither be unremembered nor unrewarded; and in the mean while believe my help nor prayers shall ever fail you.

"Your Sovereign that best regards you
E. R.

Nichols' Progr, Q. Eliz.

The letters of Lord Carew to Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador to the Court of the Great Mogul, 1615-17, have been printed for the Camden Society. The editor says, "Of Lord Carew himself they

afford very scanty information. It is not a little singular that in relating all the gossip, both public and private, he could, from day to day, collect, he mentions himself, directly, once only. This was on the occasion of his being sworn a member of the Privy Council; and in communicating the event to his friend, with the marked humility frequently observed in men of such eminence, requests his prayers in the words of the Litany, that it may please God to send him grace, wisdom, and understanding."

Walpole's Royal and Nob. Authors. Pennant's Journey from Chester to Lond. Holinshed. Watt's Bib. Brit. Winwood's Mem. John Chamberlain's Letters, temp. Eliz. *(Cam. Soc.)* Notes and Queries. Warw. Arms and Lineages. Lodge's Portraits. Lodge's Illustr. Camden's Brit. Gough. Dugdale's Baronage. Dugdale's Warw. Nichols' Autog. Nichols' Prog. Q. Eliz.

Henry Francis Cary.

The translator of the two most philosophical poets of Greece and Italy was born at Gibraltar, in 1772. He was the eldest son of Capt. William Cary, and great-grandson of Mordecai Cary, Bishop of Killaloe. At eight or nine years of age he was sent to school at Uxbridge, where he made wonderful progress in his studies. In 1783 he was placed at Rugby School, then under the care of Dr. James, from which, at the end of two years, he was removed to the grammar schools, first, of Sutton Coldfield, and then, of Birmingham. When not fifteen years old, he published an Ode to General Elliott, the defender of Gibraltar, which was praised by the "Monthly Review," whose praise, in those days, was of importance. Encouraged by this success, he next became a contributor to the "Gentleman's Magazine," in the shape of Sonnets, Translations of heroic odes, &c. Though only sixteen, he was fast acquiring a name; and, in 1788, he published twenty-eight Sonnets and three Odes in a small 4to volume. But, while thus amusing his leisure hours, he had others better employed in acquiring the French and Italian languages, and in diligently attending to his classical

studies. Rousseau's eloquence and pathos captivated him; but his growing delight in Spenser, Milton, and Collins, showed the progress of a more correct taste, and was the evidence of a kindred genius.

After some hesitation in the choice of a profession, he fixed upon Holy Orders, and having entered Christ Church, he took his B.A. degree in 1794, and M.A. in 1796, in which year he was ordained. Shortly afterwards he was presented to the Vicarage of Abbot's Bromley in Staffordshire. He now entered upon the plan of keeping a regular journal of what he read, and to this, the excellence of the explanatory notes with which his translation of Dante is enriched, may in a great measure be attributed. This translation established his reputation as a scholar and a poet, and was undoubtedly his great undertaking; it was commenced at Abbot's Bromley in 1797, and completed at Kingsbury in 1812, and is said to have no superior in our language. In 1800 he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Vicarage of Kingsbury, near Coleshill, which gave him the advantage of a better house, a pleasanter country, and less arduous duties; but although he combined with it the Curacy of a neighbouring parish, his professional income returned him barely £100 a year!

Mr. Cary continued to study with unabated ardour. Dr. Parr gave the highest praise to his translation from Frascatorio; and Lord Grenville was often heard to express his delight in the beautiful translation from Flaminio. From Hodius' book, "De Græcis Illustribus," he made an abridgment of the lives of the most eminent Greek restorers of Greek literature. Some years later, in 1824, he published his translation of "The Birds of Aristophanes."

In the spring of 1810 he was sufficiently recovered from a severe domestic calamity to undertake the Readership of Berkeley Chapel, London; and relinquishing his old and happy home in Warwickshire, it was decided that in future, London, or its neighbourhood, should be

his place of residence. In the summer of 1814, (having resigned Berkeley Chapel in the previous winter) he accepted the Curacy and Lectureship of Chiswick, where he purchased a house, which had once been the residence of Sir James Thornhill and his son-in-law, Hogarth. This Lectureship he soon threw up, though he subsequently resumed it, when he undertook the Curacy of the Savoy Chapel in the Strand.

From 1825 to 1836, Mr. Cary held the post of Assistant-keeper of the printed books in the British Museum, a post very congenial to his taste and talents. On his retirement, he resumed a plan he had previously entertained, of writing a history of Italian poetry from the earliest period, but the task was laborious, and required more years to be devoted to it than he could reasonably calculate on. It was, therefore, laid aside, and he edited instead, a series of English poets in a cheap form,—a work which was interrupted for want of sufficient encouragement.

Mr. Cary was a frequent contributor to the "London Magazine," and his connection with this journal brought him into acquaintance with Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, De Quincy, A. Cunningham, Carlyle, &c.

Three years previous to his death, which occurred in 1844, Mr. Cary received a pension of £200 a year from Government through the hands of Lord Melbourne. His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey, by the side of those of Dr. Samuel Johnson. As a poet, we are told, "he has at once a claim on the gratitude of two countries that have received equal honour from the productions of his genius. By him the poetry of Italy and England has been indissolubly linked together, uniting as in a common stream the vocal waters of the Arno and the Thames; and while he has made the song of the great Florentine familiar to our ears, he has also wafted melodies, unheard before, which will be long known and cherished, to the shores of that beautiful country, beloved by every muse and grace."

When in his 72nd year, he wrote the following poem in favour of the sea-side place where he was then residing—

SANDGATE.

'Tis sweet, upon this couch reclined,
To hear the bellowing sea and wind,
And see the waves their foamy snow
Above the garden paling throw;
Howe'er they roam, howe'er they foam;
They cannot harm this peaceful home.

The little flowers securely smile,
And blend the 'customed scents the while;
Carnations pied and periwinkle,
With many buds of golden twinkle,
Geranium, 'pansy freak'd with jet,'
And the bee-haunted mignonette.

Bnt chief of all this shore the boast,
Like myrtles on Italian coast,
The bushy tamarisk is seen,
With blossoms pink and tresses green,
Shadowing each rock or grassy ledge
That skirts the water's murmuring edge.

Here could I wish, so fate allow'd,
No longer toiling through the crowd,
Mine age in calm content to waste,
And mix, with ocean's breath, my last.

Mem. of Rev. H. F. Cary, by his son. Gent. Mag., 1847. Miss Seward's Letters. See likewise Recollections of Table Talk of Samuel Rogers. Catal. Oxford Grad.

SAMUEL CARTE.

Watt's Bib. Brit. Harwood's Lichfield.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT.

Watt's Bib. Brit. Gough's Camden. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Froude's Eng. Le Keux's Mems. of Cambridge.

EDWARD CAVE.

In Cave's life-time, the daily Journals were tacitly permitted to report the debates. The orders of the House were indeed regularly

repeated and occasionally enforced, as was the case in 1728, when Mr. Cave was ordered into the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms for supplying the Minutes of the House for the use of the "Gloucester Journal." He was, however, discharged, on paying the accustomed fees. In 1736, he boldly dared to insert these debates in the "Gentleman's Magazine.' All went on smoothly for two years, when the House threatened to proceed with the utmost severity against those who should presume to give any account of the debates and proceedings in the House, &c.; whereupon Cave adopted a feigned name on the title pages of his newspapers, which was continued until 1752. In 1747, a similar charge was brought against him for printing an account of the trial of Simon, Lord Lovat, but he was again discharged on payment of fees; on this occasion he pleaded that he had done it inadvertently, was very sorry for having offended, and frankly stated how he had become possessed of the speeches in the Houses of Parliament; sometimes he wrote them himself from notes which he took, assisted by his memory; sometimes he had "speeches sent him by very eminent persons," "by the members themselves." Being asked if he had any person whom he kept in pay to provide speeches for him, he replied, that he "never had."

In 1738, Mr. Cave printed--The Poems of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, though without her name, 24 pp., 4to. In 1751, "The Parliament Register," from 1660, 2nd Ed.

Nichols' Lit. Anecd. Nichols' Illustr. of Lit. Watt's Bib. Brit. Netherclift's Autog.

KNIGHTLEY CHETWOOD, D.D.

Watt's Bib. Brit. Britton's Arch. Antiq. Netherclift's Autog.

RICHARD CLARIDGE

Was buried in the Quaker's burial ground at Bunhill-fields, London. Mr. Claridge published a variety of works, enumerated in the life written of him by Joseph Besse.

Watt's Bib. Brit. Gorton's Biog. Dict.

SIR SIMON CLARKE, BART.

Master's Hist. of C. C. College, Cambridge. Guillim's Her.

SAMUEL CLARK.

Ormerod's Ches. Stoughton's Eccl. Hist

HENRY CLERK, M.D., F.R.S.

Elected F.R.S., in 1667.

Thomson's Hist. of Royal Soc.

SIR ASTON COCKAIN.

Watt's Bibl. Brit. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. French's Shakspeareana Gen. Biog. Dram.

SIR WILLIAM COMPTON.

Sir William and Lady Compton were both present on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," in 1520.

Guillim's Her. Yorke's Union of Honour. Warwick's Mems. Camden's Brit., *(Gough.)* Dugdale's Baronage. Rutland Papers, *(Cam. Soc.)* Life of Lady Harley, *(Cam. Soc.)* Warw. Arms and Lineages. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales.

SIR WILLIAM COMPTON, FIRST EARL OF NORTHAMPON, K.G.*

Winwood's Mem. Nichols' Autog. John Chamberlain's Letters, *(Cam. Soc.)* Brewer's Court of James. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Warwick's Mems. Cary's Mems. of Great Civil War.

* "The then following curious notices of Lady Compton and her father, Sir John Spencer, are from John Chamberlain's Letters, temp. Elizabeth, printed for the Camden Society." "It is given out that the Lord Compton shall marry our Sir John Spencer's daughter of London, on these conditions, that he give him £10,000, ready money with her, and redeeme his land that lieth in mortgage for £18,000 more."—"Our Sir John Spencer of London, was the last weeke committed to the Fleet for a contempt, and hiding away his daughter, who, they say, is contracted to the Lord Compton; but now he is out again, and by all meanes seekes to hinder the match, alledging a precontract to Sir Arthur Henningham's sonne. But upon his beating and misusing her, she was sequestred to one Barker's, a proctor, and from thence to Sir Henry Billingsleyes, where she yet remaines till the matter be tried, if the obstinate and self-willed fellow shold persist in his doggedness (as he protests he will), and give her nothing, the pore lord shold have a warme catch."—"May, 1601, the young Lady Compton is brought a-bed of a sonne, and yet the hard head, her father, relents not awhit."

SIR SPENCER COMPTON, SECOND EARL OF NORTHAMPTON, K.B.

"In his youth he at once kept four different tutors in employ, who daily had their respective hours for instructing him in the different arts they professed."

Pennant's Journey. Lloyd's Memorials. Carte's England. England's Black Tribunal. Army List of Roundheads and Cavaliers, 1642. Beauties of England and Wales. Warwick's Mems. Dugdale's Troubles of England.

HONBLE. HENRY COMPTON, D.D., BISHOP OF LONDON.

The Bishop preceded the Princess' carriage, at the head of a troop, in a buff coat and jack boots, with a sword at his side and pistols in their holsters, the motto on their banner being "Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari."

Watt's Bibl. Brit. Rawdon Papers. Wilford's Mem. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Ellis' Orig. Lett., *(Camden.)* Elmes' Life of Wren. Lady R. Russell's Letters. Beauties of Eng. and Wales. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng. Graphic. Illustr. of Warw. Warwick's Mems. Strickland's Lives of Queens of Eng. Milman's Annals of St. Paul's.

SIR EDWARD CONWAY, FIRST VISCOUNT CONWAY.

Winwood's Mem. Gough's Camden. Dugdale's Baron. Diary of Wm. Yonge, *(Cam. Soc.)* Letters of Lady Brilliana Harley, *(Cam. Soc.)* Nichols' Autog. Guillim's Heral.

Holinshed spent the last two or three years of his life at Bramcote in the parish of Polesworth; it is said in the capacity of Chaplain to Thomas Burdett. He died and was buried at Polesworth, bequeathing some property to his patron.

EDWARD CONWAY, SECOND VISCOUNT CONWAY.

Letters of Lady Brilliana Harley, *(Cam. Soc.)* Gent. Mag, vol. 88. Nichols' Autog. Dugdale's Warw. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng.

EDWARD CONWAY, THIRD VISCOUNT, AND FIRST EARL OF CONWAY, F.R.S.

Lord Conway was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1647.

"The Christian Consolations" were originally written by Bishop Taylor for the private use of Lady Conway. "To such a person the 'Consolations' which Taylor could offer might have been abundantly necessary and valuable; and, in fact, there is none of his works better calculated to bind up, with natural and warrantable comfort, the wounds of an afflicted spirit, and to confirm a weak and wavering one in the safe and authentic path of faith and duty."

Thomson's Hist of R. Soc. Dugdale's Warw. Brewer's Court of James I. L'Angleterre par Remusat. Court and Times of James I. Speculum Anglorum.

F. M. THE RIGHT HONBLE. HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, M.P.

Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Greville Cor. Biog. Dram. Orig. Letters, *(Ellis.)* Walpole's Mem. Geo. III. Jesse's Geo. III. The Georgian Era. Corr. of E. of Chatham. Stanhope's Life of Pitt. Romilley's Memoirs. Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays.

John Cottey, or Cotta, M.D.

This Physician is stated by Mr. Masters in his "History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge," to be "of Warwickshire." He was admitted Scholar of Trinity College in that University in 1591, and proceeded M.D. in 1603; about which time probably he commenced practice at Northampton.

Dr. Cotta was the author of—

1.—"A short discovery of the unobserved dangers of several sorts of ignorant and inconsiderate practisers of physic in England." This book published in 3 books, 4to., Lond., 1612, was the result of ten years observation and experience in Northamptonshire. 2.—"The Tryal of Witchcraft with the true discovery thereof." This subject is pursued in his next work. 3.—"The Anti-Apology, shewing the courterfeitness of Dr. Francis Anthony's 'Aurum Potabile.'" at that time noted as a universal medicine. This last book was prepared for the press in 1616, but not published until 1623, when it was printed at Oxford, and dedicated to the Doctors of Medicine resident in that University.

Masters' Hist. of C. C. C., Cambridge. Athen. Ox., under "Matthew Gwinne."

CAPTAIN COX.

Scott's Kenilworth. Nichols' Prog. Queen Eliz. Dibdin's Bibliomania.

ANNE, COUNTESS DOWAGER OF COVENTRY.

In a letter from Mrs. Delany to Mrs. Dewes, dated "1750," she writes:—

"There is something in Lady Anne Coventry so refined and delicate that she looks as if she were in the millennium state, part of the earthly mortal state had gone off, and somewhat of the angelic already bestowed on her."

Life and Corres. of Mary Granville, Mrs. Delany. Biog. of Lucy Family.

Leonard Cox,

The second son of Laurence Cox of Monmouth, at which place he was born. He was educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. In 1528 he went to Oxford, and was incorporated there in 1529, when he supplicated for the degree of M.A. About that time Hugh Farringdon, Abbot of Reading, appointed him Master of Reading Grammar School, and his appointment was confirmed by the King in 1540. While there he shewed considerable kindness to John Fryth (afterwards martyr), who being apprehended as a vagabond at Reading, was set in the stocks. He made his case known to Mr. Cox in such elegant Latin, as to prove himself, what he professed to be,—a scholar.

On leaving Reading, Cox resided as schoolmaster at Caerleon in his native country. He next travelled on the Continent, visiting the Universities of Paris, Wittemberg, Prague, and Cracow; and ultimately in or about the year 1572, became Master of the Grammar School at Coventry, founded by John Hales. If Mr. Cox held this appointment until his death, that event must have occurred in 1599, in which year Mr. John Tovey succeeded. Mr. Cox was highly celebrated by the "judicious" Leland for his elegant accomplishments and letters, and

honoured with the affectionate correspondence of Erasmus and Melancthon.

He was father of William Cox, D.D., Precentor of Chichester.

Athen. Cantab. Athen. Ox. Hook's Biog. Dict., under Frith.
Lower's Hist. of Sussex. Warton's Eng. Poetry. Lelandi Encomia.
Inf. Rev. J. Grover.

JAMES CRANFORD.

In 1645 Mr. Cranford was brought into trouble in consequence of being charged with saying that four members of the House of Commons had carried on a correspondence with the Royalists, and were false to the Parliament; for this he was committed to prison, where he continued for five weeks, and was ultimately compelled to pay £500 to each of the four members for damages, and committed to the Tower during the pleasure of the House.

Brook's Lives of the Puritans. Speculum Anglorum.

SIR WILLIAM CRAVEN, FIRST EARL OF CRAVEN.

Lord Craven's ransom was £50,000.

Warw. Arms and Lin. Dugdale's Baro. Pennant, from Chester to London.
Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Letters of Lady Brilliana Harley, *(Cam. Soc.)*
Catal. Engr. Portr. Graphic Illustr. of Warw. Warburton's Mems. of Pr. Rupert.

WILLIAM CROFT, MUS. DOCT.

"Close beside Blow is his successor, William Croft. His tablet records his gentleness to his pupils for fifty years, and the fitness of

Thomas Swarbrick, an eminent organ-builder from Germany, "of which country," writes Dr. Burney," great organs and great organists seem for more than two centuries to have been the natural growth." He was a pupil of Renatus Harris, and left the Metropolis, early in the eighteenth century, and took up his quarters at Warwick, at which place he probably lived until his death in 1752. He was buried at St. Mary's, Warwick. He built many noble instruments; his chief works in this county were the organ of St. Mary's, Warwick (1717) enlarged by Bishop in 1834, in 1842, by Banfield of Birmingham, and again in 1867, by Hill of London. The organ of Trinity Church, Coventry, (1732), lately removed. This last instrument cost £600 and the old organ. The organ of St. Michael's, Coventry (1733). This noble instrument, Swarbrick's master-piece cost £1400. It originally contained three remarkable stops—the harp, lute, and dulcimer; but in consequence of the "difficulty of keeping the strings in tune," they were removed in 1763.—*Stanley's Westminster Abbey.*

his own *Hallelujah* to the heavenly chorus, with the text, 'Awake up my glory, awake lute and harp; I myself will awake right early.' He will be long remembered in the Abbey for the union of his music with Purcell's at its great funerals."

Aikin's Gen. Biog. Burney's Hist. of Music. The Georgian Era.
Smythe's Biog. Illustr. of Westminster Abbey.

GEORGE CROFT, D.D.

Gent. Mag., vols. 74 and 79.

JOHN DAVENPORT.

Neale's Hist. of Puritans. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog.
Masters' Hist. of C. C. Coll., Camb.

CHRISTOPHER DAVENPORT, D.D.

On being dismissed the University of Oxford, Davenport fled with a Romish priest to Douay, and took the vows of Francis of Assisi. He rambled for some years through the Universities of the Low Countries; became reader of Divinity at Douay, and obtained the degree of Doctor.

Heber's Life of Bishop Taylor. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog.
Masters' Hist. of C. C. Coll. Camb. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng.

LIONELL DAY.

Watt's Bibl. Brit.

SIR JOHN DIGBY, FIRST EARL OF BRISTOL.

Mackintosh's Eng. Catal. of Sherborne Pictures, by Honble. L. Portman.
Watt's Bibl. Brit. Bromley's Catal. Engr. Ports. Diary of William Yonge (*Cam Soc.*)
Relations between England and Germany, 1618, 1619, (*Cam. Soc.*) Selec. Harl. Misc.
Hutchins' Dorset. Cary's Mem. of Civil Wars. Nichols' Autographs.
Warwick's Memoirs. Carwithen's Ch. of Eng.

SIMON, FOURTH LORD DIGBY.

Wood's Fasti.

FRANCES, LADY DIGBY.

Kettlewell's Fun. Serm. Wilford's Mem.

THE HONBLE. ROBERT DIGBY, M.P.

Wood's Fasti.

JOHN DOBSON.

Watt's Bibl. Brit.

ROBERT DOVER.

"I cannot bring my muse to drop vies
'Twixt Cotswold and the Olympic exercise;
But I can tell thee, Dover, how thy games
Renew the glories of our blessed James;
How they do keep alive his memory
With the glad country and posterity,
How they advance true love, and neighbourhood,
And do both Church and Commonwealth the good—
In spite of hypocrites, who are the worst
Of subjects; let such envy till they burst."

Ben Jonson, in the "Ann. Dubr."

Beloe's Aneed. The Reliquary. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Camden, *(Gough.)*

THOMAS DOVER.

Add to his works:—

"A Treatise on Mercury." Lond., 1733; 4to. "Encomium argenti vivi; a treatise on the use and properties of quicksilver." Lond., 8vo.

MICHAEL DRAYTON.

Bromley's Catal. Engr. Portr. Farr's Elizab. Poets. Bartlett's Mancetter.
Smyth's Biog. Illustr. of Westminster Abbey. Campbell's Spec. of British Poets.
Warton's Hist. of Poetry. Graphic Illustr. of Warw.

SIR JOHN DUDLEY, EARL OF WARWICK AND DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.

Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege, ed. 1846. Lodge's Illustr. Tytler's Edward VI. and Mary. Bayley's Tower of London. Boswell's Eng. and Wales. Yorke's Union of Honour. Froude's Eng. Speculum Anglorum.

SIR AMBROSE DUDLEY, EARL OF WARWICK, K.G.

Burnet's Refor. Wood's Fasti. Nichols' Autobiog. Fuller's Worthies. Eliz. to Anne, by D. of Manchester.

SIR ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER, K.G.

Antiq. and Arch. Year Book, 1844. Bisset's Commonwealth of Eng. Lodge's Illustr. Burnet's Refor. Nichols' Autobiog. Autobiog. Souv. Fuller's Worthies. Camden's Annals. Brewer's Court of James I. Eliz. to Anne, by D. of Manchester. Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers Lingard's Eng. Nalson's State Papers. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Graphic Illustr. of Warw Strickland's Queens of Eng. Romantic Biog. of Age of Eliz.

SIR ROBERT DUDLEY.

Prince Henry made overtures to Sir Robert to obtain Kenilworth Castle by purchase, in order to give a semblance of justice to the public for his father's nefarious act in confiscating to the crown that Castle with the manor.

Fuller's Worthies. Lodge's Illustr. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales.

SIR HENRY BATE DUDLEY, BART., LL.D.

Romilly's Mems.

SAMUEL DUGARD.

He was likewise Prebend of Lichfield.

Harwood's Lichfield.

SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE.

Autog. Souv. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Graphic Illustr. of Warw.
Sir T. Browne's Works, ed. Wilkins.

EDWARD EGLIONBIE, OR AGLIONBY, M.P.

His Will was signed in the 32nd of Eliz.

Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege, ed. 1846.

JOHN FECKENHAM (ALIAS HOWMAN), D.D.

Camden, *(Gough.)* Burnet's Reformation. Strype's Annals. Dixon's Tower of London.
Smyth's Biog. Illustr. of Westminster Abbey. Carwithen's Church of Eng.
Strickland's Queen's of Eng. Milman's Annals of St. Paul's.

SIR WM. FEILDING, FIRST EARL OF DENBIGH.

Camden, *(Gough.)* Nichols' Autog. Dugdale's Troubles of Eng

HUMPHREY FENN.

Fuller's Worthies.

HENRY FERRERS.

Guillim's Her. Graph Illustr. of Warw.

THOMAS FISHER, ALIAS HAWKINS, M.P.

Camden, *(Gough.)* Fuller's Worthies. Graph. Illustr. of Warw.

JANE, LADY FISHER.

Biog. of Lucy Family.

JOHN GLOVER.

Churton's Life of Nowell.

ROBERT GLOVER.

Fuller's Worthies.

SIR HENRY GOODERE, M.P.

Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege, ed. 1846. Guillim's Her.

BERTIE BERTIE GREATHEED.

Their Majestie's Servants, *(Doran.)* Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Lit. Rem. of Mrs. Piozzi.

VALENTINE GREEN.

The Georgian Era.

SIR FULKE GREVILLE, M.P.

Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege.

SIR FULKE GREVILLE, FIRST LORD BROOKE, K.B.

Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege. Aubrey's Lives. Peck's Desid. Curiosa. Fragm. Reg. Nugent's Mems. of Hampden. Graph. Illustr. of Warw. Strickland's Queens of Eng. Court and Times of James I.

ROBERT, SECOND LORD BROOKE.

Marsden's Later Puritans. Survey of Eng. Champions, 1647. Nichols' Autog. Aubrey's Lives. Dugdale's Troubles of Eng. Carte's Eng. D'Israeli's Reign of Chas. I. Nugent's Life of Hampden. Graph. Illustr. of Warw. Hist. et Commerce des Angloises. Warburton's Mems. of Pr. Rupert. May's England.

NEHEMIAH GREW.

Beaut. of Eng. and Wales.

HENRY GREY, DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege, ed. 1846. Carte's England. Froude's Eng.

SIR JOHN HARINGTON, FIRST LORD HARINGTON.

Guillim's Her. Yorke's Union of Honor. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales.
Warburton's Mems. of Pr. Rupert.

JAMES HEWITT, FIRST VISCOUNT LIFFORD.

Autobiog. of Mrs. Delany.

PHILEMON HOLLAND.

Beaut. of Eng. and Wales.

SIR WILLIAM HOLLIS.

Collins' College of Noble Fam. Beaut. of Eng. and Wales. Stow's Survey.

ZECHARIAH OR ZACHÆUS ISHAM, D.D.

Dart's Canterbury Cathedral.

HENRIETTA KNIGHT, LADY LUXBOROUGH.

Autobiog. of Mrs. Delany.

RICHARD PARRE, D.D., BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

Bishop Parre was buried in Bishop Phillips' grave; of which there is now no trace.

Inf. Archdeacon Moore.

SIR HENRY NEWTON PUCKERING, BART., M.P.

Sir Henry left his library to Trinity College, Cambridge. His portrait is suspended in the College Library.

Le Keux's Mems. of Cambridge.

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ERRATA.

PAGE 40 line 1—for *Matthew Robinson Boulton* read *Matthew Boulton.*
,, 49 ,, 8—after *all* insert inverted commas.
,, 55 ,, 15—for *expectatoins* read *expectations.*
,, 89 — ,, *preceeding* read *preceding.*
,, 90 ,, 21— ,, *Thuenus* read *Thuanus.*
,, 105 ,, 6— ,, *Holyoake* read *Holyoke.*
,, 108 ,, 13— ,, *Presbury* read *Prestbury.*
,, 111 ,, 12— ,, *Athenæ* read *Fasti.*
,, 126 ,, 13— ,, *contempories* read *contemporaries.*
,, 127 ,, 44— ,, *new neighbour* read *near neighbour.*
,, 131 ,, 10— ,, *were more conspicuous* read *was more conspicuous.*
,, 131 ,, 12— ,, 1581 read 1481.
,, 137 ,, 6—before *after* omit inverted commas.
,, 141 at end of note add inverted commas.
,, 158 ,, 18—for *Doctor* read *Ductor.*
,, 163 ,, 26— ,, *Diginity* read *dignity.*
,, 165 ,, 5— ,, *Peter de Montfort* read *Edward Belknap.*
,, 166 ,, 6—after '*money*' add inverted commas.
,, 183 ,, 19—for *a union* read *an union.*
,, 216 ,, 3— ,, *Howard* read *Hayward.*
,, 216 ,, 24— ,, *embarrasments* read *embarrassments.*
,, 219 ,, 8— ,, *that distinction* read *the distinction.*
,, 221 ,, 21—omit *however.*
,, 221 ,, 28— ,, *at last.*
,, 237 ,, 5—for *give decency* read *and give decency.*
,, 248 ,, 38— ,, *Dudley, Sir Henry Bate* read *Sir Henry Bate Dudley.*
,, 258 ,, 19—omit *little.*
,, 301 ,, 19—for *Doctor's Latinity* read *Doctor's lapidary Latinity.*
,, 337 ,, 11— ,, *forming* read *by forming.*
,, 345 ,, 7—before *this noble* add inverted commas.
,, 347 ,, 26—omit *but.*
,, 355 ,, 4—for *begining* read *beginning.*
,, 381 ,, 26—after *studies* omit inverted commas.
,, 569 ,, 9—for *woman* read *women.*
,, 672 ,, 2— ,, *even* read *ever.*
,, 771 ,, 16— ,, *town* read *Tower.*
,, 805 ,, 22— ,, *council* read *counsel.*
,, 847 ,, — ,, *of* read *for.*
,, 858 ,, 6— ,, *life of a seaman* read *lives of seven seamen.*
,, 858 ,, 18— ,, *Romo* read *Rouv.*
,, 859 ,, 25— ,, *swimming* read *winning.*
,, 861 ,, 4— ,, *is* read *are.*
,, 863 ,, 20— ,, *Catherinæ Grabirsimæ* read *Catharinæ Gratissimæ.*
,, 884 —William Croft, Mus. Doct.—The Quotation in the text, not the Note, is from Stanley's Westminster Abbey.

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